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ASIATICA

A Monthly Record of Literature
dealing with the East
and with Africa

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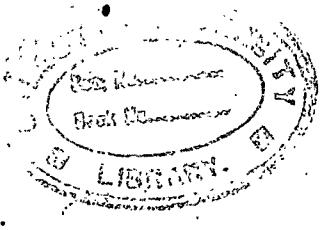
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(*a*) General Works.
(*b*) Geography, History, Ethnography, Travels, etc.
(*c*) Art, Archaeology, and History of Culture.
(*d*) Science, Religion, and Philosophy.
(*e*) Language and Linguistics.
(*f*) Literature, including Texts and Translations.
(*g*) Economics, Politics, and Problems of the Day.
(*h*) Miscellaneous.

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FOREWORD.

THE appearance of a monthly periodical recording the literature dealing with the East does not require an apology. None the less it will be well if, at the outset, we try to make perfectly clear the nature and function of ASIATICA. The Editor, who is a student of the Far Eastern civilizations, had felt for a long time the need of some publication which would give him information about the literature that was being published in the field in which he was interested. Like every other student, he accumulated booksellers' catalogues and found in them little information regarding the books offered, except the price. Moreover, he needed books upon his subject in all European languages, and was anxious to know about them as soon as they were published. He was vaguely aware also of studies being carried on in the very countries in which he was interested, but to secure information with regard to these studies was an almost impossible task. In this way he came to form the project of a Monthly Record of Literature dealing with the East.

Then he approached Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company. He pointed out to them that from the book-buyers' point of view there was a genuine need for such a publication. He reminded them that more than sixty years ago, Nicholas Trubner, whose name is perpetuated even to this day in the title of their firm, founded TRUBNER'S RECORD, a Journal devoted to the Literature of the East, which had a long and not inglorious career. As an independent publication, to be sold in the ordinary way to readers in every country of the earth, the financial difficulties of ASIATICA would have been insuperable, so the present Editor represented the case to the publishers in this way:—"You," said he, "are booksellers. You must bring your books before the notice of prospective buyers. The more useful you can be to them, the greater the advantage to yourselves. Do it in this way."

So it was arranged. We invited publishers to send their books for notice. For them it is obviously an excellent advertisement. They secure, at the cost of a book, the circulation of a notice of that book to five thousand people who are likely to be interested in it. This prospective purchaser gets his information for nothing. Yet perhaps, not quite for nothing. It is evident that one cannot expect booksellers to be philanthropists in their capacity of businessmen. Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company can obviously continue the publication of ASIATICA only if those who wish to buy books noticed or referred to therein buy those books from them. We can assure readers that they will lose nothing by so doing. They will certainly lose ASIATICA if they do not, for obvious reasons.

One more word of explanation is necessary. The hands of the Editor are in no way tied by the publishers of this periodical. So far as the publications of Messrs Kegan Paul are concerned, exactly the same procedure is followed with them as with those of any other publisher. Whatever else this record may be, it is not a means of "puffing" the productions of its publishers. The Editor is limited by considerations of expense and not in any other respect.

In the circumstances it is clearly impossible for us to give critical reviews of the books submitted to us. In a record of this type, indeed, we are not sure that such reviews would be desirable. We have limited ourselves, therefore, to an attempt to indicate the nature and contents of such books.

The success of this unambitious periodical is dependent upon the goodwill and co-operation of publishers and readers alike. We can only hope that we may both deserve and obtain it.

THE EDITOR.

NOTES.

We must ask our readers' indulgence for the imperfections of this first number of ASIATICA. To begin with, the the bibliographical sources at our disposal for the first part of the year 1927 were inadequate. Future numbers will not cover so large a period, and will, we hope, be more complete.

Secondly, by a most unfortunate oversight, a letter which was drafted to the editors and publishers of periodicals and proceedings, was not sent out. Hence, what we had hoped would be one of the most useful features of our record, is missing from the first number. This omission will be made good as soon as possible. When our periodical material is more complete, we propose to include articles and books on the same subjects, under one and the same heading. We suggest to authors that they will help both us and their fellow students if they will persuade the publishers of the journals in which their contributions appear to send copies to us as early as possible.

In order that this periodical may fulfil the intentions of its producers and become really useful to students, it is essential that we should obtain detailed information with regard to all published studies that come within our scope. Here we are almost entirely dependent upon the co-operation of publishers, learned institutions and societies. It is in the more serious and scientific work that our interest chiefly lies, and it is precisely this work about which information is most difficult to secure.

Owing to lack of space it has not been possible in the present number to supply cross references. The classification of certain books will therefore probably appear inadequate. Some periodicals which we have received will be found classed according to the subject with which they principally deal, others under the heading: *Periodical Publications*.

It has been found necessary to hold over notices of publications coming from the East. To some extent this is true also of those American publications which have reached us from America directly. We hope that publishers will make allowances for our difficulties in estimating the amount of space and time required for our initial number,

The Editor will be grateful for suggestions with regard to the improvement of ASIATICA.

38, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C. December 20th, 1927.

Acc. No.
Book No.
LIBRARY.

1. THE NEAR EAST (ARABIA, PERSIA, TURKEY) and ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS.

KENNARD, COLERIDGE. *Suhail.* 8vo. 231 pp. *The Richards Press, London*, 1927. 10s 6d.

Sir Coleridge Kennard spent some time in Persia as a diplomat, and this book, which is arranged in the form of a diary though it has little in common with the ordinary diary, can perhaps best be described as a kind of literary meditation. Having said so much about it, there is little we can add, except that such a book may, at its best, convey more of the spirit of a country than an elaborate and detailed description of things concrete. We venture to think that *Suhail* does this to a great extent. It is a pleasant and restful book to read, however difficult it may be to review. The drawings which adorn the book are delightful, and it is very well produced.

NELIGAN, A. R. (M.D.). *The Opium Question, With Special Reference to Persia.* 12mo. 84 pp. *John Bale, Sons & Danielsson. London*, 1927. 5s.

Dr. Neligan, who has worked for more than twenty years in Persia, has written a most informing little book which will interest not only those concerned with the suppression of the traffic in drugs, but also those who, directly or indirectly, are interested in Persia and her development. After a historical note, his chapters deal with the Cultivation and Collection of Persian Opium; The Use and Abuse of Opium in Persia; the Persian Opium Trade; International Control; Persia and the Problem of Opium Control, and the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry into the Production of Opium in Persia.
The book is very temperately written.

GIESL (GENERAL W.). Zwei Jahrzehnte im nahen Orient. (Edited by GEN. RITTER V. STEINITZ). 8vo. pp. 331. *Berlin. M.* 10. **1a**

HARTMANN (R.). Im neuen Anatolien. 65 *illus. Leipzig. M.* 9.

ARABIA. Topographical Itineraries of Explorations in Arabia and Mesopotamia, 1908-1915. Together with Historical, Geographical and Ethnographical Contributions by ALOIS MUSIL. The set comprises 6 volumes, royal 8vo, and 3 maps in cloth slip-cases. Price for the complete set, payable in advance, £9 net. **1b**

1. THE NORTHERN HEGAZ. pp. 374, 86 *illus., map in pocket.* £1 11s. 6d. net.
2. ARABIA DESERTA, pp. 631, 119 *illus., map in pocket.* £1 16s. 0d.
3. THE MIDDLE EUPHRATES, pp. 370, 57 *illus.* £1 16s. 0d.
4. PALMYRENA, about pp. 300, 90 *illus.* £1 11s. 6d. (Early in 1928.)
5. NORTHERN NEGD, about pp. 300, 67 *illus.* £1 11s. 6d. (Ready in 1928.)
6. THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE RWALA BEDOUINS, about pp. 650, 59 *illus.* £1 16s. 0d. (Ready in 1928.)

Map 1. NORTHERN ARABIA, in four sheets. Scale 1: 1,000,000. 21s.
Map 2. NORTHERN HEGAZ. Scale 1: 500,000. 10s.
Map 3. SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA. Scale 1: 1,000,000. 10s.

These volumes form the first six of a series *Oriental Explorations and Studies*, to be issued by the American Geographical Society.

NOTE. To save repetition the word "net" has been omitted from all English and American prices. Where no binding is stated, English and American books are presumed to be cloth bound, and Continental publications in paper covers.

1b BABINGER (F.) Die Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen und ihre Werke. 4to. pp. viii + 477. *Leipzig.* *M.* 30.
With an Appendix on Osmanli Chronology by J. MAYR.

BUSBECQ. The Turkish Letters of Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, Imperial Ambassador at Constantinople 1554-1562. Newly translated from the Latin of the Elzevir edition of 1633 by EDWARD SEYMOUR FORSTER. Cr. 8vo, pp. xvi + 266, *with 3 illus. and a map.* *Oxford.* 7s. 6d.

CHARDIN (Sir John). Travels in Persia. Intro. by Brig.-Gen. Sir P. Sykes. Ed. limited to 975 copies, nbd. Cr. 4to, pp. 317. £1 8s. 0d.

COKE (R.). Baghdad, the City of Peace. Demy 8vo, 13 *illus.* *London,* 21s.

DIEHL (Charles). Byzantine Portraits. Translated by H. Bell. 8vo, pp. 350. *London.* 21s.
Sketches of important and notorious personages in Byzantine history.

FEKETE (L.). Einführung in die osmanish-türkische Diplomatik der türkishen Botmassigkeit in Ungarn. Vol. I. pp. lxviii + 35, 16 *plates.* *Budapest.* *M.* 30
The first volume of three dealing with Turkish Palæography and Diplomatic.
Plates 1—16 reproduce 21 Turkish original documents with German Translation and Commentary.

MARCÈRE (E. de). Une Ambassade à Constantinople. La politique orientale de la Révolution Française. 2 vols. in 8vo, (23 × 14 cm.). pp. 768. *Paris.* 60 fr.
A part of the *Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine.*

MERCIER (L.). La Chasse et les Sports chez les Arabes. 8vo, pp. 256. *with numerous illus. in black and colour from oriental miniatures.* *Paris* 20 fr.
A volume from the collection *La Vie Musulmane et Orientale.*

MILLER (K.). Mappae Arabicae.
Arabische Welt-u Länderkarten d 9,-13. Jahrh. in Arab. Urschrift, lat. Transskription u. Ubertr. in neuzeitl. Kartenskizzen.

MILLER (WM.). The Ottoman Empire and its Successors, 1801-1927. 8vo, pp.xv + 616. *Num. maps in colour, index, etc.* *Cambridge.* 16s.
A new edition of this standard work in the *Cambridge Historical Series.*

MUYLDERMANS (J.). La Domination Arabe en Arménie. 8vo, pp. 176. 2 *plates.* *Paris.* 50 fr.
From the Universal History of Vardan, with translation and notes.
Part 1. The Text,—Study of Editions, MSS. etc.
Part II. The Arab Domination in Armenia. Text, Translation and Commentary.
Appendices, etc.

O'LEARY (DE LACY, D.D.). Arabia before Muhammad. Demy 8vo, cloth, 3 *maps.* pp. 246. *Trubner's Oriental Series, London.* 10s. 6d.
Contents:—Arabia and Arabs. Egyptian Penetration of Arabia. Mesopotamian Penetration. Route to India. Kingdom of S. Arabia. Arabian Trade in Days of Justinian, etc., etc.

POMIANKOWSKI (FIELD-MARSHALL J.): Der Zusammenbruch des Ottomanischen Reiches. 8vo. pp. 600. 80 *illus.* *Leipzig.* Paper, *M.* 20. Bound, *M.* 25.

SCHWARZ (P.). Iran im Mittelalter. Nach d. Arab. Geographen. Large 8vo. pp. 50. *Leipzig.* *M.* 4.
A section of *Quellen u. Forschungen zur Kultur-u. Religionsgeschichte.* New Series, Vol. 3, 7.

USPENSKIJ (F. J.). Waselonskij akty. (Materials for the Study of rural and monastic property at Byzantium to the XIII—XV Centuries). 8vo. pp. vi + 124, 152 *illus*. *Leningrad*. Roubles 5. 1b

WEISL (W. von). Zwischen dem Teufel und dem Roten Meer: Fahrten u. Abenteuer in Westarabien. 66 *illus. and* 2 *maps*. *Leipzig*. *M*. 8.50.

WELLHAUSEN (J.). The Arab Kingdom and its Fall. Translated by M. G. WEIR, M.A. Demy 8vo, cloth, pp. 566 and index. 1927. 13s. 6d.

WILSON (LIEUT.-COL. SIR ARNOLD). The Persian Gulf. An Historical Sketch from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. *With a map and illustrations*. Royal 8vo. *London*. 21s.

The first detailed and authoritative history in English of a region of great political and commercial importance.

ZAMBAUR (E. de). Manuel de Genéalogie et de Chronologie pour l'histoire de l'Islam. 2 parts and separate portfolio of 24 genealogical tables and 5 *maps*. 4to. *Hanover*, 1927. £2 2s.

BUTLER (A. J.). Islamic Pottery; a Study mainly historical. Folio. pp. xxv+179. *including chronology and bibliography*. 92 *plates* (22 *in colours*). *London*. £12 12s. Edition-de-luxe, £20. 1c

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II. Classification and description of the Mosques.
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FRANKFORT (Dr. H.). Studies in Early Pottery of the Near East. Part II: Asia, Europe, and the Aegean, and their Earliest Inter-relations. *With* 13 *plates, text illustrations, bibliography and index*. Roy. 8vo. *Royal Anthropological Institute*, 12s. 6d.

HANDBUCH DER ALTARABISCHEN ALTERTUMSKUNDE: Edited by D. Nielsen in association with F. HOMMEL and N. RHODOKANAKIS. Vol. I. Die altarabische Kultur. 4to. pp. viii + 272. 76 *illus*. *Leipzig*. *M*. 33.50.

This volume deals with inscriptions from Dr. E. Glaser's collection. The complete work will occupy three volumes.

HERZFELD (E.). Die Malereien von Samarra. 4to, pp. xi + 111. 83 *illus. and* 88 *plates, some in colours*. *Berlin*. *M*. 100.

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MARÇAIS (G.). Manuel d'art Musulman. L'Architecture. (Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc, Sicile, Espagne du 9e au 19e Siecle). pp. xi—966. *Paris*. Paper, 100 fr. Boards, 124 fr.

A volume in the series *Manuels d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'art*.

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Vols. 1 and 2 are not sold separately. The 2 vols. 1000 pp. 600 *illus*. and index are sold together in paper at 100 fr. Bound, 124 fr.

1c SOMMER (F.) and EHELOLF (H.) (*Editors*). Kleinasiatische Forschungen. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo, pp. ii + 160. *Weimar*. *M*. 10.
Contains contributions by P. Kretschmer, P. Kahle and F. Sommer, J. Friedrich, A Götze, H. Ehelolf, principally in Hittite studies.

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1e BLUM (S.). Qissah Musa. Ein Beitr. zum bagdad. Dialekt. des Neu-Arabischen. 8vo. pp. 84. *Hanover*. *M*. 5.

DOZY (R.). Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes. pp. xv + 1714. Half mor. *Paris*. *M*. 500 fr.

LEUTZ (W.). Die nordiranischen Elemente in der neupersischen Literatursprache bei Firdosi. 8vo. pp. 66. *Leipzig*. *M*. 2.40
From the *Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik* Vol. 4.

RITTER (H.). Über die Bildersprache Nizāmis. Large 8vo. pp. 73. *Berlin*. *M*. 6.
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THATCHER (G. W.). Arabic Grammar of the written Language. 3rd edition. 8vo. pp. vii + 461. *Heidelberg*, *M*. 8. Key, *M*. 2.
Gaspey-Otto-Sauer Series.

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ABU AFLAH (aus Syracus). Sefer ha-tamar. Das Buch von der Palme. Ein Text aus d. arab. Geheimwissenschaft. 4to. pp. 59. *illus*. *Hanover*. *M*. 5.
Edited and translated from the Hebrew translation by G. Scholem.

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AT-TAHAWĪ. abu ga 'far Ahmad ibn Muhammad (ibn Salāma al Azdī) at-Tahawī: Das kitab adkar al-huquq war-ruhun, aus dem al-gami' al-kabir fis-surut. Edited by JOSEPH SCHACHT. 8vo. pp. viii + 42. *Heidelberg*. *M*. 3.80.
From the *Sitzungberichte d. Heidelberger Akademie d. Wissenschaften Phil-hist. Kl.* 1926/27.

AT-TAYALISI (Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn Ja'far). Die Mukatarah (Kitab al-Mukatarah 'inda-l-Muda-Karah). Edited by R. Geyer, with an Appendix "Die alte Einteilung der arabischen Dichter und das 'Amr-Buch des Ibn al-Jarah, by H. H. Braü. 8vo. pp. 75 + 51. *Vienna*. *M*. 5.
Vol. 203, sect. 4 of the *Akademie-d. Wissenschaften in Wien: Phil.-hist Kl. Sitzungsberichte*.

BROWNE (EDWARD G.). Poems from the Persian. Foreword by SIDNEY JERROLD. 8vo. 6d.
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BROWNE (EDWARD G.). [*Translator*]. A Persian Anthology. Introductory Memoir by J. B. ATKINS. Cr. 8vo. pp. 174. *London*. 5s.

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This volume begins the publication of the text excavated by the author in the Spring of 1925 at the site of the ancient city of Nuzi, the modern Yorghan Tepe, a mound about ten miles south-west of Kirkuk.

GROSS (E.). Das Vilâjetnâme des Hâggi Bektâsch. Ein türk. Derwisch-evangelium. 8vo. pp. iv + 223. *Leipzig*. *M*. 16.

Volume 25 of the *Türkische Bibliothek*.

HALLEVI (JUDAH). Kitab Al Khazari: trans. by Hartwig Hirschfeld (2nd edition). 12mo. pp. 313. *New York*. $3.

HUART (Cl.). Le Livre de Gerchâsp, poème persan d'Asadi Junior de Tous, pp. viii + 218. *Paris*. 95 fr.

Publications of the École nationale des langues orientales vivantes.

IBN-KHALDOUN. Histoire des Berbères et des Dynasties Musulmanes de l'Afrique Septentrionale.

Vol. I. pp. lxvi + 452. 8vo. (1925).
Vol. II. pp. 605. (1927).
Vol. III. In the Press.
Vol. IV. and V. In preparation.

The 5 volumes must be subscribed for on delivery of Vols. I and II. Price 350 fr.

The translation is by Baron de Slane, and the edition has a notice on Ibn-Khaldoun, a bibliography, etc., by Prof. P. Casanova.

HAJI ABU EL-MEZDI, The Kasidah. Translated and Annotated by his friend F.B. (Sir Richard Burton). 12mo. pp. 152. *London*. 6s.

KEILSCHRIFTURKUNDEN aus Boghazkoï. Parts 19 and 20 of the Publications of the *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin*, (Vorderasiat. Abt.).

19. (Hist. Texte), by A. Götze (iv + 50 pl.).
20. Hethitische Festrituale, by H. Eheloff. (iv + 50 pl.).

4to. *Berlin*. Each Section, *M*. 12.50.

KHUDA BUKHSH (S., M.A., B.C.L.). *Lecturer in the History of Islam, Calcutta University*. Studies: Indian and Islamic. Demy 8vo. Cloth. *Trubner's Oriental Series*. 1927. 10s. 6d.

The essays in this volume deal with various subjects of literary and historical interest, such as Mohamed, Prophet of God; Arabian Poetry; Islamic Regeneration; Book-trade under the Caliphate; The Shahnamah of Firdausi; Marriage and Family Life among the Arabs; Social and Political Conditions under the Caliphate; Literary and Scientific Activities under the Caliphate; Mahatma Gandhi; C. R. Das; etc.

LITTMANN (E.). Die Erzählungen aus den tausendundein Nächten, translated from the arabic of the Calcutta edition by Enno Littmann. Vol. 5. 8vo. pp. 819. *Leipzig*. *M*. 12.

LEVY (REUBEN). The Three Dervishes, and other Persian Tales and Legends. 18mo. pp. 223. *London* (*World's Classics*). 2s.

MARTIN (R. F.) The Nizāmī MS., From the Library of the SHAH OF PERSIA. Now in The Metropolitan Museum at New York. With Introduction, and 22 *plates in Monochrome*. Roy. 4to. Limp boards. pp. 18. £2 2s.

This Manuscript was the first that was offered for sale in Europe from the Library of the Shah of Persia.

PARET (RUDI). Früharabische Liebesgeschichten. Ein Beitrag zur vergleich. Literaturgeschichte. 8vo. pp. 80. *Berne*. *M*. 2.40.

Part 40, of *Sprache u. Dichtung*.

1f PORTEN (W. von der). Die Vierzeiler des 'Omar Chajjâm übersetzt nach der Bodleyschen Handschrift. pp. 85. *Hamburg*, Flexible linen, *M.* 12. Half leather, *M.* 18.

1000 copies only, printed in Garamond Antiqua by Poeschel and Trepte, Leipzig. The first translation into German of one complete MS. in its original arrangement.

RITTER (HELLMUT). Über die Bildersprache Nizāmis. 4to. pp. iv + 73. *Berlin*. *M.* 6.
Vol. 5 of *Studien zur Geschichte u. Kultur d. Islam. Orients.*

SAADI. Le Jardin des Roses et des Fruits, trad. par FRANZ TOUSSAINT, orné de compositions en couleurs dessinées et gravées sur bois par ANDRÉ DESLIGNÈRES. 4to. 18 × 24.5 c.m. pp. 248. *Paris*. 300 fr.

STOREY (C. A.). Persian Literature. A bio-bibliographical survey. Section I. Qur'ānic Literature. Demy 8vo., sewed. pp. xxiii + 58 *London*. 5s.

TA'RIKH-I FAKHRU'D-DIN MUBARAKSHAH: Being The Historical Introduction to the Book of Fakhru'd-Din Mubarakshah Marvar-rudi completed in A.D. 1206 (Arabic text). Edited from a MS. by Sir E. Denison Ross. Demy 8vo., (*Royal Asiatic Society*). *London*, 7s. 6d.

TAŠKÖPRÜZÂDE. Es-saqa'iq en-no' manijje, enthaltend d. Biographien d. Türk. u. im osman. Reiche wirkenden Gelehrten, Derwisch-Scheih's u. Arzte von d. Regierg Sultan. 'Otmân's bis zu d. Sülaimân's des Grossen. With notes etc., translated from the Arabic by O. Rescher. 4to. pp. iv + 362. *Constantinople*. *M.* 67.50.
Strictly limited edition.

WEIR (T. H.). Omar Khayyam, The Poet. 12mo., boards. pp. 95. *Wisdom of the East Series*, *London*. 3s. 6d. net.

1g GRUVEL (A.) Le Port d'Agadir et la Région de Sous considérés au point de vue de la pêche industrielle. 8vo, 6 *plates*. *Paris*. 13 fr.
Faune des Colonies Françaises. Vol. I, part I.

GAWAD (M. A.). L'Execution testamentaire en droit musulman. Rite hanafite. pp. xii—165. *Paris*. 25 fr.
Vol. 5 *of the Travaux du Seminaire orientale d'études juridiques et sociales*.

IKBAL ALI SHAH (SIRDAR). The Challenge of Islam. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 1927. 12s 6d.

L'ISLAM ET LA POLITIQUE CONTEMPORAINE. Conférences organisées par la Société des anciens élèves des Sciences politiques. 16mo. pp. 176. *Paris*. 12 fr.

Bibliothèque d'histoire contemporaine. Conferences organised at "L'École Libre des Sciences Politiques."

PERNOT (M.). L'inquiétude de l'orient. (II. En Asie Musulmane). 16mo. *Paris*. 12 fr. 50.

A continuation of the Volume *Sur la route de l'Inde* in which was begun a study of the attitude of the oriental peoples to western domination. The present volume deals with Afghanistan, Persia, Syria and Turkey, and presents the conclusions arrived at after an extensive journey in a limited space of time by a French publicist.

SHEEAN (V.). The New Persia. 12mo. pp 344. *Illus*. *New York*. $2.50.

BROWN (JOHN P.). The Darvishes; or, Oriental spiritualism. Ed., with intro. and notes, by H. A. ROSE. 23 *illus.* Cr. 8vo. pp. 518. *London.* 18s. India paper, ed., 21s.
A new and revised issue of this long out-of-print book.

DWIGHT (H. G.). Constantinople: settings and traits. Roy. 8vo, pp. 607. *Illus. London.* 16s.

FULANAIN. Haji Rikkan, Marsh Arab. Demy 8vo. Cloth. pp.xiv + 288. *Num. illus., sketch map. London.* 10s. 6d.
Sketches of the Arabs of the great marshes in S. Iraq, largely dealing with the Mesopotamian campaign.

GRAVES (R.). Lawrence and the Arabs. 8vo. pp. 454. 4 *maps and* 24 *illus.* 7s. 6d.

KHIABANI (Cheikh Mohammad). Šarh-i-ĥal wa'iqdamat-i-Šaih Muhammad Hijabani. (Cheikh Mohammad Khiabani. Sa biographie et son activité politique et sociale etc.). 8vo. pp. 64. 1 *illus. Berlin. M.*-50.
Publications of Iranschahr. No. 14.

LAWRENCE (T. E.). Revolt in the desert. *Illustrated with portraits, etc.* Royal 8vo. pp. 446. *London.* £1 10s.

LOTI (PIERRE). Constantinople. Translated by M. LAURIE. Demy 8vo. pp. 272. *London.* 10s. 6d.

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The collection includes miniatures from Western and Central Asia, dating from the XIIIth to the XVIIIth century. The work will contain about 80 plates.

2. EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

BUDGE (Sir E. A. WALLIS). The Book of the Cave of Treasures. A History of the Patriarchs and the Kings their successors from the Creation to the Crucifixion of Christ. (Translated from the Syriac Text of the British Museum MS. Add. 25875). 8vo. xvi and 319 pp. XV *plates and* 8 *illus. in the text. Religious Tract Society, London*, 1927. 10s. 6d.

The translation of the *Me'arath Gazze*, the "Cave of Treasures" which Sir E. A. Wallis Budge now gives us, was made from a manuscript written by the priest Homo over two centuries ago. The translator tells us that the tradition which ascribes the book to the Fourth century of our era is supported by its contents, and that it was undoubtedly written in Mesopotamia by a Syrian. "The book" he says, "certainly contains a mass of historical information which can only have been derived from pre-Christian Hebrew works, or from post-Christian chronologies and histories written in Greek." Again, "Of the general historical character of the 'Cave of Treasures' there is no doubt, and it is this fact which gives it such importance for the history of the Hebrew Patriachs, and for early Christian History, and the Christian Faith."
The 'Cave of Treasures' itself is divided into six sections, the first five each dealing with a period of a thousand years, the next with the five hundred years from the second year of Cyrus to the Birth of Christ and the Ascension. Many parts of it are delightful to read, especially perhaps, that dealing with the coming of the Magi.
The majority of the illustrations reproduce Mr. Woolley's discoveries at Ur.

EBERLIN (E.). Les Juifs d'Aujourdhui. 16mo. 220 pp. *Rieder, Paris*, 1927. 10 fr. 50.

This little book, the seventh volume of the series *Judaisme-Études*, attempts to give in a very short space a comprehensive account of the social, political, economic and intellectual position of the Jews throughout the world at the present day.
The author apparently bases his slender hopes for the future of a Jewish *nation* upon the working class Jews. He finds that the middle class and wealthier Jews have done little for their race.
Dealing with the British Mandate for Palestine, he considers that it is being used by the British entirely for their own political ends. India, he says, is indispensable to the British Empire, and British control of Palestine is an important factor in the maintenance of essential communications..
The statistical tables given at the end of the book are exceedingly interesting.

REIFENBERG (A.). Palastinensische Kleinkunst. 8vo. 135 pp. 157 *illus. R. C. Schmidt, Berlin*. 1927. *M.* 8.

(Vol. XXXI of the *Bibliothek für Kunst-und Antiquitäten-Sammler*).
"Measured by the standard of the artistic creations of other countries" the author of this book tells us, "the art of Palestine seems poor." The illustrations, upon which he lays special stress, for, as he says, his book is intended primarily for collectors, unfortunately only confirm his statement.
This, however, does not mean that Herr Reifenberg's work is of no importance. If the Jews themselves created nothing in the field of art the successive waves of influence which affected their cultural development may at least be traced in the productions of the minor arts that have been discovered in Palestine. Those influences are arranged chronologically by the author as follows:

I. Bronze Age. 2
1. Early. 2000 B.C.
2. Middle. 2000-1600 B.C. (Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Aegean).
3. Late. 1600-1200 B.C. (Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Aegean).

II. Iron Age.
1. Early. 1200-600 B.C. (Philistine, Israelite).
2. Middle. 600-100 B.C. (Jewish, Hellenistic).
3. Late. 100 B.C.-636 A.D. (Roman, Byzantine).

Herr Reifenberg shows the succession of these influences in his chapters on Ceramics, Seals, Glass, Metalwork, etc. He adds a short but interesting chapter on forgeries, and a bibliography.

WRESZINSKI (Walter). Bericht über die photographische Expedition von Kairo bis Wadi Halfa zweeks Abschluss der Materialsammlung für meinen Altas zur altägyptischen Kulturgeschichte. Vorgelegt von R. Hartmann. (*Schriften der Königsberger gelehrten Gesellschaft, 4. Jahr. Geisteswissenschaftliche Klasse.* Heft 2.). 4to. viii and 104 pp. 77 *plates. Niemeyer Verlag, Halle.* 1927. *M.* 44.

The text of this book consists of extracts from the author's diaries and notebooks during the photographic expedition which he made with his wife during the winter 1925-1926 in Egypt. It displays those qualities of thoroughness which one has come to expect from the best German scholarship. The author deals only with the temples and graves he actually worked upon during this expedition, his intention being to complete the work he himself began during the winters of 1909-10 and 1912-13, and that of the late Herr Burchardt. His own previous results were published in the first volume of the *Atlas zur altägyptischen Kulturgeschichte.*

It would be impossible to speak too highly of the quality of the photographs which the publishers have so excellently reproduced. Those of Abydus, Abusimbel, Thebes, Tell el Amarna and Saqqara are especially interesting, and they are faithfully described in the text. We offer our congratulations to all those concerned in the production of this delightful volume.

BLOCH (J.). Jewish Life in Oriental Countries: a list of books and MSS. exhibited at the New York Public Library, March to December, 1926. 8vo. pp. 15. *New York Public Library.* Gratis. 2a

MUCH (Hans.). Das ewige Aegypten. 8vo. pp. 206. 16 *plates. Cloth. Dresden. M.* 6

PALÄSTINA-LITERATUR. Eine internationale Bibliographie in systematische Ordnung mit Autoren-und Sachregister. Vol. IV. 1915-1924. 8vo. pp. 755. *Leipzig. M.* 42.

PREISS (L.). and P. ROHRBACH. Palestine and Transjordania. 4to. *With* 21 *coloured plates and* 214 *photogravures. London.* £1 10s.

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The first section, (dealing with the period from the 16th to the 11th centuries B.C.).

A Volume in the *Bibliothek d. Klass. Altertums-Wissenschaften.*

BLUNT (W. A. F.). Israel in World History. Cr. 8vo. pp. 128. *With* 18 *illus., and* 9 *maps. Oxford,* 2s 6d. net.

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DUSSAUD (RENÉ). Topographie Historique de la Syrie Antique. 8vo. pp. xlviii + 632. 16 *maps*. *Paris*. 200 fr.
Volume IV of the *Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique* issued by the French Administration in Syria.
In his preface the author states that he has not attempted a systematic *exposé* of the historical geography of Syria, but devoted his attention to a critical study of ancient and modern documents with the purpose of determining the exact location of sites, or assisting explorers in the work of such determination.

GUTHE (H.). Palästina. 4to. pp. v + 172. 158 *illus*. *Bielefeld*. *M*. 8.
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AGE, KHUB DEKHTA. India To-morrow. 8vo. pp. 87. *Oxford University Press*. 1927. 3s. 6d. 3

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The value of the book lies in the practical, commonsense advice the author gives upon such subjects as outfit, health, railway journeys, sport and so forth. These are the matters with which, besides his business, the ordinary man concerns himself in India. When he comes to deal with the great and serious problems of India Mr. Brown has, it seems to us, the outlook of a very ordinary man.

The book should have an index.

CLARK (MURIEL). The Wonderful Island. 4to. pp. 127. 9 *illus*. *The Carey Press, London*, 1927. 3s. 6d.

The nature of this little book for children may best be explained by a quotation.

"The Sinhalese . . . are what is called 'a degenerate race' . . . It is partly the climate, but it is largely Buddhism, which trains them to be dreamy and lazy rather than practical and hard working."

Ann listened thoughtfully.

"If they were not Buddhists" she said to herself . . "if they were friends of Jesus, they would be different. They would want to do His Will and make clever and beautiful things again."

GOLOUBEW (VICTOR). Documents pour servir à l'étude d'Ajanta. Les peintures de la première grotte. (*Ars Asiatica*. Vol. X). Large 4to. pp. 48. *LXXI plates in collotype*. *Vanoest, Paris*, 1927. 400 fr.

It is now a little more than a hundred years since the Ajanta caves were first visited by a European. Since then they have been the subject of many studies though, unfortunately, little has been done to preserve

them. M. Goloubew tells us that it is now impossible to do more than stay for a while the ravages of decay which every year make more difficult the identification of these glorious frescoes.

The photographs which are so excellently reproduced in the present volume were taken by M. Goloubew in 1911. There were then some hopes that a more complete photographic inventory might be made, but now, we are told, this can never be fully accomplished. Steps were not taken in time to preserve the frescoes.

In this book M. Goloubew deals only with the paintings in the first cave. There are a thousand square metres of painting and decoration on walls and ceilings, dating from the end of the sixth and the beginning of the seventh centuries. The author gives us some interesting suggestions with regard to the technical processes employed by the artists and the materials they used.

Speaking of the difficulty of identifying the subjects of the frescoes, he refers to Foucher's identification (in 1921) of three subjects (a) the *Sankhapala-jataka* on the left wall, (b) the *Campeyya-jataka* on the end wall and (c) the "miracle" of Cravasti in the vestibule. He himself suggests two more identifications, the story of Amaradevi and her four lovers and the story of the prince Mahajanaka. The first is depicted on the lower part of the end wall, and the second on the upper part of the same wall and the right hand side of the left wall.

It is unnecessary to say more than that the volume is in every way worthy of the series in which it appears.

GRIGNARD (A.) S. J. An Oraon-English Dictionary in the Roman Character with numerous phrases illustrative of sense and idiom, and notes on tribal customs, beliefs, etc. 8vo. pp. vii and 697 *"Anthropos," St. Gabriel-Mödling*. 1924.

This, the second volume of the Anthropos Library of Linguistics, is a remarkable specimen of that devoted study which so often characterizes the work of the Jesuit order in the Mission Field. It is the first essay towards a complete dictionary of the Oraon language, spoken by over half a million of the aboriginal inhabitants of Bengal. The compiler was able to make use of a vocabulary published in 1900 by the German missionary Hahn, and also the unfinished work of a fellow Jesuit, Father Bodson, but he tells us that in every instance he has endeavoured to check their results.

The book is much more than a Dictionary. We can best illustrate its nature by two entries taken at random:—

bhapphē S. Steam. *Rēgarī bapphēli cair'ī*, locomotives are driven by steam . . . . *Bapphē argyā*, the paddy is ready to be taken off the fire. (When being prepared for unhusking, the paddy is first scalded, and subsequently stewed "in its own steam," i.e., in a very small quantity of water; this latter operation is called *Khessan arga'ānā*. The above expression refers to the moment when this second treatment is ended, and the paddy is ready to be spread out to dry and be afterwards pounded).

bharāba'anā. V. tr. 1. To pay a debt, a fine. 2. To drive mad by preternatural means. On the morning of the Karam, the village-priest, by a touch of his wand, "drives mad" five or six young men; under the plea of madness, these take in hand the police of the *jatra* and urge on the dances, by means gentle or otherwise, without exciting resentment . . . . .

INDIAN ART AND LETTERS. (Published twice annually by the India Society). New Series, Vol. I, No. I. 1927. 5s.

This periodical in its new form is decidedly attractive. The forty-seven illustrations are excellently produced. In the first article, Mr. Edward Thompson writes on *Some Vernacular Characteristics of Bengali Liter-*

ature, and says that a translation of a dozen short stories by Bengali writers would "delight and surprise the outside world by their quality." Mr. J. C. French writes upon the art of Bengal. Two interesting papers are contributed by Miss Suzanne Karpelès. (*The Influence of Indian Civilization in Further India*) and M. Coedès (*Archaeological* Research *in Java and Bali*, 1925-26).

We would suggest that the business section of the review and the list of members might well be printed at the end.

MARTINEAU (ALFRED). Dupleix et l'Inde Française. Vol. III. (1749-1754). 8vo. pp. xii and 466. *Paris, Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales*. 1927. 50 fr.

In this extremely interesting volume M. Martineau, formerly governor of the French Settlements in India and now professor at the College de France, continues his study of the career of Dupleix in India.

The period of which this volume treats is of particular importance since it is that in which Dupleix conceived and attempted to bring to fruition a scheme for the establishment of a French Empire in India which should be financially autonomous. During it, Dupleix carried out operations both in the Carnatic and the Deccan, but in the present volume only the former are dealt with, the more successful Deccan expedition being left over to a fourth volume.

The volume opens with a detailed account of the resources both in men and money upon which Dupleix could rely at the beginning of his campaigns. His personal attitude and practice with regard to the so-called "gratifications" is interesting." We are then taken through the wars in the Carnatic to the second siege of Trichinopoly, the arrival of Godeheu and the supersession of Dupleix.

One of the most interesting chapters of a fascinating book is that which gives the opinions of Dupleix about his enemies the English, and incidentally, the opinions of the author himself about our political characteristics, a judgment which apparently he does not confine to the period of which he treats. His partiality is engaging. "Lorsqu'on prononce le nom de Dupleix" he says on page 154, "le plus ignorant des Français reconnait d'abord en lui un ennemi de l'Angleterre et c'est pourquoi son souvenir est resté si vivace et si populaire en notre pays; il nous rapelle beaucoup moins un empire perdu qu'il ne symbolise l'esprit de résistance à une nation qui, tout en participant à des coalitions paraissant avoir pour but un certain équilibre entre les peuples, n'a jamais eu d'autre désir que d'empêcher entre eux une réconciliation équitable, afin de mieux asseoir sa suprêmatie financière et économique." Dupleix himself had many hard things to say about us. "L'histoire de L'Europe depuis la reine Elizabeth seulement jusqu'à nos jours nous apprend que la majeure partie de la puissance des Anglais, de leur commerce, de leurs colonies, de leurs richesses n'a d'autre fondement que la mauvaise foi et des infractions répétées aux traités les mieux cimentés et aux droits de la nature et des gens . . . Mais, dira-t-on, ils sont liés également par les traités comme nous. C'est une erreur; rien ne lie les Anglais que la force vis-à-vis de leurs interêts (p. 159). The book is written in that vigorous and interesting style which we have come to expect from French scholars, and we shall look forward not only to its companion volume on the Deccan expedition, but to a further, separate one which M. Martineau promises us: *Dernières années de Dupleix. Son procès avec la Compagnie des Indes.*" P 35,514

MACDONELL (A. A.). India's Past. A Survey of her Literatures, Religions, Languages and Antiquities. 8vo. pp. xii and 292. 35 *illus.*, 4 *maps*. *Clarendon Press*, 1927. 10s.

The Legacy of Greece and *The Legacy of Rome* were intended to provide the reader with a general idea of the achievements of the civilisations

3 of Antiquity. This book deals in much the same way with Indian Civilisation. It succeeds admirably, though the author's task must certainly have been difficult. He had to deal with a civilisation longer in point of time, and more alien in character from our own than the civilisations of European Antiquity.
After dealing with pre-Vedic, Vedic and post-Vedic India, the author devotes a chapter to Epic and Classical Literature from the first to the eleventh century, another to Stories, Fairy Tales and Fables, in which he shows how greatly European Literature is indebted to India, another to Technical Literature, and a fourth to Vernacular Indian Languages and Literatures. His final chapter is devoted to the development and advance of research in the field of Indian Culture.
Each chapter is followed by a useful bibliography.

PAUL (K. T.). The British Connection with India. With a foreword by the Earl of Ronaldshay. 8vo. pp. 224. *Student Christian Movement. London*, 1927. 5s.

Mr. Paul, himself an Indian, pleads in this book for a greater interest in, and a greater understanding of, India, on the part of the British public. He says in effect that the problems of the British connection with India have reached a stage of such vital urgency that Britain must now make up her mind what attitude she will adopt towards a situation which is largely of her own creating. His book is addressed to the general reader, because he feels that the question is now one which no longer concerns statesmen only, but is of import to the whole British Nation.
Lord Ronaldshay in his introduction lays stress upon the fact that in a discussion of the relations between India and Britain, it is too often assumed that those relations are purely political.

HERTEL (J.). Die Sonne und Mithra im Awesta. (Auf Grund d. awes tischen Feuerlehre dargestellt). 8vo. pp. xxviii + 318. *Leipzig. M.* 23.
Part 9 of the *Indo-iranische Quellen u. Forschungen*, published by the Forschungsinstitut f. Indo-germanistik.

3a BARTH (A.). Œuvres. (Recueillies à l' occasion de son quatre-vingtième anniversaire). Vol. V. Comptes rendus et Notices (1899-1911). Bibliographie. Index général. 8vo. pp. 367. *Paris.* 70 fr.
This is the final volume of Barth's collected works which first began publication in 1914.

WALEY (ADOLF). A Pageant of India. 8vo. pp. 566. *London.* 15s.

YOE (SHWAY). The Burman: His life and notions. 8vo. pp. 621. Reprint. *London.* 12s. 6d.

3b BECKER (C.). Im Stromtal des Brahmaputra. 2nd edition. 8vo. pp. xx + 584. 172 *illus., and maps. Aachen. M.* 11.
The first edition of this work was welcomed by the geographical world as an important contribution to ethnographical and geographical studies.

BONNERJEA (BIREN). L'Ethnologie du Bengale. 4to. pp. xxiv + 160 8 *plates. Paris.* 40 fr.

Chapters I-IV discuss ethnology, rites, religions and customs.
Chapters V-VIII deal with superstitions, and contain the results of the author's original researches in the district of Nadiya.
Appendix A, consists of ethnographical maps based on the observations of Sir Herbert Risley.
Appendix B, Anthropometric tables.

CHAMPION (F. W.). With a Camera in Tiger-land. Cr. 4to. *With* 74 *half-tone plates. London.* £1 10s.

DAHLMANN (J.). Indische Fahrten. 2 vols. 8vo. Linen. pp. xxxiv + 656. 502 *illus.*, 123 *plates*, 3 *maps*. *Freiburg*. *M.* 30. 3b
Second, revised edition.

DALY (C. D.). Hindu-Mythologie und Kastrationskomplex. *M.* 2.80.

DUTT (Tom). Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan. Introductory memoir by E. Gosse. 18mo. pp. 167. *London*. 5s.

ENRIQUEZ (Maj. C. M.). Ceylon past and present. *Maps and illus.* 8vo. pp. 274. *London*. 21s.

FOSTER (Sir W.). English Factories in India, 1668-1669. Vol. 13. 8vo. *London*. 18s.
The latest volume of this important work on early English trade in the East.

GLASENAPP (H. von). Heilige Stätten Indiens. Die Wallfahrtsorte d. Hindus, Jainas u. Buddhisten, ihre Legenden u. ihr Kultus. 4to. pp. xvi + 183. *Munich*. *M.* 20 .
A volume in the series *Der indische Kulturkreis in Einzeldarstellungen*.

HOARE (The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.) (*Secretary of State for Air*). India by Air. With an Introduction by Lady Maud Hoare, D.B.E. 8vo. *With 35 illus. and Map of the Route*. *London*. 6s. 6d.

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MITRA (P.). Ancient India: Prehistoric India. 2nd edition. Demy 8vo. *Calcutta and London*. 12s. 6d.

PIERIS (P. E.) and FITZLER (M. A.). Ceylon and Portugal. Part I. Kings and Christians, 1539-1552. Edited and translated from the original documents at Lisbon. Demy 8vo. Buckram. pp. 430. *Map*. *Leipzig*. £1 17s. 6d.
Contents:—Preface, Introduction, List of Documents. Notes: 1, Armaria, Appendix i-iii. 2, Marinharia. 3, O Pai dos Christaos. 4, Titulos, Glossary, Index. A valuable and interesting historical work giving a translation of 62 documents of great variety. Four studies, given as notes, treat of Portuguese naval armaments and organisation, etc. This volume is the first of a series on the same subject.

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GEIGER (W.). Samyutta-Nikaya. *Munich.* Vol. II. *M.*8.
Vol. I. is to appear early in 1928, and will be followed by Vols. III, IV and V, at the same price.

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Vol. 4 of the *Veröffentlichungen d. Indogerman. Seminars d. Universitat Erlangen.*

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Vol. 9, of the publications of the Indian Department of the *Forschungsinstitut fur Indogermanistik.*

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HEILER (F.). The Gospel of Sadhu Sundar Singh. Abridged translation by O. WYON. 8vo. pp. 277. *London.* 12s. 6d.

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2nd, enlarged and revised edition of a work out of print for many years. The Second Volume will appear in 1928.

RADHAKRISHNAN (S.). Indian Philosophy. Vol. II. Demy 8vo. pp. 797. *London.* £1 5s.

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MACDONELL (A. A.). A Sanskrit Grammar for Students. Third edition. 1927. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. pp. xx + 264. *Oxford*, 1927. 12s. 6d. net.

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MEYER (J. J.). Über das Wesen der Altindischen Rechtsschriften und ihr Verhältnis zu einander und zu Kautilya. 8vo. pp. ix + 440. *Leipzig. M.* 20.

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Vol. II will appear in 1928.

BRELOER (B.). Kautaliya-Studien. I. Das Grundeigentum in Indien. pp. 135. *Bonn.* *M.* 6.50. **3h**

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TREVASKIS (H. K.). The Land of the Five Rivers.

TURNER (R. L.). A Dictionary of the Nepali Language, with etymological notes.
This is the first Nepali-English dictionary to be compiled. Including cross references to variant forms and spellings, it contains some 25,000 separate articles.
The etymological notes make this book not only a practical dictionary, but also an important contribution towards a comparative study of the Indo-Aryan languages.

3 VENKATESWARA (S. V.). Indian Culture throughout the Ages. Vol. I. Education and the Propagation of Culture. The author is Professor of History in the University of Mysore.

VISWANATHA (S. V.). Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture. An attempt to present the history of Hindu society and culture, having due regard to the non-Aryan contributions to Indian Civilization.

4. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET, AND MONGOLIA.

HUC (R. P.). Souvenirs d'un Voyage dans la Tartarie, Le Thibet et la Chine. Nouvelle édition publiée et prefacée par H. D'Ardenne de Tizac, Conservateur du Musée Cernuschi.

Vol. I.	Dans la Tartarie.	xiii and 298 pp.	1 *map*.
Vol. II.	Dans le Thibet.	xiii and 318 pp.	1 *map*.
Vol. III.	Dans la Chine.	xi and 317 pp.	1 *map*.

12mo. *Librairie Plon, Paris*, 1927. Each vol, 15 fr.

There is, at the present day, no need to introduce or to recommend this classic work of travel to the student. Hazlitt's translation performed this function for English readers many years ago, and a new edition of this translation, with a preface by Professor Paul Pelliot is announced for the present month. The French edition has been out of print for some time and many readers will be glad to have the opportunity of possessing this new edition of the French text in addition to the English translation. It should be made clear however, that this new French edition makes no claim to completeness; only the principal episodes of the Lazarist Fathers' journey are included.

M. d'Ardenne de Tizac writes a short preface to each of the volumes, but his introductions are purely literary, and do not attempt to add anything to our appreciation of the scientific value of the book.

SKRINE (C. P.). Chinese Central Asia. (With an Introduction by Sir FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, K.C.S.I.). 8vo. pp. xiii and 306. 56 *illus.*, 2 *maps*. *Methuen, London*. 21s.

Though it is now, as Sir Francis Younghusband remarks in his introduction to this book, foolish to speak of the 'unchanging east,' yet the term might still be applied with justification to Chinese Turkestan. This little known part of the world exercises a kind of fascination over many of us, probably on account of this very quality of unchangeability. Mr. Skrine's delightful book, with its magnificent photographs, will only enhance the attractiveness of its subject.

From 1922 to 1924 Mr. Skrine served as H.M.'s Consul-General at Kashgar, and in the present volume he tells us about the country itself, its flowers and birds, and the different peoples who live there. We learn much about the duties and even the recreations of a consular officer in a remote part of the world. Mr. Skrine certainly did not regard himself as exiled. He found, as Miss Sykes found before him, the country delightful and the people charming. His sense of humour, surely an essential qualification in a Consul, served him well.

In an interesting chapter on Customs and Folklore he gives us an entertaining litany which he heard at Khotan. We cannot refrain from quoting a few passages from it.

> From the thorny branch of the wild apricot,
> From the old of womankind
> Good Lord, deliver us.

From a horse that trots with his tail straight out behind him, 4
From a policeman who arrests you without a warrant
Good Lord, deliver us.

From a learned man without manners,
From a hen that is perpetually clucking
Good Lord, deliver us.

Evidently the Khotanese also have a sense of humour.

RYBITSCHKA (E.). Im Gottgegebenen Afghanistan. 8vo. 74 *illus.*, 1 *map*. *Leipzig*. *M*. 8.50. Paper, *M*.10.0 4a

BELL (Sir CHARLES). Tibet Past and Present. A new, cheaper edition. *Containing* 40 *selected illus.*, 2 *maps and all the original text*. 8vo. Cloth. *London*, 10s. 4b

CABLE (MILDRED) and FRENCH (FRANCESCA). Through Jade Gate and Central Asia. Introduction by Rev. J. S. HOLDEN. 8vo. pp. 318. *Illus. and map*. 10s.

DAVID-NEEL (ALEXANDRA). My Journey to Lhasa. The personal story of the only white woman who succeeded in entering the Forbidden City. Demy 8vo. Cloth. *Illustrated with many photographs by the author*. *London*, 1927. 21s.

DMITRIEV (N. K.) and CHATSKAYA (O.). Chansons populaires tartares. pp. 69. *Paris*. 12fr. 50.

HAYDEN (The LATE SIR HENRY) and COSSON (CÉSAR). Sport and Travel in the Highlands of Tibet. Preface by Sir Francis Younghusband. *Large scale map*, 80 *illus*.

LAMB (H.). Genghis Khan, the Emperor of all men. 8vo. pp. 278 + 9. Bibliography. *Illus*. *N.Y*. $3.50.

MONTGOMERY (J. A.) [*Transl.*]. The History of Yaballaha III, Nestorian Patriarch, and of his Vicar, Bar Sauma, Mongol Ambassador to the Frankish Courts at the end of the Thirteenth Century. Translated from the Syriac and Annotated. *Columbia University*. 10s.

Records of Civilization: *Sources and Studies*.

MORDEN (W. J.). Across Asia's snows and deserts: Introduction by ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS. 8vo. pp. 429. *Illus. maps*. *New York*. $5.

Description of the Morden Clark Expedition of 1926 which traversed Central Asia from the Indian Ocean to the Yellow Sea and covered nearly 8,000 miles while hunting for the Ovis Poli.

NOEL (CAPT. J. B. L.). Through Tibet to Everest. Demy. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 302. 26 *plates*. Index. *Arnold*. 10s. 6d.

BOYER (A. M.) and others. Kharosthi inscriptions: discovered by Sir AUREL STEIN in Chinese Turkestan. Part 2, Text of inscriptions discovered at the Niya, Endere and Lou-Lan sites, 1906-7. Folio. Sewed. *London*. £1 10s. 4c

ELLAM (J. E.). The Religion of Tibet. A Study of Lamaism. *Wisdom of the East Series*. 3s. 6d. net. 4d

TIBETAN BOOK OF THE DEAD (The) or The After-Death Experiences on the *Bardo* Plane, according to Lama Kazi Dawa-Samdup's English Rendering. By W. Y. EVANS-WENTZ. With Foreword by Sir JOHN WOODROFFE. Demy. 8vo. pp. xliv + 248. *With* 6 *illus. and* 5 *emblems*. *Oxford*. 16s. net.

4e FRANCKE (A. H.). Ein Dokument aus Turfan in Tibetischer Schrift, aber unbekannter Sprache. 4to. pp. 7. 1 *plate*. *Berlin. M.* 1.
Extract from the *Sitzungsberichte d. preuss. Akad d. Wissenschaft.*

4h BECK (SALIM). The Mongolian horse. Trans. from the Russian. Sm. 8vo. pp. 175. 42 *illus. Peking.* 12s. 6d.

PRINTZ (HENRIK). The Vegetation of the Siberian-Mongolian frontiers (the Sayansk Region). Roy. 4to. pp. 464. *Trondhjem.* £2 10s.

FORTHCOMING.

HUC AND GABET. Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China. Translated by W. HAZLITT, with a new Introduction by Professor P. PELLIOT. 2 vols.
No complete edition of this classical work has appeared for many years.

5. THE FAR EAST (CHINA. JAPAN, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, MALAYA, AND THE DUTCH INDIES).

ARTS ET ARCHÉOLOGIE KHMÈRS. Revue des Recherches sur les Arts, les Monuments et l'Ethnographie du Cambodge depuis les Origines jusqu'à nos jours. Founded and edited by George GROSLIER.

Vol. I. (1921-1924). 4 parts, pp. 477. *XXXII plates.*
Vol. II. (1924-1926). 3 parts. pp. 348. *XXXV plates.*

Société d'Editions Géographiques, etc. Paris. Each Volume, 250 fr.
In a long introduction which M. Groslier gives us in the first volume of this important work he tells us that though every year sees a further stage in the disintegration of the marvellous monuments of Khmer art, little has been done to make an adequate record of them. He was writing before the appearance of the *Memoires Archéologiques* of the Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient with whose principal representatives he seems not always to agree.
The industry and enthusiasm of M. Groslier are beyond question, and his personality and point of view are reflected throughout the 850 pages of this review. He devotes six articles to "Promenades Artistiques et Archéologiques au Cambodge," in which he describes the temples of Phnom Chiso, Ta Prohm, Prah Vihear, the Angkor region, the North-east region and Asram Maha Rosei. He gives us also two series of "Recherches sur les Cambodgiens" which include "Objets cultuels en bronze," Essai sur l'architecture classique," "Note d'archéologie," "L'art hindou au Cambodge" and "Essai sur la Buddha Khmèr." M. Necoli has three articles on the work which is being done to foster native art, and M. Przyluski contributes a very interesting study on the Rama legend in the bas-reliefs of Angkor-Vat.
The plates are magnificently reproduced in a manner worthy of the reputation of the Société d'Editions Géographiques. Some of them are extremely interesting.

BANNER (HUBERT S.). Romantic Java, as it Was and Is. 8vo. pp. 282. 40 *illus. and a map. Seeley, Service & Co., London,* 1927. 21s.
This book belongs to a class of publication which makes one wonder. The author lived for twelve years in Java, keeping his eyes open and his sense of humour, which may or may not have been very subtle, unimpaired. Then he writes quite a long book detailing, the impressions which he formed. He describes his fellow exiles, Dutch and non-Dutch; he talks entertainingly about the native inhabitants of the island, and chats about their customs. But what precisely, are such impressions worth, and to whom do they appeal? And what can we say about them?

BINYON (LAURENCE). Chinese Paintings in English Collections. Fol. 68 pp.. *LXIV plates in collotype. Vanoest, Paris*, 1927. £3 3s. 5

In this handsome volume, Mr. Binyon has brought together reproductions of a representative selection of Chinese paintings from a number of English collections. The British Museum is represented and also the collections of Mrs. Morrison, Messrs. Eumorfopoulos, Blunt, Beatty, Raphael, Steer, White, Benson, and Sir Ian Hamilton.

As the name of the author is sufficient guarantee for the choice of the paintings and the account given of them, so that of the publisher assures us of the quality of their reproduction from the photographs of Mr. Donald Macbeth. Those of our readers who are acquainted with *Ars Asiatica* (in which series the French edition of this book is the ninth volume) will know what to expect.

In his introductory sketch, Mr. Binyon says something about the history of the collection of Chinese paintings in England. He reminds us that until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, after Dr. Anderson had brought back from China the collection of paintings which was purchased by the British Museum in 1881, no attempt had been made to study a field of art which is now considered so important. And already, we are told, "The future for the collector remains uncertain. In spite of keen and unremitting search in China . . . . little of great interest has been exported during the last few years; pessimists say that nothing more is to come." In these circumstances we have all the more reason to be grateful for the discoveries of Sir Aurel Stein, reproductions of some of which find a place in this volume, and of M. Paul Pelliot. We can only hope that it may not be long before some of the treasures which remain in China may be made available to us in a form as delightful as that of Mr. Binyon's book.

BRÖRING (THEODOR). Laut und Ton in Süd-Schantung. Mit Anhang: Die Töne in Nordöstschantung, Peking, Sötshuän, Shanghai, Amoy und Canton. 8vo. pp. iv and 62. *L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg*. 1927. *M*. 4.50.

This is the second volume of the publications of the Seminar für Sprache und Kultur Chinas of the University of Hamburg and the author appears to be a member of the religious community whose headquarters are at St. Gabriel, Mödling, Vienna, which has done such good work in ethnological and linguistic studies. He has evidently been greatly influenced by the work of Karlgren.

Dr. Bröring begins with a study of primary sounds, after which he deals with the four hundred word sounds of South Shantung. The second part of his book, which is very clearly and practically written, is concerned with the tones of the same district and a comparison of them with those of the areas mentioned in his title. This is illustrated by curves and by a supplement in musical notation, contributed by Dr. W. Heinitz of Hamburg. The author stresses the need for differentiation between tone and accent.

In a short but interesting discussion with regard to the future of Chinese Characters, he concludes that for the written language they must inevitably be retained, but suggests that in the lower classes of elementary schools the teaching of the Spoken Language through the Latin alphabet enlarged by certain diacritical signs, would enable the pupils in later life to express themselves more readily when writing the language of every-day use.

It is encouraging to see that Karlgren's pioneer work in the field of Chinese linguistics is already bearing such useful fruit.

5 CHALLAYE (F.). Le Coeur Japonais. 16mo. pp. 219. *Payot, Paris*, 1927. 15 fr.

In this charming book M. Challaye illustrates the characteristics of the Japanese people by extracts from their literature, and shows how Shinto, Confucianism and Buddhism have each influenced the spirit of Japan. The purpose of the book is thus expressed by the author in his introduction. "As the yellow races have borrowed science and modern technique from the Whites, so the Whites might well borrow from the Yellow races some of their traditional sentiments. From this point of view, a study of the affective life of the Japanese in some of its original *nuances* cannot fail to be of interest."

CLOSE (UPTON). Moonlady. 8vo. pp. 370. *G. P. Putnam's Sons, London*, 1927. 7s. 6d.

In this novel Mr. Upton Close (J. W. Hall) seems to wish to depict with the vividness which the novel form can supply, the chaotic mentality of China and what he considers to be the muddling, even dishonest, futility of the foreign attitude thereto.

The story revolves around a dual love affair on the part of an American hero who sympathizes with the aspirations of the modernists. The scene is laid at Peking at the time of the Japanese demands upon China. To begin with, the hero falls in love with the unsuspecting daughter of a "thoroughbred" English military gentleman who is dishonestly serving a corrupt President as adviser. Then he rescues a Chinese girl leader and falls in love with her. They all have many exciting adventures, but unfortunately the author does not seem to have had the courage to allow both his heroines to share in the happy conclusion.

The publishers say that "the character of Moon Lady embodies the soul of China. She is so real in her pathetic search for love, in her fundamental purity and her brave renunciation, that the reader sees her enchanting country through her own eyes."

In such a book it would be ungenerous to quarrel with the transcription of Chinese names and words.

COLLARD (PAUL). Cambodge et Cambodgiens. Metamorphose du Royaume Khmer par une Methode française de Protectorat. 4to. pp. xiv and 312. *XLVI plates and numerous illus.* Société d'Editions Géographiques, etc. *Paris*, 1925.

This pleasantly written book by a former French Resident in Cambodia is not intended either for the scholar or the student of Indo-Chinese art. It was written after twenty-seven years experience as an administrator, and the cost of publication was borne by the government. It is not unreasonable to assume therefore, that the purpose of the book is to justify the methods of the French administration.

The casual reader will however, find much to interest him. The author gives us chapters upon literature ancient and modern, without going very deeply into his subject. There is a chapter upon Buddhism and the religious life, another upon some characteristics of the people. But the main interest of the book will undoubtedly be for those who are concerned with the comparative study of methods of colonization, and in these days, when the question of the treatment of native peoples is always coming to the fore, there should be many such.

EVANS (IVOR H. N.). Papers on the Ethnology and Archaeology of the Malay Peninsular. 8vo. pp. x and 164. 43 *plates*. *Cambridge University Press*, 1927. 15s.

In Folk-lore and Custom in British North Borneo and the Malay Peninsula (Cambridge University Press. 20s.), Mr. Evans gave us the results of his reasearches into the customs and folk-lore of Malaya. He tells us that in the present volume he deals with such matters as

may be considered supplementary to the former work. The majority of the papers which he now publishes have already appeared in scientific journals.

Mr. Evans divides his book into four sections: Papers on the Pagan Races; Malay Beliefs; Malay and Other Technology, and Archaeology. In the last of these sections he gives us some interesting unpublished material on Neolithic Stone Implements, Cave Exploration and Early Metal Tools. His discoveries in Malay caves tend to show the existence of an early culture in Malaya which bears strong resemblance to that discovered in Indo-China by the *Service Géologique de l'Indo-Chine*, that is, "a low type of neolithic culture imposed without any transition stages, on one of primitive palaeolithic type."

The book is produced with that excellence which one expects, (and receives), from the Cambridge University Press.

FINOT (L.), PARMENTIER (H.) and GOLOUBEW (V.). Le Temple d'Içvarapura (Bantay Srei, Cambodge). Vol. I, of the *Memoires Archéologiques* published by the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient. Large 4to. pp. x and 138. 72 *plates*. *Vanoest, Paris*, 1926. 300 fr.

This, the inaugural volume of a new series published under the auspiecs of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, is of unusual interest. It is divided into three sections, the first an architectural study by M. Parmentier, the second dealing with the sculptures, by M. Goloubew and the last with the Inscriptions and History of the Temple, by M. Finot.
The Temple of Içvarapura dedicated to Çiva is distant about twenty-five kilometers from Angkor Thom. It is one of the last of the great temples to be investigated and was visited for the first time in 1914. M. Parmentier spent some time there in 1916, and in 1921 vandals drew attention to it by robbing it of some of its sculptures.

M. Parmentier divides his contribution into three parts, dealing in turn with the architecture of the building, its decoration, and its present condition. M. Finot gives us a transcription of eleven inscriptions with a French translation, and discusses the functions of the temple officials mentioned therein. M. Goloubew gives a general description of the sculpture and the features which distinguish it from the earlier art of other temples.

The particular importance of this study is that it makes clear the fact that Khmer culture did not disappear for at least 150 years after the date which had been previously assumed. The authors tell us that the inscriptions show the foundation of various sanctuaries to date from 969 A.D. to as late as 1300 A.D. Yet there is little difference in the architecture of both periods. Even faults of construction which appeared in the earlier building were copied in the later. This, however does not mean that the later artists were mere copyists. Their inventive genius, we are told, displayed itself in the dramatic treatment of their themes, and also in the choice of new *motifs*.

M. Finot concludes that Khmer art still flourished even in the middle of the Fourteenth century, a hundred and fifty years after Jayavarman VII, who hitherto had been considered the last great ruler of Cambodia. He imagines that as foreign onslaughts increased, culture came to make a last stand in the neighbourhood of the capital, and that Içvarapura is one of its final productions.

We shall look forward with the very greatest interest to the further volumes promised us in this series; one on the Temple of Confucius at Hanoi, another on Chinese Antiquities found in Annam and a third, on the Bayon of Angkor Thom. A photographic survey of Angkor-Vat in several volumes is also foreshadowed.

5 GELDERN (ROBERT HEINE). Altjavanische Bronzen aus dem Besitze der ethnographischen Sammlung des naturhistorischen Museums in Wien. 8vo. pp. 27. 32 *plates*. *C. W. Stern, Vienna*, 1925.

The excellent reproductions in this little book are taken from the Javanese Bronzes in the ethnographical section of the Museum of Natural History at Vienna, and from the collection given by Herr Robert Heidseck to the Amsterdam Museum. They are very carefully and methodically described on pp. 18 to 27.
The author, after a short historical sketch of Javanese art, deals shortly with Javanese work in bronze and the religious foundations of art in Java.

KARLGREN (BERNHARD). On the Authenticity and Nature of the Tso Chuan. Large 8vo. pp. 65. (Göteborgs Högskolas Arsskrift XXXII, 1926, 3). *Göteborg*, 1926. Kr. 7.

In this small but important book, Professor Karlgren discusses the authenticity of the Tso Chuan, and then by means of a detailed examination of its grammatical system, attempts to elucidate the hitherto unsolved problem of its age and provenance.
The old school of Chinese philologists, represented by Ma Tuan-Lin, never cast doubt upon the authenticity of the Tso Chuan. Chinese tradition ascribes the work to the Fifth century B.C., and its authorship to the Confucian School of Lu. In recent years the Japanese Scholar Iijima attacked it on astronomical grounds, and the K'ang Yu Wei school, whose views have been put forward in Europe by Franke, asserted that it was a forgery by Liu Hsin (22 A.D.).
Karlgren concludes that the work is undoubtedly authentic. It has, he says "a grammar of its own, a constellation of grammatical phenomena which is quite unique, and no forger could have imagined and carried through this peculiar grammatical system."
In the second part of the book, Prof. Karlgren deals with the authorship and date of the Tso Chuan, and this he does by making a very interesting comparison between the grammatical phenomena of the Lu dialect in the Lun Yü and Mencius, and those of the Tso Chuan. On the strength of this comparison he decides that the work in question can have been written neither by Confucius himself as Grube and Schindler have, more or less directly, suggested, nor by his disciples of Lu.
Then, in relation to the facts he has discovered, he proceeds to discuss the Shu Ching, the Shih Ching, the Li Chi, the work of Chuang Tzŭ and the Kuo Yü. In none of them, except the last named, does he find the slightest similarity to the grammatical structure of the Tso Chuan. Thus he decides that the work is to be dated probably between 468 and 300 B.C.
The book is written in that lucid and interesting style which is characteristic of the author.

KING (LOUIS MAGRATH). China in Turmoil. Studies in Personality. 8vo. pp. 229. 19 *illus*. *Heath Cranton, London*, 1927. 10s. 6d.

The author of this book was, until recently, in the British Consular Service in China, and his official duties took him to almost every part of China. His impressions therefore have the advantage of not being confined to one particular locality.
Among the host of books which have recently been poured forth about China, Mr. King's stands out as one of the most useful. This is probably because the author is sympathetic in the best sense of the word, that is to say, his sympathies are human without being partisan. This human element in his book is enhanced by the fact that his work consists of definite character sketches of very varied but distinct and recognisable types. In the headings of his chapters we find: The Politician;

the Brigand; the Idealist; the Enthusiast; the Pariah and so forth. His characters are all real characters, and in his pages we seem unusually able to appreciate and understand them, and through them the problems of that disturbed, unaccountable country which they represent.

LORENZEN (ALFRED). Die Gedichte Hitomaro's aus dem Manyōshū. Text und Übersetzung mit Erläuterungen. 8vo. pp. 96. *L. Friederichsen and Co. Hamburg*, 1927. *M.* 6.

This monograph is the first of the publications of the Seminar für Sprache und Kultur Japans at the University of Hamburg.
In the first part of his work Herr Lorenzen gives us the text (in Romaji) and a literal, line for line, translation of Hitomaro's poems, with notes. In the second part he deals with miscellaneous topics suggested by the first. The relation of the Manyōshū to Chinese poetry, the life of Hitomaro, the position of the Imperial House, and the construction and content of the poems, all find a place. Finally, the author gives a list of the *makura kotoba* which are found in Hitomaro, and also of alternative readings.
The period of the Manyōshū is of considerable interest pyschologically in that it affords evidence of the interplay of indigenous and Chinese influences not only in Japanese literature, but in the development of Japanese thought at a comparatively early stage.

MARCHAL (Mlle. S.). Costumes et Parures Khmèrs d'après les *Devatâ* d'Angkor-Vat, with an introduction by V. GOLOUBEW. 8vo. pp. xi and 114 *XLI plates*. *Vanoest, Paris*, 1927.

This book is intended, as M. Goloubew says in his Introduction, for those who have a real interest in the art of Cambodia. It is a model of patient and efficient study. The author, herself an artist, has made a detailed study of the dress and ornaments of the *devatâs* represented at Angkor-Vat, and reproduced them, with careful descriptions, in a series of drawings. As she calculates the total number of *devatâs* at 1737, the amount of work necessitated may easily be imagined.
In a preliminary sketch, the author explains in general terms the costumes, ornaments, flowers and especially the arrangement of the hair of the *devatâs* which she later classifies and illustrates in detail. Archaeologists and students of the history of art have every reason to be grateful to Mlle. Marchal for this book.

NITOBE (INAZO). Japanese Traits and Foreign Influences. 8vo. pp. viii. and 216. *Kegan Paul, London*, 1927. 7s. 6d.

This is a book which makes us wish that we had more space, for it is impossible adequately to summarize such a stimulating book in the space at our disposal. Professor Nitobe is one of that small band of single-hearted, devoted lovers of their native land who have done so much to illuminate and explain the real Japan to European readers. In the present book he brings together a number of essays and papers written during the past five years. Though he says in his preface that he opens to European readers "no new storehouse of Oriental knowledge," yet, in our opinion, there are occasions when the diffusion of existing knowledge and the casting upon it of a new and brilliant light, serve a still more useful purpose. Mr. Nitobe certainly does this.
He deals in this book with so many subjects, from Chinese Influence on Japan to "Teaism," Haiku, and a discussion of the Racial Problem, that we cannot possibly give a detailed account of them here. We can only give some indication of the tone of the book by a short quotation. "Loyalty to the Emperor, obedience to the law, love of country, politeness and all social amenities of life . . . . after all have regard only to the outer relations of life. Man's real concerns are the deeper issues

of the spirit. More so than political revolutions or social reforms, that change is the most vital that raises the conception of man above that of subject, and until the citizen is elevated to the status of person, all the cry for democracy fades into an empty sound. It is this change in his innermost part which makes of a two-legged creature a Man. The perfection and goal of such a process is transfiguration. Such a change is now going on under your very eyes in the Far East."

PETTIT (CHARLES). The Son of the Grand Eunuch. 8vo. pp. 254. *Boni and Liveright. New York*, 1927. $3.

Mr. Carl van Vechten, so the publishers tell us, describes the book as "one of the most amusing" he has ever read. They themselves compare it to Voltaire's *Candide* and France's *Penguin Island*, which is perhaps being as uncritical in practice as ASIATICA is in theory.

Mr. Pettit is clearly a most entertaining leg-puller. Not only is his choice of a title disconcerting—he has a liking for disconcerting titles—but his assurance that his prolonged visits to China have enabled him to achieve "a certain accuracy in its details" will, we trust, not be taken too seriously by any amateur sinologists. His further assertion that its philosophy is "very Chinese indeed" may prove misleading to those, who, on the strength of it, decide to begin the study of Chu Hsi. We *did* find this naughty book amusing. One thing however puzzles us. Why is there neither on the title-page nor elsewhere any indication that it is a translation from the French? The omission of such an indication is hardly fair to the translator, who seems to have performed a difficult task extremely well.

SCHEBESTA (PAUL). Bei den Urwaldzwergen von Malaya. 8vo pp. 278. 150 *illustrations and a map. Brockhaus, Leipzig.* 1927. *M.* 16.

For eleven months in the years 1924 and 1925 Herr Schebesta devoted himself to the study of the little known Semang tribes who live, or perhaps we should say, who are dying, in the virgin forests in the heart of Malaya. His expedition was financed by Pope Pius XI. Realising that the people he desired to get to know were proverbially shy and unapproachable, he went with a single Malay servant and lived among the Semangs He estimates the total number of this race of dwarfs at hardly more than two thousand, divided into several tribes who speak different dialects, and thinks that in a very short time they will have completely died out.

The book is written in a simple and interesting style which, without being technical, still conveys to us much new and extremely interesting anthropological detail about this practically unknown people. His description of the blood sacrifice during a storm is especially interesting. The illustrations are taken from photographs by the author. It is unfortunate that they were not arranged so as to face the page upon which they are described.

Herr Schebesta's book, despite its unpretentiousness, is important, and eminently readable.

SIDNEY (R. J. H.). Malay Land. 8vo. pp. 300. 42 *illus. Cecil Palmer. London*, 1927. 15s.

This book is in no sense a scientific work. It is addressed, we presume, to that fairly large public which enjoys reading about the exotic regions of the earth and the kind of life that is led in them. Such books should be judged rather by their value as literature than as serious works upon the land with which they deal.

The author has given us chapters on Singapore Impressions; Kuala Lumpur by Night; A Railway Journey; the Chinese Theatre; a Leper Asylum and so forth. Readers who enjoy books of this nature will find the present work not unentertaining.

SIREN (OSWALD). Chinese Paintings in American Collections. (*Annales du Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque d'Art. Nouvelle Série. II.*) Part I. (Plates 1-40). Fol. pp. 36. *XL plates. Vanoest, Paris*, 1927. 1,000 fr. (the complete work).

This is the first part of an important work to be completed in five sections. Two hundred paintings will be reproduced from the extremely rich American collections, and M. Oswald Siren will contribute the explanatory notes. In Part I he describes at some length the foundation and history of the two principal collections, the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston and the Freer Gallery of Art at Washington.

The forty paintings in this part belong almost exclusively to the Sung dynasty. In their reproduction the firm of M. Léon Marotte, which is responsible for so much of the excellent work published by M. Vanoest, seems to have surpassed even itself. Students of Chinese Art will look forward with interest to the continuation of this work.

STEIGER (G. N.). China and the Occident. The Origin and Development of the Boxer Movement. 8vo. pp. xix and 349. *Yale Univ. Press.* (*London, Humphrey Milford*), 1927. 16s.

There are two reasons why the appearance of Mr. Steiger's book may be regarded as timely. In the first place, while more than a hundred books have appeared on the Boxer Rebellion, none have attempted a reasoned survey of the deeper causes of that outbreak. Secondly, there are undoubtedly analogies between the present disturbances in China and the short lived but significant movement of twenty-five years ago. Further, when so much partisan nonsense is being poured forth from the press about China, a sound and temperate book of this nature may do much to clarify public opinion about the problems, both psychological and political, which beset the Chinese people at the present day.

The first half of Mr. Steiger's work is occupied by a sketch of the history of foreign relations with China, and the gradual stiffening of popular opposition to Western influences. The war with Japan, and the half hearted attempts of the Government to meet the new situation, brought matters to a head. The Boxers who had previously been a legitimate volunteer militia became the arrow head of a violent movement.

Mr. Steiger does not credit foreign diplomacy with much intelligence at this crisis. He is perhaps most severe on Mr. Conger, the Minister of the United States at the beginning of the trouble. "Each of the decisive steps taken by the diplomats at Peking" he says, "or by their naval commanders at Taku, was taken on the strength of rumours which have never been substantiated . . . Each step was followed by an increase of popular hostility towards the foreigner; by a growing fear that the invasion and partition of the Empire were about to begin . . . The final step, the attack on the Taku forts, precipitated a state of war." At the end of the book are a useful Bibliographical Note and a full Index.

STEIGER (G. N.), BEYER (H. O.), and BENITEZ (C.). A History of the Orient. 8vo. pp. 469. 31 *maps and many illus. Ginn, New York and London*, 1926. 8s. 6d.

This book is obviously not addressed to the expert; but it is none the less useful for that. We should be only too glad to believe that it was generally used in our English schools. "With the constantly growing intercourse between the nations of the Occident and the Orient, it has become necessary for national systems of education to furnish the different peoples with knowledge of one another's cultures as a basis of mutual understanding and mutual respect."

British interests, both political and cultural, in Asia are probably greater than those of any other country, yet we have done practically

nothing to foster in the younger generation any knowledge or understanding of the East. To the average man China is still represented by the mysterious villain of a moving picture.

Part I deals with the Beginnings of Oriental Civilization (to the 4th century B.C.); Part II, the Development of Culture and Growth of Empires (to the 12th century A.D.); Part III, the Culmination and Decline of Imperial Expansion (1200-1550); Part IV, the Extension of European Influence in the Orient (1550-1860) and Part V, the Development of Oriental Resistance to the Aggressions of the West (1860-1926).

There is a very full bibliography of books in English, and an excellent series of maps. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise.

TSEN (TSONMING). Anciens Poèmes Chinois d'Auteurs Inconnus. (New and enlarged edition). 16mo. pp. 118. *Illus. Leroux, Paris*, 1927. 20 fr. Rêve d'une Nuit d'Hiver. (Cent Quatrains des Thang). 16mo. pp. 113. *Illus. Leroux, Paris*, 1927. 20 fr.

These two little books published in a uniform edition limited to 1000 numbered copies, are charmingly produced. In the first volume the poems are by unknown authors from the Han to the Sui Dynasty; in the second, they are selected from the T'ang collections. We have not attempted to identify and check the translations. An example however, may be useful.

Ma pensée lointaine erre, dans la nuit, votre temple.
Les pins et les bambous sont couverts de neige glacée.
De temps en temps, un bonze rustique vient,
Il pend sa lanterne et silencieusement se couche.

THE SIMPLE WAY OF LAO TSZE. An analysis of the Tao Teh Canon with Comments by the Editors of the Shrine of Wisdom. 8vo. pp. 55. *The Shrine of Wisdom, London*, 1924. 3s.

We are told in the introduction to this book that "the translation is a very free one, and differs from the other obtainable versions, as they in turn differ from each other." We believe this, and should much like to know whence *this* translation comes.

We are given no authority for the commentary which is appended to the 'translation,' and the traditional order of the sections is arbitrarily changed.

VERNEUIL (M. P.). Les Temples de la Période Classique Indo-Javanaise. 4to. pp. 88. 96 *plates in Collotype. Vanoest, Paris*, 1927.

The writer of this book says modestly in his introduction that he has no intention of offering the reader a treatise upon the philosophical and religious aspects of Indo-Javanese art. He disclaims likewise any archaeological pretentions. Instead, he reproduces a number of photographs taken in Java, in order to allow the reader to study the architectural and plastic productions of Javanese art at its highest. If this were indeed all he had done, we should have every reason to be grateful to him and his publishers for the perfect manner in which they have fulfilled their task.

M. Verneuil however has done more than this. He takes four of the great monuments in the heart of Java, Tjandi Kalasan, Tjandi Mendout, Boroboudhour and the temple of Çiva in the Prambanan group, and shows us how in them Indo-Javanese art reached its culminating point. He begins with a short sketch of the history of Java, referring more especially to the Empire of Mataram from 700 to 900 A.D., the period in which the greatest works of art were produced. Then in a chapter on Brahminism and Buddhism he discusses shortly the conception of

life characteristic of them both, and the representations in art to which those conceptions gave rise. The third chapter deals with Architecture and the Plastic Arts. After dealing with the Indian conception of the purpose of a temple, the author shows how the tradition in art that embodied it was modified, on the one hand by pre-existing ideas, and on the other by the very nature of the natural life of the tropical island to which it was transplanted. In this chapter he sketches the characteristics of the sculptural decorations and the part which they play in the scheme as a whole. Finally he deals individually with the temples already mentioned. 5

M. Verneuil has the considerable advantage of being easily intelligible. We imagine that his work will take an important place in every art library.

WERTH (LÉON). Cochinchine. 12mo. pp. 273. *F. Rieder et Cie. Paris.* 12 fr.

M. Werth is one of those French authors like M. André Gide and M. Paul Morand who have thought it worth while to turn their attention to the East. He went to Cochin China and the present book gives us the impressions he formed there. While it is mainly an indictment of French colonial administration, we gain a very vivid idea of the country and its native inhabitants as well as of their masters. It is not for us to attempt to assess the value of his judgments, but in these days when both politicians and humanitarians, from their several angles, are turning their attention to the problems presented in the relationship between governors and governed in colonies and dependencies, the views formed by men of such unfettered and keen psychological insight as M. Léon Werth, may well deserve our attention.

NEW COMMERCIAL MAP OF CHINA. Edited by Sir ALEXANDER HOSIE, M. A., LL.D., F.R.G.S. 62 by 45 inches. Scale 48 miles to 1 inch. *G. Philip and Son. London.*

At a time when China and her troubles are receiving daily attention in the public press, a good map is a necessity. Messrs. George Philip and Son have now provided us with such a map. It is the first to be published with the new republican nomenclature for the different *hsien*, though the older spellings are also given us in the case of well-known and established towns.

We once heard a debate in the House of Commons in which the utmost confusion was displayed with regard to the number of treaty ports and concessions. Had the speakers consulted this map, the mistakes could not have been made.

One of the most valuable features of the map is the information given actually upon it about local animal, vegetable and mineral wealth and manufacture. It is completed by a gazeteer and a handbook of geographical, commercial and industrial information written by Sir Alexander Hosie.

Mounted on cloth with rollers, it costs 50s., or folded in a portfolio, 55s. It can also be had unmounted.

CHAMBERLAIN (Prof. BASIL HALL). Things Japanese, being Notes on various subjects connected with Japan, for the use of travellers and others. Reprint of the 1905 (Fifth edition revised) with the addition of two Appendices. Demy. 8vo. Cloth. *Portrait, map.* pp. 591. *London.* 21s. 5a

CRANE (LOUISE). China in Sign and Symbol. A panorama of Chinese life, past and present. 4to. *Shanghai.* £2 10s. 0d.
Illustrations by K. Crane.

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KRAMER (P.). Java und Bali. (Die Sterbenden Inseln). *Munich*. *M*. 10.

MUSSO (G. D.). La cina ed i cinesi: loro leggi e costumi. 2 vols. 8vo. *Milan*. 175 l.

SCHMITT (E.). Die Chinesen. 8vo. pp. iii + 110. *Tubingen*. *M*. 4.80.
No. 6. of the *Religionsgeschichtliches Lesebuch*.

WARNER (Langdon). The Long Old Road in China. 8vo. pp. 254. *Illus*., 2 *plans*, *map*. *London*. 16s.

WEBER (ARCHABBOT A: O.S.B.). In den Diamantbergen Koreas. 8vo. pp. x + 109. *Illus*., 2 *maps*, *etc*. *St. Ottilien*. *M*. 8.

5b ARCHIPOFF (N. B.). Dalnewostotschnaja oblastj (The Far East). 8vo. pp. 170. *Moscow*. Rbl. 1.60.
A part of the *Economic Geographical Studies of the U.S.S.R.*

BATCHELOR (The Ven. DR. JOHN). Ainu Life and Lore, Echoes of a Departing Race. Demy. 8vo. pp. 448. *Many illus*., *including* 15 *in colour*. *Tokyo*. (*London*). 1927. £1 4s.

BERG (C. C.). De Middeljavaansche historische traditie. 8vo. *Santpoort*. fl. 2.75.

BOUVAT (L.). L'Empire Mongol (2ème phase). 8vo. pp. 364. *Paris*. 30 fr.
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BREDON (JULIET) and MITROPHANOW (IGOR). The Moon Year. A record of Chinese Customs and Festivals. Demy 8vo. Cloth gilt. pp. 530. *Two plates in colour and* 38 *illus*., *in half-tone*. *Shanghai*. Approx. £1 5s.

BOUCHOT (J.). Recueil de documents pour servir à l'histoire de Saigon. 1858-1865. 8vo. *Saigon*. 100 fr.

CANDEE (Mrs. H. C. H.). New Journeys in Old Asia. Illus. by LUCILLE DOUGLASS. 8vo. pp. 296. *New York*. $4.
Indo-China, Siam, Bali, Java.

CRANE (LOUISE). China in sign and symbol: a panorama of Chinese life, past and present. Decorations by K. CRANE. Demy 4to. pp. 247. *Shanghai and London*. £2 10s.
A work on Chinese shop-signs. With interesting illustrations in colour.

DORÉ (P. H. S.J.). Manuel des Superstitions chinoises ou petit indicateur des superstitions les plus communes en Chine. 12mo. pp. v + 219. *Shanghai*. 5s.

ENRIQUEZ (Maj. C. M.). Malaya, its people, flora and fauna. Roy. 8vo. pp. 319. *London*. 21s.

GRANTHAM (A. E.). Hills of Blue, a Picture-roll of Chinese History from Far Beginnings to the Death of Ch'ien Lung, A.D. 1799. Demy. 8vo. pp. 643. *Illus*. *London*. £1 5s.

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HARE (ROSALIE). The Voyage of the Caroline from England to Van Dieman's Land and Batavia in 1827-28. With chapters on the early history of Northern Tasmania, Java, Mauritius and St. Helena, by IDA LEE (Mrs. C. B. Marriott). Demy. 8vo. *Frontis. illus., reproductions of old maps, charts, etc.* pp. xiv, 308. *London.* 15s. 5b

A journal kept by the wife of the captain of the brig "Caroline." The numerous notes help the reader in passages where the diarist gives imperfect or obscure references.

HAIL (WM. J.). Tsêng Kuo-Fan and the Taiping Rebellion. With a Short Sketch of his Later Career. (*Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany XVIII.*) Med. 8vo. pp. xviii + 422. *With 3 maps. Yale University Press.* 18s. net.

Many careful observers of world events believe that no calamity of the nineteenth century approached the Taiping rebellion in the total of misery and destruction.' The Author is of opinion that foreign historians have 'immortalised the "Ever Victorious Army" of three thousand men, almost canonised "Chinese" Gordon, and relegated the real hero of the Taiping rebellion to oblivion.

HEATH (ARTHUR H.). Sketches of Vanishing China. Demy. 4to. pp. 186. 24 *illustrations in colour (offset process).* *London.* £1 10s.

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FORKE (A.). Geschichte der alten chinesischen Philosophie. 4to. pp. xvi + 594. *Hamburg.* *M.* 36.
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FORKE (A.). Die Gedankenwelt des Chinesischen Kulturkreises. Roy. 8vo. Sewed. pp. 215. 1927. 11s.
A section of the *Handbuch d. Philosophie* edited by A. Baeumler and M. Schröter.

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LAO TZU. Tao-te-King. Edited by J. G. WEISS. Sm. 8vo. pp. 93 *Leipzig.* *M.*—40. (Bound, *M.*—80).
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LAO TZU. Die Bahn und der rechte Weg. (Tao te king). Der Chines. Urschrift nachgedacht von ALEX. ULAR. 8vo. pp. 71. *Leipzig.* *M.*—90.

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Etudes et documents, publiés par l'Institut franco-chinois de Lyon. Vol. II.

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CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, HAKKA DIALECT. As spoken in Kwang-Tung Province. Prepared by D. MACIVER, M.A. A new edition, revised and re-arranged with many additional terms and phrases by M. C. MACKENZIE. Roy. 8vo. Half leather. pp. 1,142. 1926. £1 10s.
In this edition words and phrases are re-arranged under their leading character. Romanization is according to the system of the Educational Associations of China.

MEISSNER (K.). Lehrbuch der Grammatik der Japanischen Schriftsprache. 8vo. pp. xxiii + 118.pp. 19 of exercises in Japanese Script. *Leipzig*. *M*. 15.
Supplementary Vol. 9 of the *Mitteilungen d. Deutschen Gesellschaft f. Natur-u. Völkerkunde Ostasiens*.

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In this edition the author has altered the classification of certain characters under the 214 radicals. The revision also comprises the addition of numerous compounds and the suppression of those characters which are of no practical use, both reforms due to Mr. Naganuma. The work is a great improvement on the earlier edition.

WIEGER (L.). Chinese characters: their origin, etymology, history, classification and signification. Trans. into English by L. Davrout. 2nd edition, enlarged and revised. 8vo. pp. 820. *Shanghai and London*. £1 5s.

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The author was formerly a professor at the Imperial University of Peking.

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JAPAN MISSION YEAR BOOK. The Christian Movement in Japan and Formosa. A Year Book of Christian work. 25th issue, Edited by A. OLTMANS. Cr. 8vo., Cloth. pp. 513 (including Index and Directory). *Tokyo and London*. 9s.

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SIDNEY (RICHARD J. H.). In British Malaya to-day. *Map and photos. by the author*; *line drawings by Ho Choo Chuan*. Demy 8vo. pp. 311. *London*. 21s.

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This will form a companion volume to that on Chinese Frescoes in the same collection. There will be 25 plates in colour, and fifty in black and white. The volume is expected in early Spring.

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A note in Cordier's *Bibliotheca Sinica* says that the translation of this book would render superfluous any other book on the manners of the Chinese.

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6. AFRICA.

ABADIE (Colonel M.). La Colonie du Niger. 4to. pp. 466. 47 *plates and* 1 *map*. *Société d'Editions Géographiques, etc., Paris*, 1927.

In this book, prefaced by the late M. Delafosse, we have the first great comprehensive work on the French Colony of the Niger.
The book is divided into four sections. The first is a physical description of the country; the second, an ethnographical sketch of the population, with a short history of each tribe; the third deals with the Flora, Fauna, Agriculture and Industries, and the fourth, after a brief survey of Central African exploration, treats of the French organisation and administration of the colony. There are also numerous appendices.
The author prefers to speak of "populations" rather than "races," and he deals with 25 such "populations" among the blacks, and 6 among the whites, the latter being almost exclusively nomads. The differences between them are remarkable.
In Chapter 8 there is a very brief sketch of the languages of the Niger, and of music and sport. Chapter 9 gives an account of native institutions, birth and marriage customs, etc.
The author tells us that adequate materials for a complete ethnographical study of the country of the Niger are still lacking, and indeed, it must be admitted that his book might well be expanded in many parts. It is undoubtedly strongest in those sections which are the least likely to appeal to English readers. It should be remembered that the book was largely made possible by the assistance given by the French Government. In spite of certain well marked deficiencies the book is a great achievement, and will prove exceedingly useful to those for whom it is primarily intended.

6 BARNS (T. ALEXANDER, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.). An African Eldorado. The Belgian Congo. 8vo. pp. xiv + 229. 33 *illus.* 3 *maps*. *Methuen, London*, 1926. 15s.

A former Belgian Colonial Minister has written the introduction to this book which is obviously intended to popularize the Belgian Congo. The author lays stress upon the possibilities of the Congo as a field for development, and the work that has been done by the Belgian government to encourage colonizing enterprise. In the last chapter he suggests that a tour in the Congo should appeal to the jaded world traveller who is weary of the beaten track. Travel certainly has a reasonable chance of being exciting, if we are to take the incidents he mentions on page 214 as typical of a railway journey.

The ordinary reader will be interested in Mr. Barns's chapters on Natural History, and upon Pygmies and Cannibals.

BLACKMAN (WINIFRED S.). The Fellahin of Upper Egypt. Their religious, social and industrial life to-day with special reference to survivals from ancient times. With a foreword by R. R. MARETT, M.A., D.SC. 8vo. pp. 331. 186 *illus*. *George G. Harrap, London*, 1927. 15s.

This book should commend itself to those interested in the life of ancient Egypt and to the anthropologist.

From 1922 to 1926, Miss Blackman was in charge of the Percy Sladen expedition to Egypt, and for six years she has spent six months of every year in that country studying the customs and beliefs of the common people. Though she says that she is still only at the beginning of her work, the future of which depends upon continued financial support, it is obvious that she has already covered a great deal of ground. The fact that she is clearly sympathetic in her attitude towards the subjects of her investigation has probably not only enabled her to do so much in a short space of time, but enhanced the value of her results.

There are eighteen chapters in the book, the longest and in some ways the most interesting, being that upon "Ancient Egyptian Analogies." Miss Blackman tells us that, as Mr. Woolley has shown us in the case of Ur, an ancient Egyptian town must have presented much the same appearance as an Upper Egyptian town of the present day. Not only so, but the life which is now so rapidly changing in Egypt must have remained very much the same for hundreds upon hundreds of years. The book is completed by a list of Arabic words employed in the text, a geographical index and a full general index.

Miss Blackman promises us a large and strictly scientific volume on the beliefs and practices and the social and industrial life of the modern Egyptians.

DELAFOSSE (MAURICE). Les Nègres. 8vo. pp. 80. 59 *plates in heliogravure*. *Rieder, Paris*. 1927. 16 fr. 50.

The series of which this book is the fourth volume is not intended for the scholar; it is essentially popular. This however, does not mean that it is valueless, as so often is the case with "popular" books. The mere fact that it is edited by M. P. L. Couchoud serves in great measure as a guarantee. The illustrations are as nearly perfect as is possible in a book produced in considerable numbers at so cheap a price.

We must not give the impression that the illustrations are everything in the book. M. Delafosse, whose loss is greatly to be regretted, has given us an excellent introduction to the study of the African peoples in a remarkably small space. In seven chapters he deals successively with our lack of knowledge of the negroes, their remote and less distant past, their collectivism and system of morality, and finally, with negro art and literature.

EVANS (ALWEN M.). A Short Illustrated Guide to the *Anophelines* of Tropical and South Africa. (Memoirs of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. New Series, No. 3. October, 1927). 4to. pp. 54. *With* 10 *figures in the text and* 12 *plates*. *The University Press of Liverpool*, 1927. 7s. 6d. 6

The author gives the results of his own observations of the various species of the Ethiopian *Anophelines*, and draws therefrom conclusions with regard to the status of certain of the species. He also gathers together the chief facts known of the habits and breeding places. His identification keys, together with the text figures, seem extremely lucid. They are followed by a Systematic and Bionomic Account which occupies the greater part of the text.

GOYAU (G.). (*de l'Académie Française*). Monseigneur Augouard. 12mo. pp. vii + 213. *Plon, Paris*, 1926. 10 fr.

Mgr. Augouard, who died in 1921, had a long and eventful career as a missionary priest and bishop in the French Congo. The present book describes both his missionary activities and the work he did for France at a period when the Powers were manoeuvring to secure for themselves spheres of influence in the newly opened Central Africa.

The book will appeal to those who are interested in missionary work, and the relation of missionary endeavour to colonial enterprize.

HAARDT, (G. M.) and AUDOUIN-DUBREUIL (L.). La Croisière Noire (Expedition Citröen Centre-Afrique). 8vo. pp. ix + 327. 63 *plates*, 2 *maps*, 4 *portraits by Iacovleff*. *Plon, Paris*, 1927. 15 fr.

The first Citröen expedition across the Sahara in 1923 showed the possibilities of motor transport between Algeria and West Africa, and encouraged M. Citröen to undertake an even more ambitious project, an expedition from Algeria to the Indian Ocean through 20,000 kilometers of desert, bush and marsh. Apart from technical equipment, this expedition was planned on the grand scale, with the artist Iacovleff, cinematograph operators, a doctor, and so forth. The trip began in October, 1924 and ended in Madagascar in June, 1925.

The account of the journey which this book provides is extremely interesting. In comparison with the flood of books which give us nothing more than an individual traveller's desultory impressions, it is refreshing. The student of ethnography will not expect to learn anything very new from it, but he will at least find very entertaining reading. The illustrations are excellent.

LAURE (Lt.-Colonel). La Victoire Franco-espagnole dans le Rif. 16mo. pp. 269. 1 *map*. *Plon, Paris*. 1927. 15 fr.

In November, 1925 the author of this book accompanied Marshal Pétain to Morocco, and thereafter served on his staff until the conclusion of the Franco-Spanish campaign against Abd-el-Krim. His account of the operations is full of information which will be useful to the student of military affairs.

At the end of the book, Colonel Laure insists upon the necessity for maintaining adequate and well apportioned forces in Morocco. "Nous avons besoin" he says, "de manifester la force pour en éviter l'emploi'" This, he says, because there still remain elements in the Riff and Atlas Mountains who would be ready to follow a revolting leader. He urges that the French forces shall not be hastily reduced in numbers, or too closely immobilized in *postes*, and calls for the development of communications by road and railway.

6 MOHAMMED EL FASI and DERMENGHEM (E.). Contes Fasis. 16mo. pp. 247. *Rieder, Paris*, 1926. 10 fr. 50.

This volume which appears in M. Rieder's series *Les Prosateurs Étrangers Modernes* contains a long and interesting Introduction by M. Dermenghem and fifteen stories which have been written down from traditional oral sources. The author tells us that the "contes fasis" have nothing in common with the long stories which are told by the professional story tellers, "They form" he says, "a special cycle, and are told by amateurs, almost always women, in the family circle during the evenings."

From the stories themselves we may learn much of the daily life, especially the family life, of Morocco. The tales are certainly charming, and they are followed in each case by extremely interesting notes which show how the same *motifs* occur in the popular stories of almost all countries. The last tale "Le Caftan d'amour tacheté de passion" seems, as M. Dermenghem points out, to be a Moroccan variant of the Eros and Psyche story.

PARSONS (H. A.). The Coinage of Griqualand. 8vo. pp. 11. *Spink and Son, London*. 1927. 1s.

This pamphlet is a reprint from the Numismatic Circular, It deals with the establishment in 1814 of a coinage for the Griquas as a result of the activities of the Rev. John Campbell, a missionary of the London Missionary Society. The coins of Griqualand, says Mr. Parsons, "are unique in the sense of being the only missionary coinage of Christianity." There are six illustrations.

WEATHERHEAD (H. T. C.). Short Chapters of African History. 12mo. pp. vi + 85. 11 *illus*. *The Sheldon Press* (*S.P.C.K.*), *London*. 1s. 6d.

The author, who was formerly headmaster of the King's School, Budo, Uganda, has written this short account of the history of Africa, or rather of the British relations with the southern half of the continent, for the use of young Africans. It is naturally very elementary, and rather a reading than a history book.

WERNER (A.) and (M.). A First Swahili Book. 12mo. pp. 127. *The Sheldon Press, London*. 1927. 5s.

This book embodies the experience of Professor Werner and her sister during several years of teaching Swahili at the School of Oriental Studies. It deals with the Zanzibar dialect as the accepted standard in Tanganyika, and largely current in Kenya Colony. An elementary text-book of this nature,—it is arranged on lines very similar to those which Mr. Walter Ripman has made familiar to us in the teaching of European languages—should prove very useful to beginners.

We do not quite understand why the International Phonetic Transcription should have been employed in such a tentative way.

6a BONNARD (A.). Le Maroc. *With a frontis. by J. Oberlé. Paris*. 25 fr.

CARDINALL (A. W.). In Ashanti and beyond: a resident Magistrate's many years in Tropical Africa. 8vo. pp. 288. *Illus. map. London*. 21s.

HODSON (ARNOLD WIENHOLT) [*H.B.M.'s Consul for Ethiopia*, 1914-27]. Seven years in Southern Abyssinia. Demy. 8vo.

IACOVLEFF (A.). Dessins et Peintures d'Afrique. (Expedition Citröen Centre-Afrique. 2e Mission. Haardt-Audouin-Dubreuil). Quarante dessins reproduits en facsimilé, en plusieurs couleurs, et dix peintures tirées sur papier pur fil, accompagnées de notes et croquis de voyages de l'artiste, tirés sur Madagascar en trois tons et reliés en soie. *Paris*. 1000 fr.

This remarkable work is being issued in one edition only.

L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE FRAANÇISE. 31.5 x 24.5 cm. pp. 120. *Illus. Paris.* 15 fr. 6a

Published under the auspices of the "Gouvernement général de l'A.E.F."

MARTIN (EVELINE C.). The British West African Settlements 1750-1821. 8vo. Cloth, pp. Bibliography, Index. 2 *maps*, and a note on Sources. *London.* 7s. 6d.

The Second Volume of the Imperial Study Series (*Roy. Colonial Inst.*).

MEINHOFF. Festschrift Meinhoff. Sprachwissenschaftliche u.andere Studien. 4to. pp. xii + 514. *Hamburg. M.* 40.

Festschrift offered to the scholar on his 70th birthday by 50 contributors, in German, English, French and Italian. 30 of the contributions deal with African studies, the remainder principally with Linguistics. Among the contributors are: Delafosse, Prof. Werner, Prof. D. Jones, F. Boas, Trombetti, etc.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK and guide, 1927. Cr. 8vo. pp. 975. *With atlas and diagrams.* 5s.

WINDISCH (H.). Ostafrikanische Erinnerungen. Paper. 8vo. pp. 67. *Berlin. M.* 2.50.

BERTHELOT (ANDRÉ). L'Afrique Saharienne et Soudanaise (Ce qu'en ont connu les anciens). pp. 482. 8 *maps. Paris.* 75 fr. 6b

CENDRARS (B.). Anthologie Nègre. 8vo. pp. 400. 2nd edition. *Paris.* 20 fr.

CHOWN (DAISY M.). Wayfaring in Africa: a woman's wanderings from the Cape to Cairo. 8vo. pp. 223. *Illus. London.* 10s. 6d.

CZEKANOWSKI (J.). Wissentschaftliche Ergebnisse der deutschen Zentralafrika Expedition, 1907-1918. Vol. 8, Ethnographie-Anthropologie. pp. viii + 58. 167 *plates. Leipzig. M.* 20.

This volume is the 5th of Prof. Czekanowski's *Forschungen im Nil-Kongo-Zwischengebiet* of which the following have already appeared.

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II. Ethnographie: Uele, Ituri, Nil-Länder.
III. Ethnographischer Anthropologischer Atlas: Zwischenseen-Bantu, Pygmäen und Pygmoiden, Urwaldstämme.
IV. Anthropologische Beobachtungen.

CZERNIN (Count O.). Mein Afrikanisches Tagebuch. pp. 200. 32 *illus. Leipzic. M.* 5.

DU TOIT (ALEX. L.). The Geology of South Africa. 8vo. pp. 475. *Illus. geological map. Edinburgh,* £1 8s. net.

ERSKINE (MRS. STEUART). Vanished Cities of Northern Africa. Roy. 8vo. pp. 284. 32 *illus.* 8 *col. illus., by Maj. B. Fletcher. London.* £1 4s.

FIFE (C. W. DOMVILLE). Savage life in the black Sudan. 8vo. pp. 284. *Illus.* 2 *maps. London.* 21s.

GAUTHIER (E. F.). Les Siècles obscurs du Maghreb. (L'Islamisation de l'Afrique du Nord). 8vo. 12 *plates. Paris.* 30 fr.
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A study of the customs of certain Northern African Jews.

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Vol. VI. Les Royaumes Indigènes (Vie materielle, intellectuelle et morale).
8vo. *Paris*. 45 fr.
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Vol. II. L'Etat Carthaginois.
Vol. III. Histoire militaire des Carthaginois.
Vol. IV. La Civilisation carthaginoise.
These have previously appeared.
The earlier volumes were awarded the *Grand Prix Broquette-Gonin* by the French Academy in 1918.

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MAIRE (le Dr.). Contributions à l'étude de la flore de l'Afrique du Nord. Part II. 8vo. *Paris*. 15 fr.
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MANSFELD (A.). West Afrika. Aus Urwald u. Steppe zwischen Cross-fluss u. Benne (geological section edited by H. Reck). 4to. pp. viii + 144. 183 *illus*. *Munich*. *M*. 15.

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MEYER (H.). Morphologie der Virunga-vulkane in Ruanda (Ostafrika). *Leipzig*. *M*. 4.
Vol. 40 of the *Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wiss*. Math-phy. Section.

MIGEOD (F. W. H.). A View of Sierra Leone. (Travel and Exploration). 8vo. pp. 361. *Illus*., *maps*. *New York*. $4.50.

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The author is Professor of History at the University of Witwatersrand.

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DALTON (O. M.). The Treasure of the Oxus, with other objects from Ancient Persia and India (Frank's Bequest, Brit. Mus.). 2nd edition, revised, 4to. Buckram. *Plates*. 1927. *London*, British Museum. £2 2s. 7c

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ANTHROPOS. An International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics. 4to. 1,100 pages yearly. *Illus. and with maps*. "Anthropos," *St. Gabriel-Mödling, Vienna*. *M*. 30.

The value of *Anthropos* is so well known to every scholar in the field of Ethnology, Linguistics, Anthropology and Pre-History, that anything we may say about it will probably seem superfluous. It is indispensable. During the year 1927 three parts have appeared, which maintain the high standard which has characterized the review ever since its first appearance. Each contribution is worthy of detailed consideration, but for want of space we must confine ourselves to a list of contents. Future numbers we hope to treat more adequately.

Vol. XXII. 1 and 2.

Kreichgauer. Anschluss der Maya-Chronologie an die julianische.
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Gusinde and Lebzeiter. Kraniologische Beobachtungen an feuerländischen und australischen Schädeln. etc. etc.

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Speck. Family Hunting Territories of the Lake St John Montagnais and Neighbouring Bands.
Bayer. Die Religion der ältesten Ägyptischen Inschriften.
Schwientek. 'Shin-butsu-dō-tai'; Der Synkretismus von Shintō und Buddhismus in Japan.
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Sandschejew. Weltanschauung und Schamanismus der Alaren-Burjaten.
Müller. Die Krankheits-und Heilgottheiten des Lamaismus. etc. etc.
The publishers of *Anthropos* announce that for the forthcoming year, it has been found necessary to raise the rate of annual subscription from 30 to 36 Marks. It remains entirely incommensurate with the value of the review.

MALINOWSKI (B.). Sex and Repression in Savage Society. 8vo. pp. xiv + 285. *Kegan Paul, London*, 1927. 10s. 6d.
Whether one agrees with Dr. Malinowski's conclusions or not, his books are always to be welcomed as important contributions in that field which lies somewhere between Sociology, Psychology and Anthropology. Not only has he something to say, but he knows how to say it.
Sex and Repression in Savage Society marks a furthur departure on the author's part from the orthodox psycho-analytic point of view. Dr. Malinowski himself says that he "was for a time unduly influenced by the theories of Freud and Rivers, Jung and Jones." We should be interested to know whether by this he means simultaneously influenced, or by one after the other, for surely the first three names he mentions should not be classed together as though their theories were in essential agreement. We are somewhat puzzled by the further admission that "pedantry will remain the master passion in the student, and subsequent reflection soon chilled the initial enthusiasms."
The last section of the book, upon Instinct and Culture, is the most constructive, and in the author's opinion, the most important. It is provocative of thought, and we should dearly like to feel justified in expressing the thoughts it arouses in us. This is impossible in ASIATICA. The first two sections, The Formation of a Complex, and The Mirror of Tradition, were written when the author stood nearer to the psycho-analytic position. In the latter part of his work, the Oedipus Complex and what he interprets as the Freudian conception of Repression are somewhat roughly handled.
The volume forms part of the *International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method*, and is excellently produced.

PITT-RIVERS (G. H. L-F.). The Clash of Culture and the Contact of Races. An Anthropological and Psychological study of the Laws of Racial Adaptability, with special reference to the Depopulation of the Pacific and the Government of Subject Races. 8vo. pp. xiv + 312. *G. Routledge and Sons, London*, 1927. 18s.
It is becoming increasingly apparent that whatever may have been the beneficent intentions of European colonial offices in supplying South Sea

Islanders and Bushmen with morality and trousers, whiskey and elementary education, the results have not been satisfactory. Even the soap and water régime, so dear to Americans, does not seem to be arresting the decline in native populations. Anthropologists, like Capt. Pitt-Rivers, are now beginning to turn their attention to the problem, and even governments are interesting themselves more scientifically in the matter. Until the last few years it never occurred to anybody that it might not be desirable to impose a measure at least of our magnificent civilization upon those races whom we call savage. Now we are beginning to have our doubts. Capt. Pitt-Rivers shows us that we have every reason to doubt. "People" he tells us, "are far less adaptable to great and sudden changes in culture form than is generally supposed."

The author confines himself in general to the problem of primitive cultures, but we venture to think that he has had in mind all the time a problem which has the same psychological bases as that which he discusses, namely the adoption, or partial adoption of western civilizations, or western technique, by the great multitudes of the East who have hitherto remained outside their sphere. Certainly his book will be of extreme interest to all those who wonder what will be the results of the westernization of China, if that westernization ever takes place.

The early part of his book is the more satisfactory. The sections on the Problem of Depopulation; the "Native Problem"; the Decline of Subject Races, Puritanism and Paganism are admirable. When dealing with "Progress" and Racial Antagonism, he makes this pregnant remark, which we commend to the well-intentioned: "A feature of considerable interest and importance in connexion with this world-wide unrest among subject races and their revolt against European tutelage lies in the fact that the movement is articulated and led to a marked degree by those members of subject races that have been most closely under the influence of our proseletyzing culture, and who have, in the process, assimilated most successfully European Education, European religion and European blood."

BRIFFAULT (R.). The Mothers. A Study of the Origin of Sentiments and Institutions. 3 vols. Roy. 8vo. Cloth. £3 15s.

BUSCHAN (G.). Im Anfang war das Weib. Neue Beiträge zur Menschen- und Völkerkunde. 3 vols. pp. 1000. 350 *plates*. *Dresden*. *M*. 27.

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LAGDEN (Sir G.). The Native Races of the Empire. Cheap edition. 8vo. pp. 401. *London*. 6s.

LEROY (O.). La Raison Primitive. Essai de réfutation de la théorie du prélogisme. 4to. pp. 316. 15 *plates*. *Paris*. 60 fr.
A criticism of M. Lévy-Bruhl's views as expressed in *La mentalité primitive* and *Les fonctions mentales, etc.*

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MALINOWSKI (BRONISLAW). The Father in primitive psychology. 18mo. pp. 93. *Psyche Miniatures, London*. 2s. 6d.

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SCHEIDT (W.). Rassenforschung. Eine Einführung in rassenkundliche Methoden. 8vo. pp. 82. 12 *illus.* (*some in colours*). *Leipzig*. *M*. 5.80.

SCHEMANN (L.). Die Rasse in den Geisteswissenschaften. Studien zur Geschichte d. Rassengedankens. 8vo. pp. xvi + 480. *Munich*. *M*. 18.

SCHNEIDER (H.). Die Kulturleistungen der Menscheit. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. xiv + 672. *Leipzig*. *M*. 30.
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9. GENERAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES.

THOMAS (E. J.). The Life of Buddha as Legend and History. 8vo. pp. vii + 297. *Kegan Paul, London*. 1927. 12s. 6d.
Dr. E. J. Thomas has contrived to give us a great deal of information in a small space without ceasing to be eminently readable, and his book will be particularly welcome to readers who have not had the opportunity to follow the detailed work which has been done, especially in the East, since the publication of Rhys Davids's studies.

He stresses the importance of the Sanskrit texts, and throughout his book brings out their relation to the better known Pali texts, especially in his discussions of the historical accuracy of many details of Buddha's life. 9

After dealing with the actual life of Buddha, Dr. Thomas has short chapters on Buddhism as a Religion, in which he compares the essential character of Buddhist mysticism with that of Christian mysticism; Buddhism as a Philosophy, a subject which still awaits adequate treatment, and finally Buddhism and Christianity, in which he deals with the parallels which Edmunds and other writers have found between the two religions, and finds them inconclusive.

An appendix gives the contents of the Theravada Canon.

Dr. Thomas's notes and bibliography will be useful to the student, and a very full index has been provided.

The volume forms one of the *History of Civilization* series.

ANWANDER (A.). Die Religionen der Menscheit. Einführung in wesen u. Geschichte d. ausserchristl. Gottesvorstellungen. 8vo. pp. xix + 567 1 *map*, 16 *plates*. *Freiburg*. *M*. 16.

AVELINE (C.). La Merveilleuse Légende de Siddharta Çakia-Mouni Bouddha. pp. 204. *Paris*. 12 fr.

BECK (L. ADAMS). The Splendour of Asia: the story and teaching of the Buddha. Cr. 8vo. pp. 265. *London*. 7s. 6d.

BRAFMANN (J.). Materialien zur Erforschung der jüdischen Sitten. Vol. I, Das Buch vom Kahal. 8vo. pp. lv + 230. *Leipzig*. *M*. 12.50.
The volumes are not sold separately.

BREWSTER (E. H.). The Life of Gotama the Buddha, compiled exclusively from the Pali Canon. Introductory Note by C. A. F. RHYS DAVIDS, D. Litt. 8vo. pp. *London*. 10s. 6d.

BROWN (B.) [*Editor*]. The Story of Buddha and Buddhism; his life and sayings. 12mo. pp. 290. *Illus*., Bibliography. *Philadelphia*. $2.50.

CHALMERS (Lord). Trans. Further dialogues of the Buddha. Trans. from the Pali of the Majjhima Nikaya. (*Sacred Books of the Buddhists, vol.* 6; *Dialogues of the Buddha, part* 5.). 8vo. *Oxford*. 12s. 6d.

DAHLKE (PAUL). Buddhism, and its place in the Mental Life of Mankind. 8vo. Cloth. *London*. 10s. 6d. net.
Dr. Paul Dahlke describes this work as a moving drama of the struggle of truth with life, put forth as a record of the living experience of the author.

DIBBLE (R. F.). Mohammed. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 254. *London*. 12s. 6d.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA of religion and ethics. Edited by JAMES HASTINGS. Index Vol. Demy. 4to. Cloth. *Edinburgh*. £1 15s. (¼-leather, £2 8s.)

EVOLUTION OF ETHICS (The). As revealed in the Great Religions. Edited by E. HERSHEY SNEATH. Med. 8vo. pp. viii + 370. 18s. net.

GRIMM (G.). Buddha und Christus. 8vo. pp. xii + 258. *Several plates*. *Leipzig*. *M*. 6.

HARTMANN (R.). Die Welt des Islam einst und heute. Large 8vo. pp. 47. *Leipzig*. *M*. 1.50.
Beiheft to *Der Alte Orient*.

9 HEROLD (A. FERDINAND). The Life of Buddha. According to the Legends of Ancient India. Trans. from the French by P. C. BLUM. 8vo. Half cloth. pp. xii + 286. *Coloured frontispiece and woodcut decorations by Mac Harshberger. New York.* $3.

HORTEN (M.). Indische Strömungen in der islamischen Mystik. 8vo. pp. x + 141. *Heidelberg. M.* 10.
Materialien zur Kunde d. Buddhismus, Part 13.
A Lexicon of the most important terms in Islamic mysticism. Terminological researches into the principal early Islamic mystical texts in Persia to 900 A.D.

JACKSON (A. V. WILLIAMS). Zoroaster: Studies Old and New. Demy. 8vo. Reprint. *Columbia University.* 14s.
A detailed study of the Zoroastrian doctrine of the freedom of the will.

KRAUSKOPF (G.). Das Weltbild des Buddhismus im Umriss. 8vo. pp. 46. *Rauschen. M.* 1.

KIMURA (R.). A Historical Study of the Terms Hinayana and Mahayana and the Origin of Mahayana Buddhism. 8vo. *Calcutta and London.* 4s. 6d.

KORAN (The). Trans. from the Arabic by GEORGE SALE. With notes from the most approved commentators. Intro. by Sir E. D. Ross. Cr. 8vo. pp. 622. *London.* 2s. 6d.

LAMMENS (H. S.J.). L'Islam, Croyances et Institutions. pp. 288. *Paris.* 35 fr.

LÉVI (SYLVAIN). Japanese Sources for the History of Buddhism. *Tokyo*, 1927. *Details not yet available.*

MARGOLIOUTH (D. S.). The Early developments of Mohammedanism. (Hibbert lectures, 2nd ser.) Re-issue. 8vo. Cloth. *London.* 6s.

MOULTON (JAMES HOPE). Early Zoroastrianism. Re-issue. 8vo. Cloth. *London.* 10s. 6d.

PRZYLUSKI (JEAN). Le Concile de Rājagrha. Introduction à l'histoire des Canons et des Sectes bouddhiques. Part I. Le Concile d'après les Sutra et les Commentaires. Demy 8vo. Sewed. *Paris.* 1926. 12s.
Forms Vol. II of the first series of "*Buddhica*," a new series of studies and documents for students of Buddhism.

RICHTER (J.). Der Islam als Religion. 8vo. pp. iv + 158. *Leipzig.* M. 1.80.
In the Collection *Wissenschaft und Bildung.*

RUNZE (G.). Essays zur Religionspsychologie. Die psychologische Grundlagen d. Religion. Zur Wertbestimmung religiöser Erfahrungen. Die Stellungnahme zur Unsterblichkeitsglauben im Konfuzianismus, im Buddhismus u. in Alten Testament, etc. Paper. 8vo. pp. 143. *M.* 2.
Deutsche Bucherei. 132-133.

SALIK (S. A.). The Early Heroes of Islam. Demy 8vo. Cloth. pp. xiv + 514, including a full index. *Calcutta University.* 10s. 6d.
An endeavour to present in brief sketches the salient features of the lives of the Prophet and his four immediate successors, Hadzvat Abu Bakr, Omar, Othman, and Ali.
The work includes notices of many of the important men in the early days of Islam.

STCHERBATSKY (Th. PH. D.). The Conception of Buddhist Nirvana. 4to. Sewed. pp. vi + 246. *Leningrad.* 17s. 6d.
Indices (pp. 215 to end) on (1) Proper Names. (2) Sanskrit Works. (3) Sanskrit and Pali words. (4) Tibetan words. (5) Mongolian words. (6) Subjects. (7) Technical terms.

SUALI (L.). Der Erleuchtete. (Das Leben des Buddha). *Frankfort. M.* 5. 9

DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN. La Morale bouddhique. pp. 256. *Paris.* 15 fr.

WENDEL (A.). Das Opfer in der altisraelitischen Religion. 8vo. pp. vii + 238. *Leipzig. M.* 12.

Veröffentlichungen d. Forschungs-Instituts f. vergl. Religionsgeschichte a. d. Univ. Leipzig. 2. 5.

10. GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

FOUCHÉ (M. P.). Études de phonétique générale. 8vo. *Paris.* 20 fr.

FRASER (J.). Linguistic evidence and archaeological and ethnological facts. 8vo. Sewed. (*British Academy*). 2s.

SONNENSCHEIN (Prof. E. A.). The Soul of Grammar. A Bird's-eye View of the Organic Unity of the Ancient and the Modern Languages studied in British and American Schools. Cr. 8vo. pp. xii + 120. *Cambridge.* 6s.

WADDELL (Lt.-Col. L. A.). A Sumer-Aryan dictionary: an etymological lexicon of the English and Aryan languages ancient and modern, and the Sumerian origin of Egyptian and its hieroglyphs. Part I, A-F. 5 *plates.* 8vo. pp. 126. 12s.

WADDELL (L. A.). The Aryan origin of the alphabet: disclosing the Sumero-Phoenician parentage of our letters ancient and modern. 8vo. pp. 230. *Illus. London.* 7s. 6d.

WALDE (A.). Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen. Vol. II, Part 4. (Pages 485-716). 4to. *Berlin. M.* 16.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOSE, UPTON (J. W. HALL). The Revolt of Asia. The End of the White Man's World Dominance. 8vo. xii + 325. *G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London*, 1927. 10s. 6d.

Among those who take their amusements from the political screen, as among the humblest moving picture goers, there are many who obtain most delight from having their flesh made to creep. Mr. Upton Close's book is just the thing for them.

"All Asia" he begins, "has flared into revolt against the dominant white man." The historian of the future, he tells us, will perceive that the "end of the white man's world" was ushered in by the throwing of Russia back into Asia at the end of the World War. The most cryptic and possibly the most alarming passage in the whole book is to be found at the end of the first chapter. "Asia's rise to consequence . . . . . means that America, China and Russia must assume the importance for which size and natural resources and mentality of their populations have fitted them. It means that the United States succeeds Great Britain as the spokesman of western civilisation and vanguard of the white peoples in their front against a revivified Asia." It means this or "the bankruptcy of civilisation."

Apparently, Mr Upton Close came to these terrifying conclusions after spending some years in China, followed by a rapid tour of the remaining East. He met many fools, and we very much suspect, had his leg pulled by some who seemed more foolish than they were.

11

It is difficult to decide whether Mr. Close is artful or artless. He dashes along, making the most astonishing statements without a particle of visible support to sustain them. He speaks of "the Chinese scholar Hu Shih, leader in intellectual revolt against foreign culture in China." He tells us that the Chinese forces, all of them apparently, "would coalesce *in complete harmony** to face any foreign invasion", that the Chinese now could put into the field an army of 300,000 "equal to meeting even western armies on a near-even footing." He calls the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation a "mainstay of the Bank of England." He turns his attention to India where he says "the situation . . . is very much different than in China." But there too, things are in a very bad way. In fact there is no hope for us unless we give up imperialism abroad and transmute it into efficiency methods in industry at home.

Finally we are told "We are passing from the era of Empire by Conquest into the era of Empire by Attraction, Service and Business that asks only a fair field and no favors."

FÜLÖP-MILLER (RENÉ). Lenin and Ghandi. Trans. from the German by F. S. FLINT and D. F. TAIT. 8vo. pp. xi + 343. 2 *plates*. *G. P. Putnam's Sons, London and New York*, 1927. 21s.

"The aim of this book" its author tells us, "is to describe the life and work of the two men whose personalities, in the author's opinion, most forcibly embody the spirit of the present age." It does so admirably, but it does more. It shows that in times of unsettlement and unrest, personality itself counts more than any other factor in the direction of social upheaval. Probably no two men could be more essentially unlike than Lenin and Ghandi; one believed utterly in violence and ruthlessness, the other as utterly in the force of love, yet in neither case was it so much the teaching of the man which aroused an enthusiasm which was ready to welcome martyrdom, as the personality of the leader himself.

We see quite clearly in Herr Fülöp-Miller's pages the essential difference in outlook, not only between the two men, Lenin and Ghandi, but between the revolutionary principles they represent. While Lenin placed what must seem to us an impossible emphasis on the development of industrial technique in a country that is still a country of peasants, Ghandi would sweep away even that which already exists. One sees salvation in the machine, the other nothing but disaster. Lenin cared only what the individual *does*, Ghandi concerns himself solely with what he *is*.

In our opinion, Herr Fülöp-Miller has done his work with admirable fairness. He allows his characters to speak for themselves. He admires Ghandi wholeheartedly, while Lenin seems to fascinate him against his will, but he does not seek to apologise for the errors of either. We hope that this book may have many readers, because we feel that no man can fail to be the better for coming to an understanding of the sources of Ghandi's greatness.

The book is admirably translated and beautifully printed.

MASSIS (HENRI). Défense de l'Occident. 12mo. pp. 281. *Plon, Paris*, 1927. 12 fr.

Whether we agree with the conclusions of M. Massis or not, his book makes interesting and delightful reading. The author sets out to combat the tendencies of those who regard the decline of western civilisation as inevitable and almost desirable, while he recognises the situation which has been created by the "awakening " of Asia.

**Italics ours.*

The present movement towards the adoption of eastern ideals and ideas he ascribes principally to the Germany of Spengler and Keyserling, and to Russia, whose Bolshevism he sees as a revolt against an enforced westernization dating from the days of Peter the Great. He traces the causes of what he considers to be a blind seeking for a spiritual foothold back to the Reformation. All that is good in western civilisation he considers to be inseparably bound up with the Latin tradition of the Catholic Church, and apparently salvation must entail a return to the spirit of St. Thomas Aquinas and the political universalism of the later Middle Ages. 11

AUFHAUSER (J. B.). Meine Missionsstudienfahrt nach dem fernen Osten-Religiös-Kulturelle Streiflichter zum nahen u. fernen Orient). 8vo. pp. xi + 427. 82 *illus.* *Munich.* *M.* 10

The Author is a Professor at the University of Munich who visited Egypt, Ceylon, Java, Bali, China, Korea and Japan. He deals with the religious elements at work in these countries with special reference to the activities of Roman Catholic missions among them.

BALLARD (ADM. G. A. C.B.). Rulers of the Indian Ocean. Demy 8vo. Cloth. pp. 335. 16 *illus. and map.* 21s.

BELL. The Letters of GERTRUDE BELL. Edited by LADY BELL. 2 vols. Roy. 8vo. 16 *illus.* *London.* £2 2s.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, *Volkskundliche.* Im Auftr. d. Verbandes Deutscher Vereine f. Volkskunde. 5th and 6th years. Edited by E. Hoffmann-Krayer. 8vo. pp. xxvii + 414. *Berlin.* *M.* 18.

CAMBRIDGE ANCIENT HISTORY (The). Edited by J. B. BURY and others. Vol. V. Athens, 478-401 B.C. pp. 576. 21s. Vol. VI. Macedon, 401-301 B.C. pp. 672. £1 10s. *Plates*, Vol. I, prepared by C. T. SELTMAN. All roy. 8vo. Cloth. *London.*

CUMONT (F.). Fouilles de Doura-Europos (1922-1923).

Atlas, pp. 11, *with* 124 *plates* (14 *in colours*). *Paris.* 600 fr.
Text pp. lxviii + 533. *Paris.* 600 fr.

Vol. IX of the *Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique.*

DAVIS (H. W. C.). The Great Game in Asia, 1800-1844. (Raleigh lecture on history). Roy. 8vo. Sewed. *London.* 1s. 6d.

HARRIS (ALBERT H.) and BAKER (L. A. J.). The Standard Index to Philatelic Literature. To be completed in approx. 10 monthly parts. Subscription price 21s.

HARRIS (NORMAN D.). Europe and the East. 8vo. pp. 693. *London.* 20s.

HOLITSCHER (A.). Das unruhige Asien. Reise durch Indien, China, Japan. 8vo. pp. 341. 64 *illus.* *Berlin.* *M.* 10.

KRAUSS (R.). Im Grossflugzeug nach Peking. Der erste Weltflug der Deutschen Luft Hansa. 8vo. pp. 176. 46 *illus.*, 2 *maps.* *Berlin.* *M.* 5.50

KOMROFF (M.). Contemporaries of Marco Polo. *New York.*

KUBITSCHEK (W.). Grundriss der antiken Zeitrechung. 8vo. pp. xii + 241. *Munich.* *M.* 12.
Handbuch der Alterumswissenschaft. Section I. Part 7.

11 LANOË-VILLÈNE (G.). Le Livre des Symboles. (Dictionnaire de Symbolique et de Mythologie). Letters A and B. 8vo. approx. pp. 250. *Paris.* 30 fr. (each vol).

The first volumes of a dictionary of symbols from prehistoric times to the present day. The work will be completed in 10 vols. The edition is limited.

LAUFER (B.). Ostrich Egg-shell Cups of Mesopotamia, and the Ostrich in Ancient and Modern Times. 8vo. Sewed. 9 *collotype plates and* 10 *text-figures. Field Mus. Chicago,* 1926. 3s. 6d.

Inspired by the acquisition by the Field Museum of some ostrich egg-shell cups from the excavations at Kish, Mesopotamia, this little brochure treats of ostrich-lore from Old Testament times to modern farming in S. Africa and California and ranges from T'ang dynasty sculptures in China to Bushman cave-paintings in Cape Colony.

MACKENSEN (L.). Name und Mythos. Sprachliche Untersuchungen zur Religionsgeschichte und Volkskunde. 8vo. pp. 54. *Leipzig. M.* 2.60.

MASSIS (HENRY). Defence of the West. Transl. from the French by F. S. FLINT. Preface by G. K. CHESTERTON. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d.

MATHERS (E. POWYS) [*Translator*]. Eastern Art of Love. In 12 volumes. Vol. I, The Lessons of a Bawd of Damodaragupta; Vol. II, The Harlot's Breviary of Kshemendra. Roy. 8vo. Set, £12 12s.

MONOD (TH.). Thermosboena mirabilis Monod. Remarques sur sa morphologie etc. 8vo. *Illus. Paris.* 8 fr.

Faune des Colonies françaises. Vol. I, part 2.

MONUMENTA CARTOGRAPHICA. Reproductions of unique and rare maps, plans and views in the actual size of originals; accompanied by cartographical monographs. Edited by Dr. F. C. WIEDER. Vol. II, containing pp. 36 of text, and 27 *maps.* Large portfolio. *The Hague.* £10 10s.

Vol. I was published in 1925. The first series of the work will be completed in 5 volumes, which are not sold separately.

SOLUS (HENRY). La Condition des Indigènes en Droit Privé. Colonies, Protectorates (other than N. Africa) and Mandated Territories. Paper. 8vo. *Paris.* 50 fr.

RAMSAY (Sir WILLIAM M.). Asianic elements in Greek civilisation. (Gifford Lectures, 1915-16). Cr. 4to. pp. 315. *Illus. London.* 12s.

TOYNBEE (ARNOLD J.). Survey of international affairs, 1925. Vol. I, The Islamic World since the Peace Settlement. 8vo. pp. 627. £1 5s.

WISSENSCHAFTLICHER Bericht über den Deutschen Orientalistentag Hamburg. 1926. 8vo. pp. 68. *Berlin. M.* 2.

Extract from the *Zeitschrift of the D.M.G.*

WOLFE (FRIDA and A. T.). How to identify Oriental Rugs. 4to. Cloth. 44 *plates, (several in colour) and map.* 1927. *London.* 10s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

SCHMIDT (Rev. P. W.). Festschrift.

This work consisting of contributions from eminent scholars in the fields of Linguistics, Ethnology, and the History of Religions, is to be offered to the founder of *Anthropos* on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

There are more than seventy-five contributions, and the volume will consist of from 700 to 800 pages, large 8vo (the format of *Anthropos*). Numerous plates and illustrations in the text.

12. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

ANNALS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND PARASITOLOGY. 4to. Published quarterly, *University Press of Liverpool*. 7s. 6d.

The October (1927) number of this review, which is published by the world-famous Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, contains articles on "The Fate of *Leptospira icteroides* and *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiæ* in the Mosquito, *Aedes aegyptii*" by D. M. Gay and A. W. Sellards; "A New Nematode from a Burmese Tortoise (*Testudo emys*)" by J. N. Karve; "On a Collection of Cestodes from Marine Fishes of Ceylon" by T. Southwell, and Part III of "Susceptibility and Resistance in Trypanosome Infections" by I. J. Kligler and G. Rabinowitch.

These subjects unfortunately are quite outside our competence, but doubtless a mention of titles is all that any reader will require in the case of a journal of such standing.

DIE BROCKENSAMMLUNG. Zeitschrift für angewandten Buddhismus. Doppelheft. pp. 152. 1927. *Neu-buddhistischer Verlag, Berlin*. *M*. 3.

The most important articles in this number of *Die Brockensammlung* are "Einige Bermerkungen über Viññāna und Nāmarūpa und das Verhältnis beider" in which the Editor, Dr. Paul Dahlke, discusses the relations between Life, Consciousness, and Reality; and "Russland und das Problem des Staates." In the latter, which is presumably also by Dr. Dahlke, the author begins by dividing human beings into three groups, idealists, who endeavour to adapt reality to their own concepts of it, realists, who adapt their concepts to what they deem reality, and those who balance concept and reality in living, mutual dependance. In the last class he places the Buddhist, the man of the Middle Way, and, in the first, the Bolshevist. He contrasts Eastern and Western conceptions of the State from this angle. The article is interesting, and it is unfortunate that space will not permit us to deal with it more adequately.

EAST AFRICA.

The publishers of *East Africa*, a weekly newspaper "devoted to the interests of those living, trading, holding property or otherwise interested in East and Central Africa" send us the number for July 7th, 1927, which was a special number dealing with settlement in East Africa (price 3s. 6d.). It contains 208 pages with maps and illustrations, and will prove of considerable interest to those who have a practical interest in East Africa. The principal industries are all dealt with, and there are articles upon such subjects as Aircraft for East African Settlers by Sir Sefton Brancker, the Principal Native Languages, Life in Abyssinia, Banking Facilities in East Africa, Health and Climate in East Africa, etc., etc.

The number is excellently produced and full of interest.

12 PALESTINE. Revue Internationale paraissant dix fois par an. 4to. pp. 48. *Rieder, Paris. Each number*, 12 fr.

Only the first two numbers of this new review reached us in time for notice. It appears under the auspices of the Association France-Palestine, with M. Justin Godart as its Director.

In the first (October) number, M. Godart explains that the purpose of the review is to make Palestine and the Jews of Palestine better known, and he hopes that it may serve as a journal of intellectual *liaison* between Palestine and the rest of the world.

No. 1. October, 1927. J. GODART. Le sens d'une Revue Française "Palestine"; Sir H. SAMUEL, La Grande-Bretagne et Le Mandat de Palestine; E. BENES, Deux aspects de la libération juive; CHAIM WEIZMANN, Une période réaliste commence pour la Palestine; BERNARD LAZARE, Fragments inédits; A. SPIRE, Concupiscences; E. FLEG, L'autre Palestine, etc.

No. 2. November, 1927. A. THOMAS, La Palestine et la Politique sociale internationale; H. HERTZ; Au XVe Congrès Sioniste; C. GIDE, La coopération en Palestine; J. KESSEL, Au bord du Pacifique; A. LUNEL, La nouvelle Esther; A. COHEN, Il nâitra. CHRONIQUES ET DOCUMENTS.

THE REVIEW OF NATIONS. An Organ for Pan-Humanism and Spiritual Freedom. Founded and Edited by Felix Valyi. 4to. *G. Braun, Karlsruhe*. Each number $1.

The Review of Nations made its first appearance as a monthly review in January, 1927. Four successive numbers appeared and thereafter publication was suspended until October.

The Editor, who has several times lectured in England, so that his views need no explanation here, announces the general policy of his review in the following words: "We are determined to fight for Spiritual and Political Freedom under all circumstances. We do not admit the title-deeds of violent Government . . . .Respect for the opinions of others will be our rule of conduct."

Certainly a glance at the list of contents of any single number will show that the field covered by the review is wide. The names of the contributors are frequently the best guide to the importance of their contributions, many of which have been given elsewhere in the form of lectures.

We have space only to mention the most important in each number.

January. The Spirit of Asia and Asiatic History by the Editor: Afterlife in Oriental Thought, by P. Masson-Oursel. The Spectre of Colour, by I. F. Ayusawa. Vital Sources of Chinese Poetry, by R. Wilhelm.

February. The Problem of Islam in History, by Carl H. Becker. The Orient and the Occident, by P. Masson-Oursel.

March. France and Chinese Nationalism, by André Dubosecq. Pragmatism in Indian Thought, by H. von Glasenapp. The Spirit of Israel, by Oscar Levy.

April. The Origins of the Arabian Nights, by J. Horovitz. The White Man's Task, by G. Pitt-Rivers.

Articles appear in English, French and German, and the List of Contents in French and English. In future, we shall hope to be able to devote more space to this very interesting publication.

AFRICA. Quarterly Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. Part I. 6s. 12

AFRICA ITALIANA. Reuiew of History and Art issued under the auspices of the Italian Colonial Office. 4 parts per year. *Illus. Bergamo* 18 lire, each part.

This new periodical is intended to publish the results of the archaeological researches of Italian Scholars in Cyreniaca, Tripoli, Erythrea and Somaliland.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES. Current issue, Vol. XXXIII, Part 2.

ANNUAIRE D'ART PRÉHISTORIQUE AND ETHNOGRAPHIQUE (1926). Edited by HERBERT KUHN. 2 vols. in folio. *Plates and illus. in the text. Paris.* 300 fr.

ANTIQUARIES JOURNAL (The). Being the Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Published quarterly. Roy. 8vo. Single number. 5s. net; annual subscription, 18s. 6d. post free. *Oxford University Press, London.*

Vol. VII, No. 3, July 1927. pp. 152. *With 5 plates and several illus. in the text.*

This journal frequently contains valuable articles on current archaeological expeditions and finds in the Orient. The discoveries of Mr. L. C. Woolley at Ur were first detailed in this periodical.

ARMENIACA. Zeitschrift für die Erforschung der Sprache und der Kultur Armeniens. Fasc. I. £1 10s. Fasc. II, 20s.

Contains articles by J. Strzygowski, K. Roth, etc.

ASIA MAJOR. Vol. IV. Subscription price, £3 3s. per volume.

Articles in English, French and German, illustrations, occasional texts, book reviews, etc.

ASIATIC REVIEW (The), issued quarterly, with articles on the Politics, History, Social Questions, Exploration, etc., of the Asiatic Continent. Per issue, 5s.; Subscription price £1 per annum, post free.

BANTU STUDIES. A Journal devoted to the Scientific Study of Bantu, Hottentot and Bushman. Annual subscription, 5s.

BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY. Vol. II, No, 2, September, 1927. 18 *plates*. 2s.

This beautifully printed and produced journal is intended to give details of the Museum's new acquisitions. The half-tone illustrations are splendidly produced.

CAUCASIA. Zeitschrift für die Erforschung der Sprachen und Kulturen der Völker des Kaucasus. Parts I-IV so far published, Price 10s., 20s., 20s., 20s., respectively.

Contains articles by O. G. von Wesendonk, J. Trombetti, H. Junker, etc.

CHINESE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. Vol. XI, 1927. Complete in 4 parts and a Supplement of Public Documents. *Peking*. 12s. 6d.

A Literary, historical, political and general magazine, printed in English.

EURASIA SEPTENTRIONALIS ANTIQUA. Zeitschrift für osteuropäische u. nordasiatische Archäologie und Ethnographie. Edited for the Finnish Archaeological Society by U. T. SIRELIUS and A. M. TALLGREN. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 203. *Leipzig. M.* 16.

This periodical deals with the antiquities of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Generally speaking, one volume will appear each year.

12 FINNISCH-UGRISCHE FORSCHUNGEN. Zeitschrift für Finnisch-ugrische Sprach-und Volkskunde. Edited by E. N. Setälä, K. Krohn, and G. Wichman. Vol. XVIII. 8vo. pp. 143. *Leipzig*. *M*. 9.

JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS. *Calcutta University*, Vol. XVI. Roy 8vo. Cloth.
Studies in Oriental Literature and History.

JOURNAL OF EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY (The). Published quarterly. 4to. £1 5s. net for the double part. *Egypt Exploration Society*.
Vol. XIII, Parts I-II, April, 1927. pp. 132. *With 26 plates and a figure in the text*.

JOURNAL OF THE MALAYAN BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, Vol. V. Part 1. August, 1927. 8s. 6d.
Contains Proceedings, Reports, &c., and "Report of Balthasar Bort Malacca, 1672." Translated by M. J. Bremmer: Intro, and notes by C. O. Blagden.

JOURNAL OF THE N. CHINA BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. Vol. LVIII, 1927. *London*. 15s.
CONTENTS. The Siege of Saianfu, etc., by The Rev. A. C. Moule. Political Parties of the N. Sung Dynasty, by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. Mei Lan-Fang, by G. Kin Leung. Motives of Chinese Art, by R. D. Abraham. Little Lu-Fu, and Looking at a Painting by Wang-Tzu, by Elfrida Hudson. The Genus Gueldenstaedtia, by J. A. Jacot. Chou-Kung, by The Rev. Evan Morgan. Some Contributions to the Anthropology of the Buriats, by G. P. Kojeuroff. The Patriarch Lü by Mrs. C. E. Couling.

NEAR EAST YEAR BOOK and Who's Who, 1927. Edited by H. T. MONTAGUE BELL. 8vo. pp. 977. *London*. £1 5s.

ORIENS CHRISTIANUS. Halbjahrshefte für die Kunde des Christlichen Orients. Third Series, Vol. I, Part 2. Each volume, *M*. 30.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH (AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF). Annual. Vol. VI, for 1924-1925. Roy. 8vo. 21s.

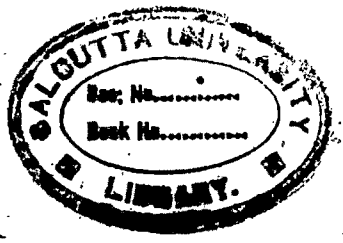
OSTASIATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. An illustrated quarterly review dealing with the Art and Civilization of Eastern Countries. Ed. by OTTO KUMMEL, W. COHN and F. LESSING. New Series, Vol. IV, heft 1-2. Sub'n. 36s. per annum.
CONTENTS. (1) O. Siren, "Studien zur Chin. Plastik der Post-T'angzeit," 16 plates. (2) L. Backhofer, "Die Ära Kanishkas," 2 plates. (3) R. Chandra, "Zur Gesch, indischer Götterbilder, etc.," 2 plates. (4) A. Forke, "Ta-Ts'in das Romische Reîch." (5) A. Waley, "Note on the names Kwanze, Kongō," etc. Auction Sales, Reviews etc.

ZEITSCHRIFT für verleichende Sprachforschung auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen. Vol. 55, Parts 1-2. pp. 160. *Göttingen*. *M*. 8.

IPEK. Annual Review of prehistoric and ethnographical Art. Edited by HERBERT KUHN. 1927. (Vol. I). 4to. pp. 111. *Illus. and 32 plates*. *Leipzig*. The complete volume for the year, Paper, *M*. 36; Bound, *M*. 42.

Sharp & Sons, Printers, Bath.

Vol. 1. FEBRUARY, 1928. No. 2.



ASIATICA

A Monthly Record of Literature
dealing with the East
and with Africa

LONDON:
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., Ltd.
38, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.1

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(*d*) Science, Religion, and Philosophy.
(*e*) Language and Linguistics.
(*f*) Literature, including Texts and Translations.
(*g*) Economics, Politics, and Problems of the Day.
(*h*) Miscellaneous.

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EDITORIAL.

FROM time to time we look at the first number of ASIATICA and realise how far we have still to go before our "Monthly Record of Literature, dealing with the East and with Africa" becomes really worthy of its name. But when we consider the difficulties, foreseen and unforeseen, under which it was produced, we begin to be almost proud of it. We assure our readers, however, that we are probably much more exasperated than they are, when we discover A Manual of Lascari-Hindustani ensconced among the books on Egypt, Palestine, Syria, etc.

We have not yet had time to receive the suggestions from readers for which we asked. We hope they will be forthcoming, and we shall be especially grateful, not only for suggestions with regard to possible sources of current bibliographical information, but for definite and actual material in the form of cuttings of advertisements and periodical announcements of new books, which our readers may be good enough to send us. Foreign book service in England is abominably organised, and though particulars of books in French and German are comparatively easy to secure, it is often extremely hard to discover what is appearing in any other language. We are particularly desirous of all the information we can secure with regard to important studies published in the oriental languages themselves.

Circumstances have not yet allowed us to include any considerable number of oriental works in ASIATICA. In this number the reader will find a few recently published Chinese books. The prices of these books have been given in Mexican Dollars. This currency is perhaps not so convenient for European book buyers as it might be, because obviously, in view of the fact that Chinese publishers offer, we believe, a very low trade discount, while postage and miscellaneous expenses in connection with such books are high, it is impossible to sell these books in Europe at the actual rate of exchange, or indeed anything like it. On the other hand, there is no shadow of excuse for a bookseller who charges twelve shillings for a book which costs in China, fifty cents. This is utterly unreasonable and unfair to the student. We hope, by mentioning the actual published price of Chinese and Japanese books, to help to put a stop to such gross profiteering.

We shall be glad to hear from the heads of institutions devoted to oriental studies, or from the secretaries of learned societies with the same aim, of any way in which we can be of use to them. We have not much space at our disposal, but we shall be glad to use some of it for the announcement of such information as will be generally useful to Orientalists.

ASIATICA is being sent out to those whose names are on a list drawn up by the publishers. There are doubtless many important omissions in that list. If any reader will be good enough to send Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company, upon a post-card, the names of any of his acquaintances who would be interested to receive a copy, arrangements will be made to send them one as soon as possible.

38 *Great Russell Street, London, W.C.* *February 8th, 1928.*

1. THE NEAR EAST (ARABIA, PERSIA, TURKEY) and ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS.

DOUGHTY (CHARLES M.). Wanderings in Arabia. (An Abridgement of *Travels in Arabia Descrta*). 8vo. pp. xviii and 607. *Map. A. and C. Boni. New York*, 1927.

It would be almost an insult to the intelligence of our readers if, at this time of day, we attempted to discuss either the importance or the style of Doughty's work. Mr. Edward Garnett's abridgement is well known to English readers. The volume which Messrs. A. and C. Boni have sent us is identical with the English edition, and doubtless, our American readers, especially those whose interest in the Arab peoples has been awakened by recent publications such as the "Letters of Gertrude Bell" and the numerous works upon Colonel Lawrence and his exploits, will be glad of this astonishingly compact and convenient edition of Doughty's work.

1b BABINGER (F.). Aus Südslaviens Türkenzeit. 2 grossherl. Schenkungsbriefe f.d. Bosniaken Ibrâhîm Pascha u. Mustafâ Agha. Ein marokkan. Staatschreiben an d. Freistaat Ragusa. Large 8vo. pp. 45. 3 *plates*. *Berlin*, 1927. *M*. 3.

DIONYSII BYZANTII ANAPLUS BOSPORI. Una cum scholiis X saeculi edidit et illustravit Rudolf Güngerich. *Berlin*. *M*. 8.

FORBES-LEITH (MAJ. F. A. C.). Checkmate: Fighting Tradition in Central Persia. Demy. 8vo. pp. xv + 242. 15 *illus*. *London*, 1928 12s. 6d.

HOGARTH (DR. D. G.). Gertrude Bells's Journey to Hayil. *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. LXX. No. I. July, 1927. pp. 1-20.

MAZURANIC (V.). Südslavien im Dienste des Islams (vom 10 bis ins 16 Jh.). 8vo. pp. 55. *Leipzig*. *M*. 2.
The German Translation by Camilla Lucerna of studies by the President of the Jugoslavian Academy in Zagreb.

SANDERS (LIMAN VON). Five Years in Turkey. Demy 8vo. pp. 336. *Illus. and* 3 *maps*. *London*. 1928. 16s.

WILSON (LT.-COL. SIR ARNOLD). A Periplus of the Persian Gulf. *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. LXIX, No. 3. March, 1927. pp. 235-259.

1d DIBBLE (R. F.). Mohammed. 8vo. pp. 254. *London*, 1927. 12s. 6d.

1f AT-TAYĀLISĪ. Die Mukātarat von. Hrsg. von R. Geyer, mit einer Beilage; Die alte Einteilung der arabischen Dichter und das 'Amr-Buch des Ibn al-Jarrah, von H. H. Bräu. pp. 75 + 50. *Wien*. 1927.

BIBLIOTHECA ARABICA SCHOLASTICUM. Serie II. Algazel, Tahâfot al-Falâsifat? Texte arabe, établi par M. Bouyges, S.J. 8vo. pp. xxix + 446. *Beyrouth*. 1927.

NOTE. A number of entries which were inadvertently omitted from the January number of "Asiatica" have been included in the present issue.

BRICTEUX (AUGUSTE). Youssouf et Zouleika (Djami). Vol. I. 8vo. pp. xvi + 261. *Paris*. 40 fr. 1f

A volume from the collection *Joyaux de l'Orient*. The book is announced as the first translation of this work from Persian into French.

FEGHALI (M. and A.). Textes arabes de Wadi Chahrour. 8vo. pp. 30. *Paris*. 1927. 12 fr. 50.

Reprinted from the *Journal Asiatique*.

GUY (ARTHUR). Les Poèmes Erotiques ou Ghazels, de Chems ed din Mohammed Hâfiz. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. xxxviii + 278. 1927. *Paris*. 40 fr.

This is the first of a series of three volumes to appear in the collection *Joyaux de l'Orient*. It contains Ghazels I to CLXXV.

LANDOR (WALTER SAVAGE). Poems from the Arabic and Persian. 8vo. pp. 14, *sewed*. 1927. 6d.

PARET (RUDI). Der Ritter-Roman von 'Umar an Nu'man, und seine Stellung zur Sammlung von Tausend und eine Nacht. Ein Beitrag zur Arabischen Literaturgeschichte. 8vo. pp. II + 50. *Tübingen*. 1927. *M*. 4.50.

SEVADJIAN (M.). L'Amira. Translated from the Armenian into French by F. Macler. 16mo. pp. xvi + 283. *Paris*. 20 fr.

A new volume in the *Petite Bibliothèque Arménienne*.

TOUSSAINT (F.). Jamais: Conte du Vieil Islam (Medjnoun et Lailah). 4to. *Paris*. 25 fr.

The edition consists of 2000 numbered copies.

JUNG (E.). L'Islam et l'Asie devant l'Impérialisme. 8vo. *Paris*. 15 fr. 1g

PAVREY (CURSETJI ERACHJI). Iranian Studies. 8vo. pp. xxii + 239. *Bombay*. *Rs*. 10. 1h

SEKALY (A.). L'Université d'El-Azhar et ses transformations. 4to. pp. 22. *Paris*. 1927. 7 fr. 50.

Reprinted from the *Revue des Etudes Islamiques*.

FORTHCOMING.

BOWEN (H.). The Life and Times of 'Ali Ibn 'Isà, the Good Vizier. Demy 8vo. *Illus. and maps*. £1 5s.

2. EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c

MORET (A.). The Nile and Egyptian Civilization. 8vo. pp. xxix + 497. 24 *plates*, 82 *text illustrations*, 3 *maps*. *Kegan Paul*. *London*. 1927 (issued 1928). £1 5s.

We are convinced that this is one of the most important and attractive volumes yet published in that interesting collection, *The History of Civilization*. In it, M. Moret continues his study of Egyptian civilization from the point in which he left it in a previous volume, *From Tribe to Empire*.

It is not often that publishers understate the case for the works they present to us. Especially in the remarks they make to us from the dust covers of their publications, they are not wont to err on the side of modesty. But when Messrs. Kegan Paul tell us that this is a "work both for the specialist and for the general reader who wants a clear account of ancient Egypt," they are stating a fact very modestly indeed. For we should say that if ever a book was calculated to induce an interest in Egyptology in one who had never previously taken such an interest, this is emphatically the book.

2 M. Henri Berr contributes an interesting foreword. In it, he writes of the position which Egyptian civilization assumes in relation to other great civilizations, and concludes by saying: "Her just administration, her pleasant adornment of this life, her serene conceptions of the after-life, all tempt the historian to ask himself whether, on the road which mankind is travelling in search of Paradise, the stage represented by ancient Egypt is not one of those in which it may sometimes have seemed that the goal was almost reached." The reader will appreciate this expression of enthusiasm when he has read, and probably re-read, M. Moret's book.

In an introduction, the author deals with sources and chronology, first discussing Greek sources and then, after a short mention of Champollion's work, native sources. Part I, The Country and the Beginnings of History, treats of geographic and climatic influences, and the early forms of social organization. Part II, Kingship and Society, is concerned with the earliest monarchical institutions, the Memphite monarchy, the Theban kings, and foreigners in Egypt. This, with five chapters, is the longest section of the book. Part III, Intellectual life, Religion, Art, Science, will prove perhaps the most interesting to the ordinary reader. It has an introduction of its own, in which the author explains that his discussion of the intellectual life of the ancient Egyptians is an endeavour to relate their religion, art, and science to Egyptian civilization as a whole; "to point out the relation of religious, artistic, and literary facts to political and social institutions, and then to define, if possible, the historical meaning of the evolution revealed by rituals, dogmas, temples, tombs, statues, paintings, and books."

We should greatly like to deal more thoroughly with this third section of M. Moret's work, but our review is already long, and we must leave the reader to discover the book's attractions for himself.

The book has been fortunate in its translator, and is excellent from the point of view of production.

2a AEGYPTEN UND DER SUDAN. 21 *maps*, 85 *plans*, *etc.*, *and* 56 *illus.* *Leipzig*. 1928. *M*. 24.
This is the 8th Edition of Baedeker's Guide to Egypt and the Sudan. It has now been edited by Dr. G. Steindorff for 30 years.

FOSSEY (C.). Notes d'Assyriologie. 8vo. pp. 8. *Paris*. 1927. 5 fr.
Reprinted from *Babyloniaca*.

2b BRECCIA (ALESSANDRO). Il Porto d'Alessandria d'Egitto. 4to. pp. vii + 100. 23 *plates*. *Paris*. 100 fr.
Vol. XIV of the *Mémoires de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte*.

CROSS (E. B.). The Hebrew Family; a study in historical sociology. 12mo. pp. 228. *Chicago*. $2.50.

CRUVEILHIER (P.). Le droit de la femme dans la Genèse et dans le récueil de lois assyriennes. 8vo. pp. 27. *Paris*. 3 fr.
Reprinted from the *Revue Biblique*.

CUQ (ED.). La condition juridique de la Coelé-Syrie au temps de Ptolémée, etc. 4to. pp. 20. *Paris*. 1927. 7 fr. 50.
Reprinted from *Syria*.

FOSDICK (REV. HARRY E.). A Pilgrimage to Palestine. Cr. 8vo. pp. 348. *London*. 1928. 8s. 6d.

JAUSSEN (REV. J. A.). Coutumes Palestiniennes. Vol. I. Naplouse et son District. 4to. pp. 364. 9 *plates*. *Paris*. 100 fr.
The author is a Professor at the *École Biblique et Archéologique à Jerusalem*.

JUDAISM. Encyclopaedia Judaica: Das Judentum in Geschichte u. Gegenwart. (Vol. I. Aach-Akademien). 4to. pp. xxxi + 1216. *Illus. Berlin. M.* 50. 2b

This work, edited by Drs. J. Klatzkin and I. Elbogen, will be complete in 15 volumes. These volumes are not sold separately.

WAVELL (Col. A. P.). The Palestine Campaigns. Demy 8vo. pp. 275. *Maps. London.* 1928. 12s. 6d.

Campaigns and their Lessons Series.

ANTHES (R.). Die Felsinschriften von Hatnup; nach den Aufnahmen Georg Möllers. 4to. pp. viii + 121. 33 *plates. Leipzig. M.* 69. 2c

Untersuchungen zur Geschichte u. Altertumskunde Aegyptens. Vol. 9.

ARMINJON. Le Régime des antiquités et des fouilles en Egypte. 8vo. pp. 15. *Paris.* 4 fr.

Reprinted from the *Revue politique et parlementaire.*

BAIKIE (J.). The Glamour of Near East Excavation. An Account of the Treasure Hunt for the Buried Art, Wisdom, and History of the Ancient East, from the Nile to Babylon, the Adventures, Disappointments, and Triumphs of the Hunters and the Knowledge thus acquired in the Ancient World. 8vo. pp. 348. *London.* 1927. 10s 6d.

CHIERA (E.). Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum at Nuzi. Vol. I. Inheritance Texts. 4to. pp. 8. 100 *plates. Paris.* 200 fr.

Publications of the Bagdad School. This volume begins the publication of the cuneiform texts excavated in 1925 by the author at the site of the ancient city of Nuzi.

CONTENAU (G.). L'Art de l'Asie Occidentale Ancienne. 4to. pp. 60. 64 *plates. Paris.* 36 fr.

Bibliothèque d'histoire de l'Art. A history of art in Elam, Babylon, Assyria, etc., from 2,300 B.C. to the 3rd century A.D.

COWLEY (A. E.). The Date of the Hittite Hieroglyphic Inscriptions of Carchemish. Roy. 8vo. *Sewed.* pp. 12. (*Brit. Acad.*). 2s.

CUMONT (F.). Deux Autels de Phénicie. 4to. pp. 6. 2 *plates. Paris.* 1927. 5 fr.

Reprinted from *Syria.*

ENLART (C.). Les Monuments des Croisés dans le Royaume de Jérusalem. Architecture religieuse et civile.

Vol. I. (Text). pp. xvi + 217. 16 *illus.* (1925).
Vol. II. (Text), about 500 pp. 75 *illus.* (*Shortly*).
Atlas (1). pp. 7. 104 *plates.* 1927.
Atlas (2). pp. 7. 101 plates. 1927.
4to. *Paris.* 500 fr.

HARCOURT-SMITH (Simon). Babylonian Art. Roy. 8vo. pp. 50, *and* 76 *plates in collotype. London.* 1928. 21s.

One of the *Kai Khosru Monographs on Eastern Art*, edited by A. Waley.

LUTZ (H. F.). Egyptian Tomb Steles and Offering Stones of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of California. 4to. pp. iv + 24. 1 *illus. and* 49 *plates. Leipzig.* 1927. *M.* 33.60.

University of California Publications. Egyptian Archaeology. Vol. 4.

MONTET (P.). Un Egyptien, Roi de Byblos, sous la XIIe dynastie. Étude sur deux scarabées de la collection de Clercq. 4to. pp. 8. 7 *illus. Paris.* 1927. 5 fr.

Reprinted from *Syria.*

SCHAFER (H.). Ägyptische und heutige Kunst und Weltgebäude der alten Ägypter. 4to. pp. 128. 129 *illus. in text and* 5 *plates. Leipzig. M.*10

Reprinted from *Die Antike.*

2c WOOLLEY (C. LEONARD). Excavations at Ur, 1926-27. Part II, 1. (Extract from the Antiquaries Jnl. Vol. VIII, No. I). 8vo. *sewed*. pp. 29. 9 *pp. of illus*. *London*. 1928. 1s. 6d.
The first part of this Report appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. VII.

2e ELDER (E. E.). Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Reader. Demy 8vo. pp. xiii + 154. (*Index*). *London*. 1927. 8s. 6d.
Publication of the American Univ. at Cairo. The text is in phonetic script.

KAHLE (PAUL). Die Masoreten des Westens (Texte und Untersuchungen zur Vormasoretischen Grammatik des Hebraischen, I). 8vo. pp. xii + 89 + 66, etc. *Stuttgart*. 1927. 14s.

MINGANA (A.). Christian Documents in Syriac, Arabic and Garshuni. Edited and translated, with a critical apparatus. Foreword by R. Harris. Vol. I. Roy. 8vo. pp. 302. *Cambridge*. 1927. 10s. 6d.

PHILLOTT (D. C.) and POWELL (A.). Manual of Egyptian Arabic. 8vo. pp. xxxiv + 911. *Cairo and London*. 1927. £1 6s.
The majority of Arabic words and phrases are given in both native and romanized form.

SCHLESINGER (M.). Satzlehre der aramäischen Sprache des babylonischen Talmuds. 8vo. pp. xx + 330. *Leipzig*. *M*. 25.
Veröffentlichungen der Alexander Kohut-Stiftung. Vol. I.

SYRIAC. Supplement to the Thesaurus Syriacus of R. Payne-Smith. Collected and arranged by his daughter J. P. Margoliouth. Cr. 4to. pp. xx + 346. *London*. 1927. £2 2s.

2f CATALOGUE OF THE LITERARY PAPYRI in the British Museum. Ed. by H. J. M. Milne. *With* 12 *plates*. Cr. 4to. pp. xvi + 243. *London*. 1927. £1 5s.
Provides a description of all the Greek and Latin literary fragments from Egypt in the Dept. of MSS., etc., in the British Museum.
"Literary" is deemed to include practically everything of a non-documentary nature, even medical receipts, and the entries total 257, of which 101 are verse and 157 prose. The British Museum has the finest collection in the world of this class of MSS.

2g BARISAC (A.). La Palestine et le Proche-Orient. *Palestine*, Dec. 1927. pp. 103-110.
YEGHEN (FOULAD). Saad Zaghloul; le 'Pére du Peuple' Égyptien. 8vo. *Paris*. 12 fr.

FORTHCOMING.

GRIFFITH (F. L.). Bibliography of Egyptian Inscriptions.

3. INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

ACHARYAS, Three Great: Sankara, Ramanuja, Madhwa. Critical Sketches of their Life and Times: An Exposition of their Philosophical Systems. 12mo. pp. 344. *Natesan and Co*. *Madras*. *Rs*. 2.

In view of the fact that this book was apparently published so long ago as 1923—it is not actually dated—we must confine our notice of it to a quotation of the Preface.

"Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa are the three Great Acharyas whose teachings hold sway over the bulk of the Hindus all over India. They

are equally appreciated by the best thinkers of the day even among the Oriental Scholars of Europe and America. An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under one cover critical sketches of their life and times together with an exposition of their respective systems of philosophy."

BANERJI (BRAJENDRANATH). Dawn of New India. 12mo. pp. vii + 126. *Sarkar and Sons. Calcutta.* 1927.

Sir Evan Cotton contributes a Foreword to this book, in which he expresses the hope that such investigations as those of the author into the archives of the East India Company may be emulated by other students.

The book is made up of three articles originally contributed to the *Modern Review* and now revised by the author. The first deals with the Sannyasi Rebellion in Bengal in the middle of the eighteenth century; the second with Pandit Jagannath Tarka-Panchanan, the Hindu scholar who was placed in charge of the preparation of the Digest of Hindu and Mohammedan Law which Sir William Jones initiated. He died in 1806 at the extraordinary age of 111. The third article is upon the College of Fort William, its foundation and history. Mr. Banerji gives a very interesting and useful list of the oriental works published under the auspices of the College in the first eighteen years of its existence. They included books in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Braja-Bhasha, Hinduvi, Marathi, Persian, Arabic, and a number of miscellaneous works, such as Matthews' *Mishkat-ul-Musabi*, Marshman's *Elements of the Chinese Grammar*, and *A comparative vocabulary of the Burma Malaya and Thaee* languages. There were giants in those days, and a zeal for scholarship that has yet to be surpassed.

Mr. Banerji's book is extremely interesting, and we shall look forward to the published results of his continued researches.

BANERJI (BRAJENDRANATH). The Begam Samru. Sm. 8vo. pp. xiii + 230. *Sarkar and Sons. Calcutta.* 1925. *Rs.* 2-8.

India in the last half of the eighteenth century, when the Moghul Empire was breaking up, and principalities were rising and falling again almost immediately, was a happy hunting ground for European adventurers. One such soldier-adventurer was Walter Reinhardt, a German, otherwise known as Sombre or Samru. Towards the end of his career, he entered the service of the Emperor, and was ultimately established at Sardhana, a town twelve miles from Meerut. There he lived as a native princeling, and there a beautiful young Moslem girl entered his harem. When Sombre died, in 1778, this girl, still quite young, became an independent ruling princess.

Mr. Banerji's book tells us the story of her exceedingly adventurous life. The author has gathered the material for his work from Persian, Marathi and English official documents, and not the least interesting portion of his book is a carefully annotated bibliography. There is much in this book to interest not only the student of Indian history, but also the general reader.

BANERJI (HARAN CHANDRA). Colebrooke's Translation of the *Lilavati*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. pp. vii + 201. (Sanskrit Text, 116 pp. printed as an Appendix). *The Book Company, Calcutta.* 1927. 15s.

This is a new and revised edition of the work which Mr. Banerji first published in 1892. Colebrooke's work, besides giving a translation of Bhaskaracharyya's treatise on Mathematics, written in the twelfth century, supplied, in the form of footnotes, extracts from the principal

commentaries. Mr. Banerji has retained many of these notes and suppressed those which did not seem to him illuminating. He has himself supplied explanations to the mathematical rules given by the author and incorporated them in the text, where they are certainly conveniently placed. By printing them in small type and enclosing them within square brackets, he ensures that they shall not be confused with the original work.

Students of mathematics and those interested in the development of scientific thought in India will undoubtedly find the work attractive.

BHAGAVAD-GITA The: Text in Davanagari and an English Translation by Annie Besant. Sixth Edition. 32mo. pp. vii + 264. *Natesan, Madras*. 1926. 4 annas.

Since 1907, when the first edition of this little book appeared, over 100,000 copies have been issued. The present edition is well and clearly printed.

BRELOER (BERNARD). Kautaliya-Studien, I. Das Grundeigentum in Indien. 8vo. pp. 135. *K. Schroeder. Bonn*. 1927. *M*. 6.50.

This is the first of four studies upon Kautilya upon which the author is engaged. The second and third are to deal with the information gained from Megasthenes with regard to institutions in Ancient India, and the fourth will discuss the conclusions reached in previous studies in their relation as a whole to Kautilya's work.

It is Dr. Breloer's opinion that the usefulness of the *Arthasastra* is very largely discounted by the difficulty of distinguishing the portions of it that are authentic from those whose authenticity is doubtful. He thinks that in the case of this work, the method which Professor Kirfel has adopted for the *Purana Pancalaksana* might well be applied, and deprecates a more direct attack. "Mit Gewalt ist hier nicht durch zu kommen. Wer auf dem Boden dieser Probleme arbeiten will, muss Beil und Spitzhacke bei Seite legen. Es handelt sich um Antiquitäten, die vorher zu konservieren sind, ehe man Handwerkzeug ansetzt "

In this volume, the author concerns himself with the development of the concept of property, and its relation to the Indian agricultural system. He discusses first the principles in vogue at the present day, and then proceeds to deal with the question as to whether in the legal literature of India itself, ownership of land was presumed to rest with the State or with private individuals.

His second part consists of a short consideration of the ideas of Megasthenes and Kautilya upon the subject, and the third deals with the history of property in land. In conclusion, the author compares the centralistic principle of the Kautilyan State with the ideal of the Russian Soviet Republic and the Fascist State.

There can be no question about the interest of this systematic and clearly written work.

CALCUTTA. The Visitors' Guide to Calcutta. Including a Brief History with up to date Map. 12mo. pp. xv + 172. *Illus*. *Newman and Co. Calcutta*. *Rs*. 2-8.

This little book contains, we imagine, all the information which is likely to be needed by the traveller arriving at, or passing through, Calcutta. It is well printed and arranged, and the map is excellent.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS. Sm. 8vo. pp. 544. *Illus. Natesan. Madras. Rs.* 3. 3

In this compact volume are collected the biographies of twenty-three Mohammedan leaders in Indian life. The Publishers note tells us: "an attempt is made in this volume to put on record not only the lives and doings of many leaders of Muslim thought in India but also to mark their distinctive contribution to the evolution of Indian Polity and culture . . . . Commencing from Sir Syed Ahmed, the story is brought down to this day."

EMINENT ORIENTALISTS, Indian, European, American. (By various authors). Sm. 8vo. pp. vi + 378. *Natesan. Madras. Rs.* 2.

This little book gives us in a handy form, biographical details of twenty-five orientalists. The biographies of Indian scholars will be perhaps the most useful to Europeans. More complete bibliographical details would greatly have enhanced the value of the book. The biographies are those of Sir William Jones, Sir Charles Wilkins, Henry T. Colebrooke, H. H. Wilson, George Turnour, James Fergusson, Rajendralal Mitra, Kasinath Trimbak Telang, Bhau Daji and Indraji, Dr. Buhler, Sir Monier Williams, Max Muller, J. F. Fleet, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir R. T. Griffith, Sister Nivedita, W. D. Whitney, Anundoram Borooah, Macdonell, Vincent Smith, A. B. Keith, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Paul Deussen, Dr. Bhandarkar, and Sylvain Lévi.

GHOSH (J.). Higher Education in Bengal under British Rule. Sm. 8vo. pp. 242. *The Book Company. Calcutta.* 1926. *Rs.* 4.8.

The author of this very interesting and significant book is the Principal of the Ananda Mohan College at Mymensing. He tells us that it was written to combat a view with which we are not unfamiliar in this country, a view "expressed in certain quarters that the time had come for superseding as far as possible literary education by a study of the exact sciences." Instead of entering upon an argument which could lead nowhere, Dr. Ghosh points out what literary studies have done and may still do for the community "if properly directed and supplemented."

The book is divided into three sections. In the first, the author begins by reminding us that "it was not an English school but a seminary of oriental learning that our English rulers set up when our educational needs first claimed their attention." This was the Calcutta Madrassah, founded by Warren Hastings in 1781. Dr. Ghosh continues the story of the British educational policy in India to 1834 when, after a tremendous struggle, the "Anglicists" under Lord William Bentinck and Macaulay, gained the victory over the "Orientalists." Macaulay's principle was "that the elite of the native population should become 'English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect, while remaining Indians in blood and colour.'"

Macaulay's ideas were put into practice, and the author, in his second chapter, shows us what happened. We wish we had more space in which to quote from his extremely illuminating pages. They explain so well those very characteristics in a certain type of semi-educated Indian, to which exception is sometimes taken, and show how these characteristics are directly due to the educational policy we ourselves thought most desirable for India.

In his final chapter, the author suggests the lines upon which a possible compromise may be reached.

This book should have many European readers. It should also prove valuable to all, whether European or Asiatic, who are concerned in an attempt to graft one civilisation upon another by educational methods.

3 GURNER (C. W.). A Century of Passion. 12mo. pp. iv + 42. *Thatcher, Spink and Co. Calcutta.* 1927. *Rs.* 3.

This is a translation of the *Śringarasatakam* of the poet Bhartrihari. In his introduction, the translator tells us that Bhartrihari lived not long after Kalidasa, and that he "fills a place in Sanskrit literature not unlike that of John Donne the English poet." The introduction further deals with Sanskrit Love Verse, Imagery in Sanskrit Poetry, Conventional Ideas in Sanskrit Literature, and the Limitations of Englishing Sanskrit.

Then come the poems. We give but one example.

"Limbs with the tint of unctuous saffron stained,
Pearls o'er the bosom's pallor loose enskeined,
Anklets that sound like swans by lotus feet,
Render fair woman's earthly sway complete."

Perhaps Mr. Gurner will ponder once again the limitations of englishing Sanskrit.

HASAN (YAKUB). Temples, Churches and Mosques. 12mo. pp. xxiv + 208. 68 *illus. Natesan. Madras. Rs.* 1.8.

The sub-title of this little book describes it as a 'Kaleidoscopic View of the World's Architecture.' It is. The author in his introduction calls it 'a concise handy little book . . . . which is, as it were, according to a Persian saying, a river filled in a goglet.' Our dictionary, unfortunately, does not tell us what a 'goglet' is, but we have no doubt the author is right. The sections of the book deal with in turn, Temples, Buddhist Monuments in India, Hindu Temples, Temples of the Middle and Far East, (for which eleven pages suffice), Solomon's Temple and Synagogue, (which call for twelve pages), Churches, Mosques and Mosques in India.

We trust we have said enough to show the reader how truly kaleidoscopic this book is.

KIRFEL (Willibald). Das *Purāna Pañcalakṣaṇa*: Versuch einer Textgeschichte. Large 8vo. pp. xlix + 598. *Schroeder. Bonn.* 1927. *M.* 48.

This work is literally a monument of industry and thoroughness of scholarship. Even the index of names extends to nearly forty pages. The editor set himself the task of reconstituting the text of the *Pañcalakṣaṇa Purāṇa*, and in his introduction confines himself to describing his method, and giving a short but technical summary of his conclusions.

He has worked upon the deductive principle. When he finds, in two or more *Purāṇas*, common textual elements, he assumes the existence of a single source. Either one *Purāṇa* was itself the source, from which the others drew, or they all drew from an external source. Where a general unity of form and content is apparent, the existence of an independent external source may usually be assumed.

The editor begins his introduction by discussing the relations of the *Purāṇas* to one another and forms them into a series of Text Groups. The relations are clearly shown in a set of Tables. First he treats of the *Brahmāṇḍa* and *Vāyu Purāṇas*, which, he says, were originally one and the same, following the same division into sections, and using largely the same phraseology. This he shows by a clear chapter concordance. Then he discusses the relations of the other *Purāṇas* to these two (Bd-Vā) and to one another. He gives a dozen examples of the way in which he has collated the different groups to arrive at a reconstituted text, using different kinds of type very ingeniously to show the degree of nearness to or distance from the norm. This system is employed throughout the actual text.

We must confine ourselves to a mention of Herr Kirfel's main conclusions. There are, he tells us, only three complete versions of the *Pañcalakṣaṇa*, that of the *Brahmapurāṇa* and *Harivamśah*, that of *Bd-Vā*, and that of *Matsyapurāna*. The first is the oldest. The work cannot have been composed by a single author. Finally, he disposes of the theory that the greater Indian texts were handed down from generation to generation solely by word of mouth. The sources from which were drawn the earliest texts we possess were undoubtedly written. "Wie bei jeder anderen Literatur des Altertums die uns erhalten geblieben ist, so ist dies auch bei der indischen nur auf dem Wege des Schriftums geschehen." 3

A word of thanks is due to the *Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft*, which made possible the publication of this book. It is admirably printed.

KRISHNAMURTI (JEDDU). The Kingdom of Happiness. 8vo. pp. 112. *Portrait of the Author. Boni and Liveright. New York.* $1. 50.

This book must speak for itself, with the assistance of the publishers. They say: "Millions of the sore in spirit are searching for a true, inward road to happiness. In this book there is an inspiring message for them. That marvellous mysticism of the East which, in spite of poverty and physical privation, has made people happier and more contented than in the wealth-swollen West, interpenetrates the writing."

The author says: "I have been asked to write a foreword to the following pages. Frankly they do not need it . . . . . They are talks given to certain friends of mine at the Castle of Eerde, Ommen, Holland . . . . . The place is full of charm and happiness, and my talks naturally turned on that eternal subject."

Mrs. Besant says: "I may add to the above that the conditions described were the most favourable possible for the presence of the World Teacher's influence . . . . Readers will recognize the depth ofwisdom, the striking originality, the exquisite diction of this really wonderful book. The wise will prize it, the other-wise will do as they please."

The 'prophet' says: "Most of you prefer—it is a much easier way—to copy. Most of you like to follow. Most of you find it much easier not to cultivate your own tendencies, your own qualities,your own natures, but rather to follow blindly. And I think you will agree with me that it is fatal for the development of the Voice."

Sadly and regretfully, we confess that we sink into Mrs. Besant's category of the 'otherwise.' To us, Krishnamurti sounds like a fifth-rate Tagore.

LELE (B. C.). Some Atharvanic portions in the Grhya-Sūtras. 8vo. pp. 62. *K. Schroeder. Bonn.* 1927. *M.* 3.50.

In his introduction, the author discusses shortly the relation between the *Atharva-Veda* and the other three Vedas. It is generally assumed, he says, that the Atharvan had originally very little to do with the Vedic ritual, but with this view Professor Lele is not entirely in agreement. "The question of the relation of the AV. to *Srauta* practices is a very obscure point in the history of Vedic literature but supposing that the admission of the Atharvan into the fold of the *trayī vidyā* took place prior to the present redaction of the *Samhitās*, it is unlikely that the literature of the three Vedas should not have been influenced by the Atharvan rites and practices." From this point of view, he examines the *Grhya-Sutra*, and points out such portions of it as appear to be Atharvanic in character, giving the corresponding Atharvan practices from the *Kauśika Sutra*.

MAITREYA. Discovery of the Universal Religion through a Comparative Theology based on the Faiths of the Forefathers. 8vo. pp. v + 326. *Thacker, Spink and Co. Calcutta.*

This book, we grieve to say, is quite beyond our competence. The author says in his Preface: "The quest of the modern time is to find the Universal Religion of man. Few, however, have the time and opportunity to undertake this work. The present writer, for one, had the time and opportunity . . . . . ." His book will show those who are capable of understanding it, the conclusions he arrived at.

MAJUMDER (S. N.). The Ao Nagas. 12mo. pp. v + 58. 20 *plates and* 4 *diagrams. Majumder. Calcutta.* 2s.

The author of this interesting, though somewhat elementary little book, gained his knowledge of the Nagas when acting as an officer in the Assam Medical Service. The book is intended for the general reader, and takes the form of disconnected notes on anthropological and ethnographical details which are not, apparently, arranged according to any particular system.

Mr. Majumder tells us that the Nagas are descended from refugees from China in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and are essentially of Indo-Chinese stock. Their laws and institutions show that though they are a primitive people, they are possessed of a highly developed ethical sense.

It is unfortunate that some of the author's photographs have suffered so seriously in the reproduction.

MUKERJI (DHURJATI PRASAD). Personality and the Social Sciences. 12mo. pp. viii + 246. *The Book Company. Calcutta.* 1924. 6s.

The author, who is Lecturer on Economics and Sociology at the University of Lucknow, begins this interesting little book with the statement that it is 'a personal document in the sense that it is written with the sole purpose of clearing my attitude towards systematised knowledge of society and life in general.' A European reviewer may perhaps be allowed to describe it as an expression of the reactions of a thoughtful Indian to the social theories of the West. It is perfectly clear that the author has devoured every book on his particular subjects that he could get hold of; he has perhaps partaken too lavishly of the particular brands of intellectual pabulum which are now fashionable in Europe and America, and his book seems to have been written the morning after.

"This is what I found" he says, "after reading books on scientific method. From a happy combination of the necessary methods for different stages of enquiry, the meaning of scientific attitude had degenerated into a sense of oligarchic self-complacency. The scientists had formed a close corporation among themselves and their natural right or social contract was called the scientific attitude. No wonder that reasonableness or common sense looked like a thing separate from scientific attitude."

He proceeds to make a strong plea for personality. The social sciences take no account of Life. Their individual is a static, uninspired automaton, submerged in his group. Mr. Mukerji revolts against any such conception, and frequently he is able to find in the traditions of India herself, what he considers to be a nobler ideal. Speaking of education in ancient India he says: "The basis idea of such a system was an intense personal relation in the first two stages, as a devoted pupil or a reverential family man, and a wider consciousness and a more comprehensive understanding of the Divine Personality during the last two.

In any case, it was not personality in the sense of individuality, but it was the consciousness of the unity of existence pervading all creation, plants, animals, man and nature alike—the Personality that is God." The book has obviously been written by an Indian for Indians, but the European will find it not only well worth reading, but of considerable significance in many different ways.

PHADKE (N. S.). Sex Problem in India. 8vo. pp. xii + 348. *Taraporevala. Bombay.* 1927. *Rs.* 6.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the American advocate of birth control, define the purpose of the author of this book in the following words: "The Sex Problems in India are doubtless much the same fundamentally as the problems of other countries. But in the occident an effort is being made to solve such problems fearlessly and honestly. Prof. Phadke has undertaken this task for India."

The interest of the book to European readers lies in its attempt to relate modern problems of population and eugenics to Indian traditions and precepts. The problems are perhaps not fully realised by the European who only knows India from books. An infantile death-rate of 556 per thousand, that of Bombay, is almost inconceivable to us in this country. The general rate of mortality is more than double our own.

The author, after dealing with the general problem of population and mortality, turns to the question of Eugenics. He says "it need never be supposed that the ancient Aryans were ignorant of the first principles of Eugenics and that India will have to learn them anew at the feet of the Western scholars." In his chapters upon "The Institution of Marriage" and "Our Present Marriage Customs," he endeavours to show that the present condition of marriage in India is due to the "fact, ugly enough, that we have blundered and deviated from the Eugenic path of late marriage wherein the footprints of our ancestors may still be traced." In his chapter on "The Way of Reform," the author's remarks upon the advisability of advocating love marriages will seem strange to Western readers. "There is not much sense" he says, "in condemning love marriage as bound to lead to the atrocious anarchy of sexual relations which is to-day observable in European societies. If it comes to that we shall go to the length of admitting that the introduction of love marriage in our society may perhaps bring in its wake the same type of anarchy after a couple of centuries. But our point is gained if it is conceded that during these first two hundred years the fruits of love marriage will be sweet, and that a race of perfectly fit and fine Indians will come to be born."

We cannot, unfortunately, deal at any greater length with this interesting book. It is certainly a work that should be read by those to whom the manifold problems of India are a real concern.

RAMAYAN. The Ramayan of Valmiki; an elegant translation into idiomatic English. Parts 1 to 3. Sm. 8vo. pp. xiv + 402. *Illus. Datta Bose and Co. Calcutta.* 1927. *Rs.* 10. (the complete work).

The prospectus of this work tells us that it will be issued in eight parts, to appear at intervals of not more than two months, and that the whole book will contain not less than twenty-four tri-coloured and sixteen one-coloured beautiful pictures. The translator says that he has "sometimes taken the liberty of condensing unnecessary details and many country-side tales, and redundant anecdotes into a close compact." Babu Makshan Lal has evidently had the laudable intention of presenting the Ramayana in an English translation to those of his fellow countrymen who cannot read Sanskrit. European readers will be more likely to appreciate its defects than its virtues.

3. TURLE (H. B.). An Outline of Indian Currency. 8vo. 94 pp. *Thacker, Spink and Co. Calcutta.* 1927. *Rs.* 3.

The author tells us that the purpose of his book is to give a brief account of the Indian Currency Problem from 1893 to 1926, not as a political question, but as an "instructive series of experiments in economics."

The first two chapters deal in an elementary manner with the origin and nature of currency, bimetallism, the gold standard, and the theory of international exchange. The problem of India has been the maintainance of a silver rupee currency, and at the same time to provide for the conversion of rupees into gold at a stable rate of exchange for purpose of foreign trade.

Later chapters give a brief outline of the history of Indian currency since 1893, and the reports of the various Royal Commissions which have examined the problem from time to time. In his final chapter, the author discusses the controversy with regard to the fixing of the rupee rate, and attempts to show that this problem is purely one of adjustment of price levels, and that the political importance it has assumed since the publication of the Hilton Young Commission's report is unjustified. The book should prove useful to those who have not previously made a study of this complicated and important problem. It is unbiassed and simply written. A few statistical tables showing the history of silver production and prices, Indian trade balance and the course of Indian exchange are well chosen, and add considerably to the value of the book.

VISWANATHA (S. V.). Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture. 8vo. pp. vi + 234. *Map.* (*Trubner's Oriental Series*). *Kegan Paul. London.* 1928. 10s. 6d.

This book is an attempt to show that in spite of the variety of the factors which have played their part in the development of cultural and social institutions in India, Hindu culture may still be considered as essentially one. The author, who is Head of the Department of History in the National College of Trichinopoly, promises to deal with the physical aspect of the question in a later volume.

In his introduction, the author discusses sources, and preliminary problems such as the origins and affinities of the Aryan and non-Aryan peoples, with a few words about recent archaeological discoveries in India, and their importance. In Part II, the Age of the Mantras, he deals with the relations of the different races, and the manner in which these relations affected social life. Part III is concerned with the Later Vedic and Heroic Period. Here we are given a short account of the five prominent non-Aryan tribes to whom reference is made in the Epics. The reader will find much to interest him in the sections which deal with warlike and social ethics, and the position of women.

Part IV deals with the development of modern Hinduism. We are told of the influences exercised by Buddhism and Jainism, and of the development of new ideas and practices in religion and social organisation. In Part V, the author sums up. He concludes that from about the sixth century B.C., non-Aryan influences upon the Brahmanical system became prominent. Buddhism, he tells us, drew its numbers mostly from the non-Aryan classes, and gradually broke down the exclusiveness of the Brahmans, with the result that pilgrimages largely took the place of sacrifices, and the *Bhakti* cult was instituted.

There is a great deal of useful information in the book, but we cannot help feeling that it would have been more useful had it been more expanded. We do not in the least appreciate the purpose of putting all

the notes at the end of each part. This is what happens: one reads "The fighting was mostly on foot and soldiers engaged in hand-to-hand struggles (65)." This is most exciting: the note will doubtless provide us with the thrilling details. We turn over twenty-six pages and find: "(65) *Mushtiha* in R.V., V. 58, 4; A.V., 22. 4." Surely a note of that nature would have been better placed at the foot of the page. 3

BUTENSCHÖN (A.). Jahanara Begam: En indisk kejsardotter. 8vo. *Stockholm*. 10 kr. 3b

FORT ST. GEORGE (Records of). Despatches from England, 1715-18. 10s. 6d.

GAZETTEER of the Province of Sind, "B" Volume I. *Karachi District*. 1927. 8s. 3d.

GIMLETTE (Lieut.-Col. G. H. D.). A Postscript to the Records of the Indian Mutiny. An attempt to trace the subsequent careers and fate of the rebel Bengal regiments, 1857-1858. 8vo. pp. 222. *London*. 1927. 10s. 6d.

GOMPERTZ (M. L. A.) ["Ganpat"]. Magic Ladakh: a land of topsy-turvy customs and great natural beauty. Demy. 8vo. pp. 291. *Map and illus. London*. 1928. 21s.

INDIAN STATESMEN: Dewans and Prime Ministers of Native States. 8vo. pp. 384. *Madras*. *Rs*. 3.
Brief biographies of seventeen Indian statesmen, Dewans, or Prime Ministers of Indian States.

MALWA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS. Report on, submitted to the Supreme Gov't. of British India by Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm. Reprinted 1927. £2 15s. 9d.

MARSHALL. John Marshall in India. Notes and Observations in Bengal 1668-1672. Edited and Arranged under Subjects, by Shafaat Ahmad Khan. 1927. (*Allahabad University Studies in History*, Vol. V.). Demy 8vo. pp. xiv + 472. *Map*. *Oxford*. 21s.

NANA FARNAVIS. Memoir of the Life of the late Nana Farnavis. Compiled from Family Records and Extant Works by A. Macdonald, Captain in the 18th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, and now Reprinted from the Original Edition of 1851: Together with An Autobiographical Memoir of the Early Life of Nana Farnavis, translated by Lieut.-Col. John Briggs, late Resident at the Court of Satara. With an Introduction by H. G. Rawlinson. (For the University of Bombay). Med. 8vo. pp. x + 184. *With 4 illus. and a map*. 1927. 8s. 6d.

PASCOE (E. H.). The Mineral Production of India during 1926. (*Records Geol. Survey India*, Vol. LX, Part 3). *Sewed*. 1927. 5s.

PRADHAM (Sita Nath). Chronology of Ancient India: From the Times of the Rigvedic King Divōdāsa to Chandragupta Maurya, with glimpses into the Political History of the Period. 8vo. pp. xxix + 291. *Calcutta*.

STEIN (Sir Aurel). Alexander's Campaign in the Indian North-West Frontier. *The Geographical Journal*. Vol. LXX, Nos. 5 and 6. Nov. 1927. pp. 417-439. Dec. pp. 515-540.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Annual Report for 1924-25. Edited by J. F. Blakiston. 4to. Cloth. 1927. £2 1s. 6d. 3c

ACHARYA (Prasanna Kumar). A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture. Treating of Sanskrit architectural terms, with illustrative quotations from Silpasāstras, General Literature, and Archaeological Records. 4to. pp. xx + 861 (Index). 1927. £1 10s.

ACHARYA (Prasanna Kumar). Indian Architecture according to Manasara Silpasāstra. 4to. pp. iv + 268 (Index). 1927. 15s.

3c CHANDA (RAMPRASAD). The Beginnings of Art in Eastern India, with special reference to sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Sm. folio, *Sewed*. pp. 1927. 5s. 9d.
Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 30.

COOMARASWAMY (A. K.). Notes on Mughal Painting (2). *Artibus Asiae*. 1927. No. 3, pp. 202-215.

GHOSE (A.). The Development of Jaina painting. *Artibus Asiae*. 1927, No. 3. pp. 187-202.

HAVELL (E. B.). Indian Architecture: Its Psychology, Structure and History from the First Muhammadan Invasion to the Present Day. 4to. pp. xxii + 282. *London*. 1927. £2 2s.
First published in 1913.

MOOKERJI (RADHAKUMUD). Asoka. 8vo. Cloth. *Illus*. *London*. 15s.
An up-to-date text book embodying all the recent discoveries in Asokan scholarship. New interpretations are suggested for some points of chronology and for some passages in the Edicts. The illustrations are of the important Asokan monuments.

RAO (B. S.). A Muslim Contribution to Hindu Culture. *Monde Oriental*. Vol. XX. pp. 227-231.

3d ABEGG (E.). Der Messiasglaube in Indien: auf Grund der Quellen, inbesondere des Kalki Purana. 8vo. pp. viii + 286. 8 *plates*. *Berlin*. *M*. 15.

ARBMANN (E.). Untersuchungen zur primitiven Seelenvorstellung mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Indien (I). *Monde Oriental*. Vol. XX. pp. 85-227.

DURRANI (F. K. KHAN). The Ahmadiyya Movement. 8vo. pp. 80. *Lahore*.

GAILLAND (MARIE). Quelque Notes: Ceylon-Bouddhisme. Fasc. III. Le Bouddhisme dans l'Inde. Les Ecritures bouddhiques. 25 x 33 cm. 19 *plates*. *Paris*. 6 fr.
Parts I and II have previously appeared.

HAUER (J. M.). Die Dhārani im Nördlichen Buddhismus und ihre Parallelen in der sogenannten Mithrasliturgie. 8vo. pp. 25. *Stuttgart*. 1927. *M*. 1.80.
Beiträge zur indischen Sprachwissenschaft und Religionsgeschichte.

KIRFEL (W.). Die Religion der Jainas. 4to. pp. 25. 30 *plates*. *Leipzig*. *M*. 9.
Part 12 of the *Bilderatlas zur Religionsgeschichte* edited by Dr. Hans Haas.

PRZYLUSKI (JEAN). Le Concile de Rajagrha. Introduction à l'histoire des Canons et des Sectes Bouddhiques. IIe Partie. Le Concile d'après les Vinaya. Roy. 8vo. *Sewed*. pp. 133-235. *Paris*. 1927. 11s.
Not sold separately.

MALLIK (PROF. GIRINDRA NARAYAN). The Philosophy of Vaisnava Religion. (With special reference to the Krishnite and Gaurangite Cult) 8vo. *cloth*. 1927. (Limited to 425 copies). 15s.

3e CHATTERJI (SUNITI KUMAR). Bengali Self-Taught by the Natural Method. With phonetic pronunciation. 8vo. *cloth*. pp. xii + 199. *London*. 1927. 4s.
Marlborough's Self-Taught Series.

HARRISON (N.). A Manual of Lascari-Hindustani. With technical terms and phrases. 4th edition. extended. 12mo. pp. 141. *London*. 3s.

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA. Vol. I, part 1. Introductory and Results of the General Survey. By Sir G. A. GRIERSON. 4to. *cloth*. 1927. 19s.

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA. Vol. I, Supplement 2. Addenda et Corrigenda Minora. 1s. 9d. 3e

MAHĀVĪRA-CARITAM, a drama by the Indian Poet Bhavabhūti. Ed. with critical apparatus, introduction and notes by the late Todar Mall. Revised and prepared for the press by A. A. MACDONELL. Roy. 8vo. Cloth. pp. liv + 351. 1928. £2 2s. 3f
Punjab Univ. Oriental Publications.

SAKSENA (RAM BABU). A History of Urdu Literature. Foreword by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Demy 8vo. pp. vi + 379. *Allahabad. Rs.* 5.

VIKRAMA'S ADVENTURES, or the Thirty-two Tales of the Throne. By FRANKLIN EDGERTON. Part I. Translation, in four parallel recensions, pp. cvi + 266. Part II. Text, in four parallel recensions, pp. xiv + 369. *Cambridge, Mass. and London.* £2 5s.
Harvard Oriental Studies. Vols. 26 and 27.

WÜST (W.). Stilgeschichte und Chronologie des Rgveda. 8vo. pp. xvi + 172. *Leipzig. M.* 12.
Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Vol. 17. No. 4.

MUKHERJEE (RADHAKAMAL). The Rural Economy of India. 8vo. pp. 273. *London.* 1927. 6s. 6d. 3g

CEYLON. Colonial Reports. 1925. *London.* 1927. 5s.

OLIVIER OF RAMSDEN (LORD). The Indian Reform Question. *Review of Nations*, Oct. 1927. pp. 3-13.

TRADE. Report on the conditions and prospects of British Trade in India. 1926-27. By T. M. AINSCOUGH. 4s.

TREVASKIS (H. C.). The Land of the Five Rivers. An economic history of the Punjab from the earliest times to the year of grace 1890. Demy 8vo. pp. xiii + 372. (Appendices, Glossary, Index). 1928. 15s.

DENYER (C. H.). Dawn on the Kachin Hills: Burma and its peoples, and missionary work among them. 8vo. pp. 112. *Sewed. London.* 1s.

MOOKERJEE. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volumes. Vol. III, part 3. *Orientalia. Calcutta.* 1927. 20s.

FORTHCOMING.

HAVELL (E. B.). Indian Sculpture and Painting. Illustrated by typical masterpieces. With an explanation of their motives and ideals. Roy. 8vo. *With 6 coloured illus. and 74 pages of half-tones.* £2 2s.

ROSS (SIR E. DENISON) [*Editor*]. An Arabic History of Gujarat. Entitled Zafar ul-Wálih bi Muzaffar wa Álih. By 'ABDALLAH MUHAMMAD BIN 'OMAR AL-MAKKI, AL-ASAFI, ULUGHKHANI. Edited from the Unique and Autograph Copy in the Library of the Calcutta Madrasah. Vol. III. Demy 8vo. (*Indian Texts Series*). 21s.

WARMINGTON (E. H.). The Commerce between the Roman Empire and India. Cr. 8vo. About 15s.

4. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET AND MONGOLIA.

DAVID-NEEL (ALEXANDRA). Voyage d'une Parisienne à Lhassa. 8vo. pp. xii + 327. 28 *photographs and a map*. *Plon. Paris*. 1927. 15 fr.

Lhassa is a mysterious city, and this is a mysterious book. We propose to take it at its face value.

In her introduction the authoress tells us of the difficulties she experienced in her attempts to enter Tibet. We are glad to be assured that she bears no ill-will to the English people because of the discouraging behaviour of its representatives on the Tibetan frontier.

The book itself is disappointing. It tells us little that other books have not told us before, except for the adventures of the authoress, which, indeed, read like a romance. What impresses the reader most unfortunately is the omission of any new information concerning Lhassa itself. After such tremendous efforts to reach the city, it might have been expected that Madame David-Neel would have endeavoured to make her journey worth while.

The frontispiece shows us Madame David-Neel disguised as a Tibetan pilgrim, complete with begging bowl, staff and an elaborate rucksack. Another photograph is that of the Lama A. Yongden, the adopted son of the authoress. He is disguised in the attractive garments of western civilisation. The remaining photographs have no particular interest. Some were obtained by purchase, the others, we are told, were taken on previous journeys.

GODARD (A.), GODARD (Y.) and HACKIN (J.). Les Antiquités Bouddhiques de Bāmiyān. Vol. II of the *Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan*. Fol. pp. 113. 30 *illus. in the text and* 48 *plates (some in colours)*. *Paris. Vanoest*. 1928. 250 fr.

Only during the last few years has scientific archaeological research become possible in Afghanistan. The results of the work of Sir Aurel Stein, Professor Pelliot and Dr. Le Coq in Central Asia have only increased our desire to understand the place which Afghanistan should occupy in the history of Asiatic Art. It is gratifying therefore that no time has been lost by the French Government in taking advantage of King Amanullah's permission to carry out archaeological researches in his country during a period of thirty years. A delegation under the leadership of M. Foucher was promptly appointed and despatched, and the magnificent volume now before us, gives us the first fruits of its labours. M. Foucher was the first on the field, but as he was called away to undertake other pressing work after a preliminary survey, this, the first volume to be published, will ultimately take the second place in the series as a whole. As M. Senart, to whom the work is dedicated, says in an introductory note: 'Il marquera une date, il inaugure dignement une série qui, nous l'espérons, sera abondante et féconde en en seignements.'

The book is divided into three main sections. The first deals with general historical and iconographical considerations, and gives a short but adequate account of the information which had previously been forthcoming about Bāmiyān. The account given by Hsüan Tsang who, at the beginning of the seventh century was greatly impressed by the splendour of the place, is the subject of an important note by Professor Pelliot, who discusses in detail the identification of the place-name. Of European travellers to mention Bāmiyān, the first, apparently, is our own Hyde, who speaks of the colossal statues of Buddha in a work published in 1700. Later writers have given us further details, but none were able to carry out a systematic survey.

In an extract from M. Foucher's preliminary report, there is a discussion of the reason for the selection of this site for a monastic settlement of such magnitude. The land itself in the neighbourhood is poor and barren, but the valley of Bāmiyān is on the high road from India to Northern Asia, near the junction of the great commercial routes, westwards to Rome, towards China in the North-east, and India in the South-east. Moreover, the nature of the rocks was eminently suitable for sculptural work, which, as the inscriptions tell us, was intended to last for all posterity.

The first part gives us a description of the gigantic figures of Buddha, and a general account of the ornamentation and frescoes that surround them. We are told also that the original foundation may date back to the first century of our era, to the time of Kuṣan Kaniṣka, while the frescoes are probably earlier than those of Ajanta and Bagh. They are charming, but will hardly bear comparison with the masterpieces of Ajanta. The latter were the work of the finest artists of their day, while there seems every reason to believe that the Bāmiyān paintings were the work of pious pilgrims whose artistic capabilities were not always of the highest.

Part II, deals with the grottoes, and explains in detail the architectural arrangement and decoration of the sanctuaries. It would seem that further discoveries are still possible in this field.

Part III, describes the fragments of Sassanian paintings which were discovered at Dokhtar-i-Noshirwan in June 1924, and is followed by a number of extremely interesting notes, a bibliography and an index.

It is only necessary to remark the name of Vanoest upon the title-page of any book to be assured of the excellence of the production. This volume is no exception to the rule. The coloured plates are excellent.

HABIB (MOHAMMAD). Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin. Sm. 8vo. pp. 108. *Taraporevala. Bombay.* 1927. *Rs.* 2.8.

This book is one of the publications of the Aligarh Muslim University. It begins with a short account of the condition of the Muslim world in the tenth century, and then proceeds to the career of Sultan Mahmud. The Amir Subuktigin died at Balkh in 997 and was succeeded for a very short period by his son Ismail. Mahmud promptly dispossessed his brother, and then, at the age of thirty, began one of the most romantic careers in Muslim history. In forty years he never lost a battle, and in the same space of time he established an empire that stretched 'from the Punjab to the Caspian and from Samarkand to Ray.' Mr. Habib gives us a very vivid and well written account both of the personality of Mahmud and of his exploits. "His unquestioned supremacy over his fellow-men was due to the qualities of his mind—the acuteness with which he unravelled a complicated situation and read the character of those around him, the restless activity of a man determined to be great, combined with the instinctive behaviour of one born to command." Mr. Habib's second chapter gives us the account of Mahmud's victorious campaigns; the third he devotes to the character and value of the conqueror's work. "When men find it difficult to believe in God, they try to prove Him; when they cease to love their neighbour, they attempt to convince themselves that hating him is a moral duty. The conversion of the non-Muslim was given up in favour of the more entertaining game of exterminating the 'heretic.'" This was the spirit of Mahmud's age. This new spirit, however, helped the evolution of a new culture. "The literary Renaissance of Persia found in Mahmud its most magnificent, if not its most discriminating patron. Four hundred poets . . . . were in constant attendance at the Sultan's court."

4 The Sultan was unable to establish the Empire his sword had founded. A sound system of administration was never erected, and in a few years after Mahmud's death in 1030, the whole structure crumbled away. In Chapter IV, the author describes the fall of the Ghaznavide Empire. We hope that this delightful but unpretentious little book will have many readers.

4b ANDREWS (Roy Chapman). Explorations in Mongolia: A review of the Central Asiatic Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History. *The Geographical Journal*. January, 1927. pp. 1-23.

HOWORTH (The Late Sir Henry H.). History of the Mongols from the 9th to the 19th Century. Part IV, Supplement and Indices. Roy. 8vo. pp. 1 + 214 Introductory Chapters for Part I, and 217—378 indexes to Vols. I and Supplement, II, III, and Appendix of variant spellings. *London*. 1927. £2 2s.

MORDEN (W. J.). Across Asia's Snows and Deserts. Introduction by R. C. Andrews. Roy. 8vo. pp. 429. 65 *illus*. *London*. 1928. 21s.

TRINKLER (E.). Afghanistan: Eine landeskundliche Studie auf Grund des vorhandenen Materials und eigener Beobachtungen. 8vo. pp. viii + 80. 4 *plates*, 9 *maps*. *Gotha*. *M*. 10.50.

4c ALLEN (W. E. D.). Recent Russian Archaeological Exploration. (Kozlow in Urga, Somlin at Abashwo, etc.). *The Geographical Journal*. March 1927, pp. 262 + 264.

GROUSSET (René). L'Asie Centrale, Carrefour des Civilisations. *Review of Nations*. Oct. 1927. pp. 105—125. *Map*.

4e MORGENSTIERNE (Dr. G.). An Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto. pp. viii + 120. *Oslo*. 1927.

RAQUETTE (G.). English-Türki Dictionary, based on the Dialects of Kashgar and Yarkand. 8vo. pp. ii + 139. *Lund*. 1927.

FORTHCOMING.

EVANS-WENTZ (W. Y.). Milareppa Bibliography.

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5. THE FAR EAST (CHINA, JAPAN, INDO-CHINA SIAM, MALAYA, AND THE DUTCH INDIES).

BRANDT (J.). Introduction to Literary Chinese. 8vo. pp. 503. *North China Union Language School, Peking*. 1927. £1 4s.

The serious student of Chinese, who has to work in Europe and never finds his way to China, is considerably hampered by the lack of any really adequate text book. There are indeed the works of scholars who died half a century ago, but even when these can be obtained at a price within the student's reach, he is apt to find them antiquated in method and unsatisfactory from other points of view. Hence whenever

a new book is announced, such students look forward to its appearance with some degree of eagerness. 5

Mr. Brandt's book will perhaps help to some extent, but it is intended primarily for the student *in China*, who has already some acquaintance with the spoken language. Its arrangement cannot be described as scientific. There is much valuable material in it, but for want of a proper index, that material is almost impossible to find. We have no doubt that Mr. Brandt's lectures were admirable—he tells us that the material of his lessons was used for lectures—, but thrown together into book-form, they leave much to be desired.

FORKE (ALFRED). Geschichte der alten chinesischen Philosophie. 4to. pp. xvi + 594. *L. Friederichsen. Hamburg.* 1927. *M.* 36.

The University of Hamburg is to be congratulated upon the service it has rendered to students of Chinese philosophy by the publication of this important work. Whatever deficiencies and even defects Professor Forke's book may have, and in the present position of sinological studies it can hardly be free from them, it will be indispensable to every serious student in a field that is continually becoming more important, and even more appreciated.

In his introduction, the author tells us that now that the principal works of the most important Chinese philosophers have been translated, and various attempts have been made to expound their teachings, he thinks the time has arrived when a systematic and comprehensive work should be written upon Chinese philosophy as a whole. This then, is the first volume of Dr. Forke's attempt to supply the need. It deals with the history of Chinese philosophy from the beginnings of history to the third century before Christ. In a second volume, the author proposes to continue the story from the end of the Ch'in dynasty to modern times. Of this great undertaking, he modestly says that he has simply sought to lay the foundation for later work.

There is a special importance in this first volume. Just as the earliest years of a child's life are the most formative of his personality, so in Philosophy, the bases from which it sets out are all important. In the days which saw China develop through feudalism and kingship to the formation of a centralized Empire, we find even more than the foundation of all future Chinese philosophy, we find the very structure of that philosophy itself. That is why a thorough knowledge of the philosophers of the Chou and Ch'in dynasties is an indispensable and fundamental preliminary to the study of such later exponents as Chu Hsi.

Professor Forke explains one of the features of his work by saying that China's philosophy is essentially bound up in the philosophers themselves. In this respect it is more like Greek philosophy which is inconceivable without its Plato and Aristotle, than Indian philosophy which is, so to speak, anonymous. Hence a considerable part of his book is occupied in telling us something about the personalities of the great thinkers of China in its early days. The reader will also find very useful discussions of the authenticity and authority of the most important works, based upon the studies not only of European but of Chinese scholars.

We notice one great omission in the book, though it was perhaps, inevitable. Language is the vehicle of thought, and the Chinese language is an unique vehicle of thought. The understanding of philosophical concepts, as of every other kind of concept, is dependent upon the study of the terms used to express those concepts, and of the

logic—again a matter of words—used to bring them in relation. The subject is hardly adequately treated in the book. There is an unsatisfying reference to M. Masson Oursel's work, but none to M. Granet's and none to M. Maspero's, though the last perhaps came too late for Dr. Forke to refer to it.

We began by offering our congratulations to Hamburg University upon this work. May we end by assuring Professor Forke of our gratitude?

FRENCH (J. L.) *Editor*. Lotus and Chrysanthemum. An Anthology of Chinese and Japanese Poetry. 8vo. pp. xxi + 237. *Boni and Liveright. New York*. 1927. $7.50.

The compiler and the publishers of this beautiful volume are to be congratulated upon the results of their labours. Publishers and authors have been generous in giving permission for the reproduction of their works, and this means that the anthology may indeed be considered representative. Many anthologies are not.

Mr. French tells us in his introduction that he has had the dual aim "first to present a fairly representative compendium of the whole body of Chinese and Japanese poetry; and second to give pleasure to the reader. The selections have been made largely with the secondary purpose." To be representative of "the whole body of Chinese and Japanese poetry" is one thing; to be representative of existing translations is, of course, another. We have already said that the anthology is representative in the latter sense; we are not so sure about the first. Certainly the book will give pleasure to the reader.

Mr. Arthur Waley and Mr. Cranmer-Byng are the most fully represented in the collection. Mr. Waley has the inestimable advantage of being able to work directly from the original, and this advantage is apparent in his exquisite work.

We are inclined to think that the "imitations" with which the book ends, should not have been included. It is not that we have any criticism to make of the poems themselves, but simply they do not seem to have a place in an Anthology of Chinese and Japanese poetry.

The notes and bibliography, especially the latter, are of interest. The paper and printing are excellent, but the binding is hardly worthy of them.

GEOFFREY (THEODATE). An Immigrant in Japan. 8vo. pp. viii + 284. 30 *illus*. *Werner Laurie. London*. 12s. 6d.

The most significant feature of this book is the frontispiece. "America disturbs Buddha's meditations"! It is a photograph of the Daibutsu at Kamakura. Three American gentlemen in palm beach suits, with bamboo walking sticks doubtless bought at one of the innumerable little shops on the long and painful road from the tramway station, and one lady, stand with their backs turned upon the majestic figure of Buddha.

The authoress, who for some unexplained reason describes herself as an immigrant, tells us that after four years study of the Japanese language, she had made just about as much progress as a Japanese schoolboy in the sixth grade. We doubt it. She tells us that there are nine thousand characters in the Japanese dictionary. "The worst of it is that each of those nine thousand 'words' is a separate picture made up of from two to sixteen brush strokes, and if you misplace a line by a hair's breadth you have misspelled the word." Other interesting information follows: "The secret of courtesy in Japanese is redundancy; the more you can spin out a phrase, the politer you are." The example of this 'redundancy' with which we are favoured is: "to ask simply 'Have you?'

to a coolie you might say 'Aru ka?' to a shopkeeper or one of the family it would be 'Arimasu ka?.'"
Somehow, we do not imagine that Buddha's meditations can been have very seriously disturbed. 5

KERBY (PHILIP). Beyond the Bund. 8vo. pp. 272. *Payson and Clarke. New York.* 1927. $2.50.

We are not enamoured, as the reader has probably discovered by this time, of those volumes of superficial impressions of China which are presented to us by their authors and publishers as though we might learn from them all that it is necessary for us to know of a great people and its tremendous problems. Many of these books attempt to be impressive and are merely silly; a few of them appear slender and sometimes even frivolous, but are genuinely useful. Mr. Kerby's book, with certain reservations, may be placed in the latter class. It is unusually well written; it is extremely entertaining, and it encourages the reader not only to read on, but to read between the lines.
The book contains twenty-seven short sketches, and we may perhaps give a better idea of their nature by quoting a part of one of them, than by giving a list of titles. The author is describing the official reception of the Panshan Lama at a Peking railway station. "A cheap American limousine came carefully down the long lane leading from the station platform and sputtered its way through the crowd. It was painted a jaundiced yellow. There was no doubt that the painter had struggled for the Imperial shade but the result was terrible. A nervous little uniformed chauffeur sat at the wheel. The interior compartment, in marked contrast to the outside of the car, was upholstered in the most magnificent of Ch'ien Lung brocade." There follows a striking description of the Living Buddha who sat within the car. "His face was brown, lined and weather-beaten, yet on it rested an expression of complete peace, as if he had found the answer to the secret of living, the answer for which we all strive so hard. A Chinese band in red, with yellow frogs and gold epaulets, followed behind his car and blared discordantly. The Living Buddha gazed straight ahead, apparently lost in contemplation, quite unconscious of the racket or his incongruous entourage. 'I say, America! What's the jolly little tune? One of yours, isn't it?' I pulled myself together and listened for a second to that hellish band. 'Yes,' I agreed mournfully, 'Its the Stars and Stripes Forever!"

MARCHAL (HENRI). Guide Archéologique aux Temples d'Angkor. 8vo. pp. vii + 217. 7 *illus. in the text,* 16 *plates and* 3 *maps. Vanoest. Paris.* 1928. 30 fr.

The author of this excellent handbook to the temples of Angkor is the keeper of those temples, and probably no man is better qualified for the task. His book is described as a guide, but many whose circumstances will not permit of a visit to Indo-China, will welcome its appearance.

In the introduction, M. Marchal tells us that he has tried to sum up in a convenient form the results of all the monographs and studies which have been published in recent years. He has given in detail the information which has been developed since the publication of these works, and has made a point of showing the characteristics which distinguish the temples from one another.

In the first chapter the author gives a short account of the Khmèr people, their history, religion, architecture and iconography. He then deals with the periods of Khmèr art and gives us a historical *résumé* of the work of exploration and its results. Succeeding chapters are devoted

to descriptions and explanations of the treasures of Angkor, and it is difficult to imagine how anyone can read them without making up his mind that one day or other he will go to Indo-China to see them for himself.

M. Marchal's book is fascinating, and the illustrations which adorn it are in every way admirable. Students will find the bibliography, with its references to books, monographs and periodical literature, extremely valuable.

Once again, we feel bound to offer our congratulations to MM. Vanoest on the excellence of their productions.

MORSE (H. B.). In the Days of the Taipings: Being the Recollections of Ting Kienchang, otherwise Meisun, sometime Scoutmaster and Captain in the Ever-Victorious Army and Interpreter-in-Chief to General Ward and General Gordon. 8vo. pp. xii + 434. 16 *illus*. *The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass*. 1927. $5.

The Essex Institute, in its introductory note to this book, says: "because it finds in the story of a man who knows China as few non-Orientals know it, an open door to fuller knowledge of that country and its people and a better appreciation of its present seething problems, the institute deems itself not merely justified but worthy of commendation in becoming the agency through which the . . . . masterly work of Dr. Morse is made accessible to interested readers."

Dr. Morse, of course, needs no introduction to the student of Chinese economics and foreign politics. Now, in the form of a historical romance, he has given us a fascinating account of China at the time of the Taiping Rebellion. He assures us that "the events recorded are true to history; that the racial characteristics and customs are correct ethnographically; and that, of the persons portrayed, some, the fictitious, are true to type, and with others, the real, he was well acquainted, either in person or by repute, with only one link in the chain connecting him with them."

Book I of the story gives us a picture of old Shanghai in the early days when English and American merchants were laying the foundations of its prosperity. The author tells us that he has "above all tried to show the possibilities in the mental development of a timid young scholar of the Chinese gentry, who had been brought up to detest war and violence, and was then submitted to the more virile influence of European thought and action."

Books II and III show us very vividly the work done by Ward and Gordon, and the obstacles they had to overcome.

We cannot doubt that the book will find a number of interested readers in this country.

NATSUME (Sōseki). La Porte. Traduit du Japonais avec un avant-propos par R. Martinie. 12mo. pp. 343. *Rieder, Paris*. 1927. 15 fr.

The author of this extremely interesting novel was born at Tokio in 1867. As a young man he specialized in the study of English Literature, a subject he later taught. In 1900 he was sent by the Japanese Government to study in England for three years, after which he was appointed as a Lecturer in English Literature at the Imperial University. He wrote many novels, *Mon*, the Door, which we are now considering, being one of the works written in a period of transition from romanticism to realism. He died in 1916.

In our opinion, this is a very remarkable work. It is by no means easy to read, for, compared with our Western novels, it seems both

formless and plotless. It begins nowhere in particular and comes to an end without our realising why or how. The depth of feeling in it seems to be hidden beneath a mass of detail, though the very accumulation of that detail in time comes to accentuate the passion beneath it.

The story is that of a man of good birth who occupies an unexalted and none too well paid position. He contracts an irregular marriage, for which his relatives never quite forgive him. He and his wife understand one another in a curious, undemonstrative kind of way. A brother lives with them. The account of the everyday relations of this household provides the whole theme of the story that is expressed. But, all the time, there is a deeper story unexpressed, and we gain the key to the mystery of the book in the pathetic description of the hero's attempt to find illumination in a temple at Kamakura.

We are grateful to M. Martinie for translating, and to MM. Rieder for publishing, this unusual and fascinating book.

SAIKAKU (IHARA). E-iri Kōshoku Ichidai-otoko. (The Life of a man of pleasure). E-iri-Kōshoku Ichidai-onna. (The Life of a woman of pleasure). The first in 8 vols. in wrapper-case. Subscription price, *Yen*. 38. The second in 6 vols. in wrapper case. Subscription price, *Yen*. 30. *Aikaku-Shoin, Tokyo*.

The two books under consideration are the two masterpieces of Ihara Saikaku (1642-1693), a prominent figure in the history of Japanese literature.

During the renaissance of literature and art at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Saikaku initiated a type of light literature, the *Ukiyo Sōshi*, designed to entertain the indifferently educated masses of his time. He depicted the lower stratum of contemporary society, without the least attempt at restraint.

For some time past, copies of the original edition of Saikaku's works have been almost unprocurable, and the Japanese government would not permit the work to be reprinted. Now, by special permission of the authorities, Messrs. Aikaku Shoin have published a perfect facsimile of the original edition, without any expurgation.

The *Ichidai-otoko*, written in 1682, tells us of a certain Yo-no-suke, who began an amorous career while still very young, and during a loose and dissolute life indulged in follies with a host of women. Readers who are acquainted with the Tale of Genji may find certain resemblances between the two stories, though the *Ichidai-otoko* is as fragmentary as the *Genji* is coherent.

The *Ichidai-onna* is Saikaku's most eminent work. It reveals the dark side of contemporary society in the story of a well born lady who drifted from honourable service at the court to a life in the underworld.

The present edition is excellently produced. It is printed on *Mino* paper, and each volume contains twenty or more leaves. It should prove of great interest to those interested in Japanese literature. Evidently the publishers have spared neither trouble nor expense in their endeavour to produce an edition worthy of the original. It is gratifying to learn that the *Kōshoku Gonin-onna*, the third of Saikaku's masterpieces, is now in course of preparation.

SALMONY (A.). Chinesische Plastik. 8vo. pp. xi + 172. 129 *illus*. *R. C. Schmidt. Berlin*. 1925. *M*. 8.

This volume is the twenty-sixth in the series *Bibliothek für Kunst-und Antiquitäten Sammler*. It is therefore to be considered rather as a handbook for collectors than as an introduction to an important field of

Chinese Art. The small compass of 172 pages, of which perhaps the greater part is taken up by the excellent half-tone illustrations, does not permit of anything approaching exhaustive treatment.

Herr Salmony says in his preface that the fashion for Chinese Art has produced, as was inevitable, a host of forgeries and falsifications. His purpose is simply to help the collector to avoid these. "Ein buch, das wie das vorliegende ganz an der Oberflache der Dinge bleibt, muss schon in seinem Titel jeden Anklang an Geschichte oder Stilgeschichte vermeiden. Zu einer solchen Arbeit gehört die Darstellung der schöpferischen Kräfte und die gegenstandliche Erklärung. Hier wird nur das Geschaffene beschrieben und versuchsweise eingeteilt."

In ten chapters, the different dynasties are disposed of. The eleventh chapter deals with Lamaistic works, and the twelfth with forgeries. In his bibliography, the author has perhaps been generous in including works that are not of the first order, without stating the fact.

The book is excellently produced and unusually inexpensive.

SANSOM (G. B.). An Historical Grammar of Japanese. 8vo. pp. xiv + 347. *Oxford University Press*. 1928. 21s.

The appearance of this work will be welcomed by all students of Japanese, and probably by some who have been deterred from studying the Japanese language by the difficulty of finding a satisfactory grammar. Aston's *Grammar of the Japanese Written Language*, the pioneer work, has long been out of print and very scarce, and recently, even Chamberlain's work, which only partially covers the ground dealt with in this book, has been hard to get. Mr. Sansom's excellent book is not one for the beginner, and it is certainly not intended for the man who 'just wishes to learn a few words of the language,' but for such purposes there are already the excellent books of Rose-Innes.

In his preface, Mr. Sansom tells us that he has planned his work in such a way that it may interest students of general linguistic theory. We are quite sure that it is precisely what many such students have long been anxiously awaiting. He tells us too, that he has made use of the works of Motoori and Makuchi and of the modern Japanese scholar, Professor Kōyū.

One of the most interesting sections of the book is that which deals with the introduction of writing; the development of the script and the Japanese phonetic system, and the origin of the divergences between the spoken and written forms of the language. The more strictly grammatical part of the book is furnished with many well chosen examples, and the variations between the spoken and written forms are clearly shown.

We cannot, in the space at our disposal, discuss this important book in detail. We must content ourselves with saying that it seems to us extremely well arranged, while its clearness of explanation leaves nothing to be desired. The only criticism we would venture to offer is that, if anything, it suffers from too great a condensation in certain sections. To give one example, the differences between the Nara and Heian phases of development hardly seem to be sufficiently marked. The Oxford University Press have given to this book the admirable setting it merited. We have never seen a grammar more admirably produced.

SOULIÉ DE MORANT (GEORGE). Histoire de l'Art Chinois. Sm. 8vo. pp. 300. 77 *text illus. and* 80 *plates*. *Payot, Paris*. 1928. 100 fr.

M. Soulié de Morant is a most voluminous writer on Chinese subjects. His interests have ranged from music, drama and literature in China to

extra-territoriality, upon which he wrote an enormous volume a year or two ago, and Mongol grammar. He has rendered into French, either by translation or adaptation, a number of Chinese stories, and written novels about China in French and English. Now he presents us with a history of Chinese art from its origins to the present day.
It would be unreasonable to expect from so prolific a writer a profound or original study of so vast and difficult a subject. His work should be considered as an essay in popularization and judged from that point of view.

"In the whole universe," M. Soulié de Morant boldly sets off, "there exists not a single history of Chinese art; title and plan alike are new." Remarks of this sort will irritate many authorities upon the subject, and we are inclined to think that the author would have been well advised to omit his introduction entirely.

Even though we do not find in this book the originality the author claims for it, it will undoubtedly prove attractive to many who have at present no acquaintance with Chinese art, and who are terrified at the appearance of a scientific monograph. It is very attractively produced; the print and the illustrations are excellent, and it is a pleasant volume to handle. The bibliography will be useful.

M. Soulié de Morant uses an extraordinary system for the romanisation of Chinese words, but he does not condescend to explain it to us. *Rann* for *Han* in a book intended for French readers, is possibly comprehensible, but we do not see the point of *Tsring* for *Ch'ing*.

STEEP (THOMAS). Chinese Fantastics. 8vo. pp. viii + 223. *T. Werner Laurie, London.* 10s. 6d.

Some time ago an eminent French professor, who is engaged upon a profound and scholarly work upon China, told the present reviewer that his publisher had assured him that any work upon China, no matter how difficult or frivolous, was acceptable at the present time. It is the subject and not its treatment that matters. The publisher of *Chinese Fantastics* must have shared the opinion of his French counterpart. The value of this handsomely printed volume we may leave the reader to assess. We will content ourselves with one or two quotations. "The medieval character of the Chinese drama" the author tells us, "is explained by its having adopted its traditions from the ancient Greeks, and it has not enjoyed innovations in the process of time." (p. 212).

Later he describes a conversation between two *Chinese* women. "I wish I spoke Cantonese" she said. "I wish I spoke Manchu" said her companion. Both were Chinese women . . . Both spoke English with ease; yet though each was fluent in a Chinese dialect, one in that of Canton and the other in that of Peking, they were able to converse only in English." (p. 149).

If publishers would only call a halt to the production of chatty, snappy superficial trifles about the East, the prospects of a true understanding would be rendered more conceivable.

WILDES (HARRY E.). Social Currents in Japan, with special reference to Newspapers. 8vo. pp. ix + 391. *Chicago University Press.* 1927. $3.

The author of this book, who was for a time a professor of economics at Tokio, has, we venture to think, chosen his title unfortunately. His work is much more a study of the Japanese press itself than a study of movements in the social evolution of Japan. The general effect upon a reader whose interest in Japan is limited on the one hand by the

5 'cherry blossom atmosphere' and on the other by a somewhat ill-defined uneasiness with regard to the political situation, will, we fear, be to make him inclined to judge the Japanese people by its newspapers. The author, we are sure, has no such intention, but his work will certainly have this tendency. The result is as likely to be misleading as if one based a study of the social development of America upon the American Press, with the *New York American* as the *picce de resistance*. The fact that we do not agree with the implications of this book does not prevent us from realising that it is one of the most illuminating studies that have yet been published upon any aspect of modern Japanese life. It has been very carefully compiled and unusually copious references are given.

Mr. Wildes begins with a history of Japanese newspapers from the days when the Shogunate government published crude bulletins containing foreign news supplied by the Dutch merchants of Deshima, to the present day, when the two principal Osaka papers are each able to claim a circulation of a million. He discusses in turn the forces behind the principal dailies, questions of censorship and supervision, foreign news agencies and the use of newspapers for purposes of propaganda. Finally, he devotes chapters to the foreign press in Japan.

Every student of foreign affairs who is interested in Japan should read this book.

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DE BUNSEN (E. H.). Formosa. *Geographical Journal.* September 1927. pp. 266-286. (*Illus.*).

GOWEN (H. H.). An Outline History of Japan. 8vo. pp. 477. *Map New York and London.* 15s.

GREENE (E. B.). A New-Englander in Japan (Daniel Crosby Greene). 8vo. pp. xiii + 374. *Boston, Mass.* 1927. £1 5s.

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Vol. III of the *Atlas d. Volkerkunde.*

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MARCO POLO. The Travels of, translated and edited by M. Komroff. 12mo. 1928. (*Travellers Library*). 3s. 6d.

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The author is a professor at the University of Berlin. His work is written with special reference to religion.

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6. AFRICA.

BIEBER (FRIEDRICH B.). Kaffa: ein altkuschitisches Volkstum in Inner-Afrika. Vol. 2. Das Gemeinleben der Kaffitscho oder Gonga. (Part 3, vol. 2 of the *Anthropos Ethnological Library*). 8vo. pp. 560. 28 *illus. in the text and* 11 *plates. Anthropos-Administration, Mödling.* 1923. *M.* 20.

This can hardly be described as a new book, but it has been sent to us for review, and as we doubt whether it has received the attention it deserves, we are glad to review it. Although it is described as a second volume, it is complete in itself.

The author was the representative of Austria at the court of Abyssinia some twenty years ago, shortly after the Kaficho were compelled by the Abyssinians to surrender their long maintained independence. His work is a veritable encyclopaedia of ethnological material, and the student will find it full of interest. Its thirty-five chapters are so comprehensive that we can hardly attempt to give any indication of their contents. That upon the life of the court, for example, describes the name and style of the prince, his palace, his women and children, his servants and officials. the court clergy, etc. Then it proceeds to deal with his daily life, and the manner of approach to him. Finally, it explains the ceremonies of his death and burial, and the mourning of his people.

There is an admirable bibliography containing three hundred entries, but, unfortunately, no index.

CENDRARS (BLAISE). The African Saga: translated from *l'Anthologie Nègre* by Margery Bianco, with an introduction by Arthur B. Spingairn. 8vo. pp. 378. *Payson and Clarke, New York.* 1927. $5. 6

It is now seven years since the appearance of the first French edition of this book; a second edition was published in 1927. In the intervening period the reputation of M. Blaise Cendrars as a writer of distinction has steadily increased, though curiously, this fact seems to have been more appreciated in the United States than in this country. How he came to compile this particular book it is difficult to say. He tells us in his preface: "I have given these tales just as the missionaries and explorers brought them to Europe, and just as they are published." At the end of the collection he gives a very useful bibliography of the sources from which he has drawn.

The stories are classified according to their main subject, and the headings of the classes include Cosmic Legends, Fetichism, Totemism, Wonder Tales, Moral Tales, Love Stories, Humorous Tales, Charades, Fables and Proverbs, Poems, etc. The translator, on the whole, has kept very faithfully to the style of the French version, though she has thought fit to indulge in a little expurgation which was surely unnecessary. The volume is handsomely produced.

CHEVRILLON (ANDRÉ) [de l'Académie Française]. Les Puritains du Désert. 8vo. pp. 272. *Plon, Paris.* 1927. 12 fr.

We suppose that this book may, with some degree of accuracy, be described as a book of travel, but it is very much more than that. The reader's appreciation of it will depend not so much upon the book as upon the limitations of his own taste. He will not find in it the distinctness of a picture postcard: its delicacy demands in the reader a sensibility which can savour the sensibility of the author.

The Desert Puritans with whom M. Chevrillon is dealing, are a Mohammedan community which has settled around the Beni-Mzab. The author's chapter 'Les Siècles Mzabites' tells us their history. It was in the seventh century of our era that they first seceded from their fellow Mohammedans, not upon any point of dogma, but simply from a determination to maintain a more rigorous discipline and a purer faith. This spirit of puritanism they have preserved until the present day. Their history, according to M. Chevrillon, confirms the remark which Renan once made in connection with the Jews: "Si l'on prenait au hasard un milier de personnes sur le boulevard, qu'on les déportât dans une île déserte et qu'on les laissât se multiplier librement, au bout d'un temps donné, on aurait la race du Boulevard."

M. Chevrillon's description of them and their desert home is really very delightful.

HOFMAYR (WILHELM). Die Schilluk: Geschichte, Religion und Leben eines Niloten-Stammes. (*Anthropos Ethnological Library.* Vol. II. Part 5) 8vo. pp. xvi + 522. 3 *maps and* 35 *plates. Anthropos-Administration, Mödling.* 1925. *M.* 20.

The studies published in the *Anthropos Ethnological Library* are invariably both masterly and comprehensive. In this one, we are given an account of the most numerous Negro race in the Soudan, a race which, in spite of its importance, has hitherto received little attention from the ethnologist.

The author tells us that in addition to his own research, he has made use of the ethnographical material left behind at his death by the late Father Banholzer. He himself spent ten years actually among the Shilluks from 1906 to 1916.

6 The book is divided into four sections. The first deals with the period of migration and settlement upon the White Nile. The second deals with the formation of the Shilluk state, with the life and work of Nyikang, the founder of the first post-migration kingdom, the history of his dynasty as it has been handed down traditionally, and finally, with the mode of life and the general activities of a Shilluk king. Section III treats of the Religion of the Shilluks. It begins with a very careful and detailed study of their conception of a supreme being, and a discussion of the expressions used to denote him and his attributes. Then it passes on to deal with animism, the worship of ancestors, totemism, and the religious fables of the people.

The last section of the book occupies over two hundred and fifty pages, and provides us with an enormous mass of valuable material about the land and the people. Its subheadings number at least a hundred and fifty. The main headings are as follows: the Land, the Population, the Life of a Shilluk from birth to death, Housing and Occupations, Clothing and Adornment, the Social Side of Life, Poetry and Story-telling, Song, Music and Dance. The melodies of sixteen songs are given.

It is impossible, in a reasonably short notice, to give anything like an adequate account of this encyclopaedic work. We can only commend it in the most positive manner to those of our readers who are interested in the Shilluks, or indeed in Ethnology at all.

KUNTZ (MARTHE). Terre d'Afrique: Notes et Souvenirs. 12mo. pp. 171. *Société des Missions Évangéliques. Paris.* 1927. 6 fr.

The sub-title of this book probably explains its nature sufficiently. The authoress is presumably a missionary, but her intention seems to have been simply to write down impresssions and reflections as they occurred to her, without any *arrière-pensée*. The book is divided into twenty-six chapters, but an enumeration of their titles would not afford any key to the nature of their contents.

"L'Afrique est une sorcière, une enchanteresse," she says in her Prologue. "Ceux qui l'aimeront le plus, commenceront par la détester. Plus tard, elle les ensorcellera, ne les lâchera plus; ils l'aimeront d'un amour passionné, et quelquefois, dans les moments noirs de la vie,—ils sont nombreux là-bas, à cause de la solitude, de la nostalgie, du climat, du soleil féroce,—ils la maudiront, Mais ils lui reviendront toujours; elle sera le grand amour de leur vie."

It is in this mood that the whole book is written, and written with a literary grace and distinction uncommon in such works.

NICOD (ALICE). La Femme au Cameron. (Récits Missionaires Illustrés. No. 24). 12mo. pp. 82. *Illus. Société des Missions Évangéliques. Paris.* 1927. fr. 3.50.

This well printed and illustrated brochure, admittedly missionary propaganda, has no pretentions to scholarship, but describes in an interesting way the present condition of women in Cameroon; the educational, medical and religious work carried out by Europeans since 1917, and the present activities of the missionaries.

6b BURTON (W. F. P.). The Country of the Baluba in Central Katanga. *The Geographical Journal*, Oct. 1927. pp. 321—341. (*Illus.*).

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7. OCEANIA, &c.

KLEINTITSCHEN (REV. A.). Mythen und Erzählungen eines Melanesienstammes aus Paparavata, Neupommern, Südsee. 8vo. pp. 510. *Anthropos-Administration, Mödling.* 1924. *M.* 25.

This volume forms a part of that invaluable series, the *Anthropos Ethnological Library*. Ethnologists, Anthropologists and Folklorists will find it a veritable mine of important material. Even the reader who would not venture to describe himself as an Ethnologist, but whose interests remain unsatisfied by the superficial outpourings of professional travellers in the South Seas, will find the book delightful.

It is now some years since this book appeared, and we must content ourselves with a short and very general description of it. The author has collected a remarkable number of folk stories from the people among whom he worked. He gives us the text of these stories, with a translation and valuable notes. He divides his book into seven sections, each with an important introduction of its own. The first, which discusses the social importance of the lunar mythology of Kabinana and Purgo, is, perhaps, the most valuable. In later sections, the author deals with the three classes of ghosts; with the Iniet League, a secret society, and with war customs, taboo and shell money.

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DICTIONARY OF SUPERSTITIONS AND MYTHOLOGY. Parts 7, 8 and 9. Demy 8vo. *London*. 1928. 1s. each.

MUNTZ (E. E.). Race Contact. 8vo. pp. 421. *New York*. $3.75.
A Volume in the *Century Social Science* series. It deals with the consequences of association between races of varying cultural development

PLESSNER (H.). Die Stufen des Organischen und der Mensch: Einleitung in d. philosoph. Anthropologie. 8vo. pp. viii + 346. *Illus. Berlin. M.* 14.

RADIN (PAUL). Primitive Man as Philosopher. With a Foreword by JOHN DEWEY. 8vo. pp. xviii + 402. *London*. 1927. 12s. 6d.

SELIGMAN (S.). Die Magischen Heil-und Schutzmittel. Aus der unbelebten natur mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Mittel gegen den bösen Blick. Eine Geschichte des Amulettwesens. Lge. 8vo. pp. xii + 309. *Illus. Stuttgart*. 1927. £1 4s.

9. GENERAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES.

BERTHOLET (A.). Buddhismus im Abendland der Gegenwart. 8vo. pp. 40. *Tübingen. M.* 1.50.
No. 131 of the *Sammlung gemeinverstandliche Vorträge u. Schriften aus d. Gebiet d. Theologie u. Religiongeschichte.*

MASSON-OURSEL (P.). Foi Bouddhique et Foi Chrétienne. pp. 8. *Paris*. 2 fr.

10. GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

GJERDMAN (O.). Non-plosive stops in Oriental Languages. *Le Monde Oriental*. Vol. XX. Parts 1-3. pp. 5—28.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIA, THE: Edited by A. WILBERFORCE JOSE and HERBERT JAMES CARTER, with the collaboration of T. G. TUCKER, C.M.G., Litt.D.
Vol. I. (A. to LYS), pp. xi + 772. 25 *plates*, 3 *maps*. 1927.
Vol. II. (M. to Z), pp. 748. 21 *plates*, 14 *maps*. 1926.
4to. *Angus and Robertson, Sydney*. £5.

This extraordinarily comprehensive work reflects credit upon everyone concerned in its production. It must surely represent the highest point of achievement in Australian publishing. The publishers tell us that 'The object of the *Australian Encyclopaedia* is to supply in a sufficiently concise form all such information concerning Australia and matters Australian as is likely to be sought by intelligent persons in any part of the world.' They seem to us to have succeeded.

11 When the work was first projected in 1912, it was intended simply to make it a historical and biographical record. It was in progress at the outbreak of war, when operations had to be suspended until 1917. By this time, it had been decided to extend its scope and include articles upon scientific subjects. These articles, and to many people they will be the most useful in the book, have been contributed for the most part by authorities actually upon the spot, and frequently they afford us the first authoritative summaries yet published of the masses of scientific knowledge buried in the proceedings of learned societies. Among the contributors of such scientific articles in the field of Ethnology alone, we note the names of Sir W. B. Spencer, Dr. B. Malinowski and Mr. S. H. Ray.

The two handsome volumes, with their magnificent coloured illustrations will probably constitute for many years the standard work upon Australia. They are to be supplemented during this year by a geographical volume, with maps of the coastal districts of Australia and Tasmania on a scale of 32 miles to the inch.

SENGUPTA (BAMA PRASANNA). Conquest of Territory and Subject Races in History and International Law. 8vo. pp. ix + 185. *Published by the Author, Calcutta.* 1925. 6s.

The author tells us in his preface that his original intention was simply "to examine the bare outlines of the concept of subjection in political theory by portraying the present conditions of Subject Races, and to forecast the future in the light of the principle enunciated in Art XXII of the covenants of the League of Nations." He has extended this purpose to include an endeavour to show the process of evolution by which the present state has been reached.

After a preliminary sketch of his subject, the author devotes two chapters to the concept of 'conquest' among the Ancients. He discusses the political aims of conquest in India as defined by Manu and Kautilya, and the consequences and duties that followed from it. Chapters IV and V treat of classes in ancient states. Chapters IX and X with colonization in modern times and the principle underlying modern imperial administration. Finally, after discussing the rise of the theory of 'trusteeship,' he suggests that so far the practice of 'trusteeship' has hardly been in accordance with its theory. "What is most needed before any definite action is the change in the angle of vision of the powers, and unless that is done little can be achieved in any direction." The author hopes that the League of Nations may help. "If the League of Nations becomes a really powerful international organisation in which the voice of the weak will be heard equally with that of the strong . . . . we can look forward to the further development . . . of the idea of the status of subject-races as wards of ruling states."

BROUWER (A.) [*Editor*]. Practical Hints to Scientific Travellers. Vol. V. 8vo. Cloth. pp. viii + 173. *The Hague.* 1927. 10s.

CONTENTS:—Ecuador, by H. ADRIAN and H. HINTERMANN. — Eastern Congo, by N. H. VAN DOORNINCK and H. J. SCHUILING. — Nord-Mandschurei, Amur- und Küstenland im fernen Osten Asiens, by E. E. AHNERT. — Malay Peninsula, by J. B. SCRIVENOR.

CLOWES (G. S. LAIRD). Ships of Early Explorers. *The Geographical Journal,* March 1927. pp. 216—235.

HAUSHOFER (K.), OBST (E.), and LAUTENSACH (H.). Bausteine zur Geopolitik. 8vo. pp. 348. 20 *illus. Berlin. M.* 7.50

A systematic but simple textbook written by the editors of the *Zeitschrift für Geopolitik.*

HAKLUYT (RICHARD). The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea or Overland to the Remote and Farthest Distant Quarters of the Earth at any Time within the Compasse of these 1,600 Years. With an Introduction by JOHN MASEFIELD. In Eight Volumes. *Illus. with many Drawings and Decorations in Line by Thomas Derrick and Sixty-four Photogravure Plates.* 8vo. *London.* 1927. Set, £3. 11

HOSE (CHARLES). Fifty Years of Romance and Research; or, a Jungle-wallah at large. Preface by Sir A. Keith. Roy. 8vo. pp. 301. 4 *coloured illus. London.* £1 10s.

KUMMER (R.). Aus der Geschichte des bayerischen Orienthandels. 8vo. pp. 35. *Illus., map. Munich. M.* 2.

LYONS (COL. SIR HENRY). Ancient Surveying Instruments. *The Geographical Journal,* Feb. 1927. pp. 132—133.

TILLYAID (R. J.). The Insects of Australia and New Zealand. Demy 8vo. pp. 575. *Illus.* £2 2s.

FORTHCOMING.

RONALDSHAY (THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF). The Life of Lord Curzon. Being the authorised Biography of George Nathaniel Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. In three volumes. *Illus.* Vol. I, ready in March, 1928. Price 21s.

MASON (J. W. T.). The Creative East. (*Wisdom of the East Series*).

12. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Contributions to Periodical Publications will be found classified in the section to which they belong, with a reference to the number in which they are found, and the pages they occupy.

BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. 8vo. Bi-monthly. *Boston, Mass.* Subscription, 50 c.

We have received the December (1927) number of this interesting little periodical. The first article deals with a Buddhist painting, dated A.D. 975, from Tun-Huang, which the Museum has recently acquired. It is a votive hanging dedicated to Avalokitesvara.
Another interesting article, with nine illustrations, is that of Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy upon Early Indian Terra Cottas. The first group is tentatively described as Indo-Sumerian, and the example illustrated comes from Taxila. The second group dates roughly from 1000 to 300 B.C., and the third from 175-73 B.C. Dr. Coomaraswamy adds a few words upon the cult of the Nude Goddess.

GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, The. Vols. LXIX and LXX. *The Royal Geographical Society, London.* 1927. £1 4s.

The Royal Geographical Society has sent us Vols. LXIX and LXX of *The Geographical Journal,* which cover the year 1927. They contain, as usual, many papers read at the Society's meetings, which will interest orientalists. The reader will find references to these articles in the sections of this bibliography to which they belong.

12

The January number contains Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews' review of his expeditions to Central Asia. It describes very concisely the results in Palaeontology, Archaeology, Palaeo-botany and Geology obtained by the expeditions. Eight of the magnificent photographs taken by the official photographers to the expedition are reproduced. To the February number, Col. Sir Henry Lyons contributes an interesting article upon *Ancient Surveying Instruments*, which includes references to, and illustrations of Egyptian instruments. In the March number, Mr. Laird Clowes has an article upon *Ships of Early Explorers*. This refers shortly to ancient Egyptian vessels, and also to the Chinese ships described by Marco Polo, and those shown on Fra Mauro's map of 1457. The same number gives a short account of *Recent Russian Archaeological Exploration*. In the June number we find Mr. Ormsby-Gore's impressions of Nigeria, and Professor Soothill's paper on the two ancient stone maps of China discovered by M. Chavannes at Hsianfu, which are dated 1137 of our era. Besides giving some account of these stone tablet maps, Professor Socthill deals with Chinese cartography more or less in general.

The late Dr. Hogarth, whose loss to the Society will be deeply felt, contributed to the July number an article upon *Gertrude Bell's Journey to Hayil* in the winter of 1913-14. In the September issue there is an article by Mr. de Bunsen upon his experiences on a short visit to Formosa. The principal articles in the November and December numbers are contributed by Sir Aurel Stein, and deal with *Alexander's Campaign on the Indian North-West frontier*. They give an account of this great archaeologist's explorations of the region formerly known as *Udyāna*. This region is interesting not only because it was the scene of important events in the campaign which preceded Alexander's invasion of the Punjab, but because of its prominence in Buddhist tradition.

Space will only permit us to add that these two volumes are simply packed with interesting material. The illustrations and maps are excellent.

MENSCH EN MAATSCHAPPIJ. A Bi-monthly review dealing with Anthropology, Psychology, Eugenics, Prehistory, Ethnology, etc. Vol. 4. No. 1. January 1928. Sm. 4to. *Noordhoff, Groningen*. Annual Subscription 10 fl. (Single numbers, 2 fl.).

This review covers a very large field and only certain of its articles fall within the sphere of our record. Our readers will find frequent notices of important books, while the list of contents and the index to Vol. III which are included in the present number, show that articles of great interest to the student of oriental ethnology frequently appear.

To the present number, M. de Vries contributes an article *Over den bouw der sprookjes*, and M. Kleiweg de Zwaan begins an important study of *Abortus provocatus in den Indischen Archipel*. In this part of his study, he deals with the prevalence of the practice among the various tribes, the punishment if any, meted out to offenders, and the motives which are to be ascribed to those who practise it. Full references are given in the article.

PALESTINE. Revue Internationale, etc. Nos. 3—5 (December 1927 to February 1928). *Rieder, Paris*. (each) 12 fr.

There are so many articles of interest in the three numbers of this periodical which we have received, some of a mainly literary character and others dealing with the material problems of the new Palestine, that we think it advisable to confine our notice to three principal contributions, one in each number.

The December number begins with an article by M. J-R. Bloch, with the title: *Quel Service les Juifs peuvent-ils rendre au Monde?* The author tells us that the problem of the Jew arises largely from the fact that he is deprived by circumstances of the elements which constitute a national reality. The world of his experience and the world of his inner substance are not the same. But the Jewish race has endured. Compared with the Jew, the modern European is a youth, yet it is to the modern European that the Jew is indebted for his civil freedom. How shall he pay his debt? M. Bloch suggests that he can do so by contributing some of the qualities of his characteristic stability to an age which is essentially an age of instability.

In the same number, M. Barisac gives us a suggestion with regard to the relations of Palestine with other countries in the Near East.

M. Élie Faure writes in the January number upon *L'Ame Juive*. We cannot attempt to summarize this article, but we can assure the reader that he will find it extraordinary interesting.

M. Georges Cattaui, in the February number, writes upon *Proust et les Juifs*. Proust himself was the son of a Norman father, and a Jewish mother, and M. Cattaui suggests that this mixed heredity, while responsible for Proust's brilliance, explains the apparent contradictions in his nature. "S'il tient d'Israël sa nervosité, sa mémoire, sa sensibilité suraiguë, cette inquiétude d'où naît en lui le tourment de la jalousie, son imagination psychologique, son sens de la mobilité, ses facultés intuitives et son esprit d'analyse, c'est aux Normands qu'il doit sans doute sa conscience professionelle, son souci de la construction . . . . . et, peut-être aussi, sa compréhension exceptionelle du génie anglo-saxon." After discussing certain aspects of Proust's work in which he sees a Jewish influence apparent, M. Cattaui tells us that he finds a striking similarity between Proust and Montaigne. Both were born of a French father and a Jewish mother, and in both he finds 's' alliant à la forte et claire logique française, la sensibilité nerveuse des Juifs.' But, he continues: "Proust c'est Montaigne, mais Montaigne corrigé par Pascal, son scepticisme tempéré d'un si brûlant amour des hommes."

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM BULLETIN. No. 117 (Dec. 1927—Jan. 1928). *Philadelphia*. 25 cents.

This exceedingly well produced bulletin contains an article by Isabel Ingram, the Assistant in the Department of Painting, upon a scroll recently acquired by the Museum from M. Osvald Siren's collection. Its title is : *Eight Views of the Hsiao and Hsiang*. The six illustrations to the article are admirable.

We have neither reason nor intention to cast doubt upon the authenticity of this painting, but we trust Miss Ingram does not act upon the principle implied by the following remark. "The Ming painting . . . . is signed and dated, thus abrogating that tangled and difficult task of identification too often left by modest Chinese artists to those who come after."

THE REVIEW OF NATIONS. An Organ for Pan-Humanism and Spiritual Freedom. No. 5. October, 1927. *G. Braun, Karlsruhe*. $1.

The October number of this interesting and highly varied review begins with an article by Lord Olivier upon the *Indian Reform Question* evidently inspired by the imminence of the appointment of a Royal Commission. It is a discussion of the Indian attitude towards British proposals of reform.

12 M. René Grousset contributes a very interesting article with the title: *L'Asie Centrale, Carrefour des Civilisations*. This is really a concise study of the partial synthesis of Chinese, Iranian and Indian cultures which took place in Central Asia about the time of the breakdown of the Roman Empire in the West. It can hardly fail to awaken an interest in the subject on the part of every reader who has previously been unacquainted with it. M. Grousset deals first with the linguistic question, then with Chinese domination, and the work of Buddhist and Manichaean missionaries. Afterwards he discusses the different archaeological groups which have produced so many treasures through the labours of Sir Aurel Stein, M. Pelliot and Herr Le Coq.

Mr. Gladstone-Solomon has a short article dealing with the *Indian Art Renaissance* in which he gives an account of the work being done at the Bombay school to encourage the development of artistic talent in India.

YOUNG EAST, The. A Monthly Review of Buddhist Life and Thought. Vols. I and II. (June, 1925 to May, 1927). *Tokyo*. Each volume, 8s.

We have received from the Young East Publishing Office the first two volumes of this review. In the first number there is an interesting foreword which explains its purpose. "What is our mission for the East? To harmonise and bring to mutual understanding our brothers and sisters of the Asiatic countries, to make them recover their lost vigour and to unite their efforts for the restoration of the ancient civilization of the Orient." The writer continues: "What is our mission for the West?" and answers his own question by saying "To spread in the West the culture, philosophy and faith of Buddhism."

The Young East thus admittedly has a propagandist purpose which may or may not appeal to our readers. But whether it does or not, they will find in its somewhat naive pages a great deal of interesting and valuable information about Far Eastern affairs. The articles in the first volume, for instance, deal with such varied subjects as Japan's Economic Trouble; What Japan owes to India; The Position of Japanese Women, and in the second volume: Study of Buddhism in Present Day Japan; Music in Oriental Poetry; Medicine in Ancient Japan; Buddha's Influence on Women; Buddhist Vestiges in Oceania, and translations of three *No* plays.

The review is produced entirely in English, though its writers are for the most part Japanese. In contrast to so many publications which proclaim a similar purpose, it is essentially a practical and useful production. If it is not always profound, it is generally interesting.

NOTE.

We are compelled to hold over until our next number notices of the following periodicals:

ARTIBUS ASIAE. MCMXXVII, No. III.

LE MONDE ORIENTAL. Vol. XX. Fasc. 1—3.

AFRICA. Vol. I, No. 1. January, 1928.

The reader will find references to the articles in the first two periodicals mentioned, classified according to their subject, but we have postponed any notice of them because the space at our disposal did not permit us to deal with them in a manner worthy of their importance.

ANNALS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY. Edited by J. P. DROOP and P. E. PEET. Vol. XIV., Nos. 3 and 4. 1927. pp. 51-128. Plates xl.—lxxx. *Liverpool.* 6s. 12

ANTIQUARIES JOURNAL. Vol. VIII, No. 1. pp. 148. January, 1928. 5s.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE GÉOGRAPHIQUE. (1926). 8vo. pp. 606. *Paris.* 60 fr.

Published in collaboration with various Geographical societies, including the Royal Geographical Society.

BRITISH MALAYA, Handbook of. 1927. Edited by H. L. GERMAN, Malayan Civil Service. Published annually by authority. 3s.

Profusely illustrated, with index and map, contains chapters on history, administration, commerce, communications, climate, health, industries, etc.

BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY (The). Vol. II, No. 3, December 1927. *Contains* 24 *illus., and* 20 *articles, notes, etc. London.* 2s.

Contains articles on Japanese Mirrors, Screens, Paintings and Prints; Stone Buddhist Carving from Cambodia; Greenshields Gift of Oriental MSS.

BUDDHISM IN ENGLAND, The. Monthly (excepting Aug. and Sept.) Organ of the Buddhist Lodge, London. Edited by A. C. MARCH. Current No. Vol. II, No. 8. February, 1928. Per issue, 1s.

SOME CONTENTS:—What *is* Buddhism, by BHIKKHU SILACURA. Sufism, by SAINTSBURY-GREEN. Buddhism for the Young, by the EDITOR.

CHINA JOURNAL (The). [formerly China Journal of Science and Arts]. Vol. VII, No. 6, December, 1927. 5s.

Special Xmas. No., with 2 plates in colour, and numerous half-tone illustrations. The articles include (1) The Chinese Yuletide. (2) Paper Gods for sale. (3) Ancient Jades. (4) To a Chinese Poet, etc. Besides Scientific articles, notes, reviews, etc.

CHINA JOURNAL. January, 1928. Vol. VIII, No. 1. Per issue, 2s. 6d. Subscription, £1 5s. post free per annum (12 Nos.).

HSIAO SHUO YÜEH PAO. (The Short Story Magazine). *Shanghai.* Annual Subscription. Mex.$2.60.
Probably the most popular of the Chinese Monthly periodicals.

INDIAN ART AND LETTERS. New Series, Vol. I, No. 2. (1927). *London.* 5s.

CONTENTS:—Malayalam Literature, by K. M. PANIKKAR. The Gestures in the Cambodian Ballet, by JEANNE CUISINIER (*Illus.*). The Great Periods of Indian Art illustrated in recent acquisitions of the Musée Guimet, by RENÉ GROUSSET (*Illus.*). A Khmer Image of the Bodhisattva Maitreya, by SUZANNE KARPELÈS (*Illus.*). Recent Accessions to the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, by C. STANLEY CLARKE (*Illus.*). This issue contains altogether 28 fine illus. in half tone. Subscription, 10s. per vol. post free.

ISLAMIC CULTURE. The Hyderabad Quarterly Review, (Deccan). Vol. I, No. 1. 1927. Subscription, £1 10s.
Edited by M. PICKTHALL,

12 KUO HSÜEH TS'UNG K'AN. *Shanghai*. Each number 35 cents.
A Quarterly Review of Chinese Studies.

ORIENTALISCHE LITERATURZEITUNG. Monatschrift f. d. Wissenschaft vom ganzen Orient, etc. Edited by Prof. Dr. WALTER WRESZINSKI. 31st Year (1928). 12 nos.
The half-yearly subscription, beginning with the January number is *M*. 24.

OSMANIA MAGAZINE (The). The Quarterly Journal of the Osmania Univ. College at Hyderabad, Deccan.

RUPAM. An illustrated quarterly journal of Oriental Art, chiefly Indian. Edited by O. C. Gangoly. Subscription Price, *Rs*. 26.

SUFI QUARTERLY (The). A Philosophical Review. Edited by RONALD A. L. MUMTAZ ARMSTRONG. Vol. III, No. 3. December, 1927. *Geneva*. 20 (Swiss) fr. per annum.

TUNG FANG TSA CHIH. (The Eastern Miscellany). *Shanghai*. Annual Subscription, Mex.$4.60.

Sharp & Sons, Printers, Bath.

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RACIAL SYNTHESIS IN HINDU CULTURE.
By S. V. VISWANATHA, *Head of History Department, National College, Trichinopoly.* 10/6 net.

An attempt to present the history of Hindu society and culture, having due regard to the non-Aryan contributions to Indian civilisation. The author shows how Indian culture is a blend, and analyses the unifying processes in the relations of Aryan and non-Aryan who lived and worked together in India through the ages.

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ROSE-INNES (A.). BEGINNER'S DICTIONARY OF CHINESE-JAPANESE CHARACTERS, with common abreviations, variants and numerous compounds. Second edition, enlarged. 8vo. limp leather. pp. 507, and Appendices. 1927. £2 2s.

BATCHELOR (The Ven. Dr. John). AINU LIFE and LORE. Echoes of a Departing Race. Demy 8vo. Cloth. pp. 448. *With plates in colour and 53 collotype and other illus.* 1928. £1 4s.

SUN YAT-SEN (Dr.). SAN MIN CHU I. The three principles of the people. Translated into English by Frank W. Price. Ed. by L. T. Chen. Demy. 8vo. Cloth. pp. xix + 514. *Portrait.* 16s.
A complete translation from the 10th Chinese edition, with a brief biographical sketch of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The three principles are (1) Principle of Nationalism. (2) Principle of Democracy. (3) Principle of Livelihood.

RATAY (Capt. J. P.). CURRENT CHINESE or *Shih Yung Hsin Chung Hua Yü.* A Modern Text-book for the study of Colloquial Chinese. 2 vols. Roy. 8vo. Cloth. Shortly.

McCRINDLE (J. W.). ANCIENT INDIA AS DESCRIBED BY PTOLEMY: being a translation of the chapters which describe India and Central and Eastern Asia in the Treatise on Geography written by Klaudios Ptolemaios, the celebrated astronomer. Edited with Introduction, Commentary, Additional Map and Index by Surendranath Majumdar Sastri. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 431. Reprint 1927. 17s. 6d.

McCRINDLE (J. W.). ANCIENT INDIA AS DESCRIBED BY MEGASTHENES AND ARRIAN. A translation of the framents of the "Indika" of Megasthenes, and of the first part of the "Indika" of Arrian. With Introduction, notes and a map of Ancient India. Reprinted with additions. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 12/6.

INDO-IRANIAN STUDIES. Being Commemorative Papers contributed by European, American and Indian Scholars in honour of Shams-ul-Ullema Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana. Demy 8vo. *Half morocco, gilt top, portrait.* 1925. 18s.
A valuable contribution to Iranian scholarship. From the 29 papers we quote at random. "Zarathustra, his Life and Doctrine," by Prof. Ch. Bartholomae. "The Indo-Iranians and their Neighbours" by Dr. E. J. Thomas. "Zaota" by Prof. Karl F. Geldner.

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Vol. 1. MARCH, 1928. No. 3.

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PARTICULAR CLASSIFICATION.

(*a*) General Works.
(*b*) Geography, History, Ethnography, Travels, etc.
(*c*) Art, Archæology, and History of Culture.
(*d*) Science, Religion, and Philosophy.
(*e*) Language and Linguistics.
(*f*) Literature, including Texts and Translations.
(*g*) Economics, Politics, and Problems of the Day.
(*h*) Miscellaneous.

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EDITORIAL.

AS the reader will quickly discover, the past month has not seen the appearance either of many books, or of any particularly important ones. In the circumstances, we have thought it desirable to devote an unusually large amount of space to forthcoming books. We have, of course, only been able to give such particulars of these books as the publishers themselves have supplied.

38 *Great Russell Street, London, W.C.* 1. *March 8th*, 1928.

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1. THE NEAR EAST (ARABIA, PERSIA, TURKEY) and ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS.

FORBES-LEITH (MAJ. F. A. C.). Checkmate: Fighting Tradition in Central Persia. 8vo, pp. xv + 242. 15 *illus. Harrap. London.* 12s. 6d.

Towards the end of the Great War, the author of this book served with General Dunsterville's force in Persia. After the armistice, he made the acquaintance of a Persian nobleman, Sardar Akram, resigned his commission, and entered his new friend's service as a kind of general manager of one of the greatest estates in Persia. *Checkmate* gives us a lively account of his experiences.

Major Forbes-Leith's occupations were not lacking in variety. He was not only a glorified estate-agent, but judge, doctor and commander-in-chief of a nondescript army. We learn from his book a great deal about the ways of a Persian magnate and his underlings, and, incidentally, much about the actual problems of Persia to-day. The author, from time to time, gives us little comments that are illuminating. Speaking of the excellent work done by the American Persian Medical Mission, he says: "Generally speaking, I have little sympathy with missionary societies. Not that I do not recognize the great and sincere motives that prompt the workers in the various fields of activity, but I feel that in preaching the Christian religion to a Moslem people they are starting at the wrong end of their business."

The reader will find Major Forbes-Leith's adventures very entertaining, but we must leave him to discover them for himself. The book ends with an expression of the author's views upon the future of Persia under the new régime. He had nothing but contempt for the ex-Shah; he is full of enthusiasm for Shah Pahlavi. "He is creating a new Persia, which in his time will never lose its own particular charm and individuality." And again, "Shah Pahlavi is the greatest Persian who has lived since the reign of Abbas the Great."

1 HOLMYARD (E. J.) and MANDEVILLE (D. C.). Avicennae de Congelatione et Conglutinatione Lapidum; being sections of the *Kitâb al-Shifâ'*. The Latin and Arabic texts edited with an English Translation of the latter and with critical notes. 8vo, pp. viii + 86. *Geuthner. Paris*, 1927.

In the Middle Ages, the authors tell us in their Preface, a certain mineralogical treatise: *liber de mineralibus Aristoteles*, was ascribed, as its title shows, to Aristotle. In the present work, they show that the treatise in question "is a translation—more or less satisfactory and not always complete—of passages occurring in Avicenna's great work *The Book of the Remedy*."

In their introduction, the authors discuss the authenticity and authorship of the *Mineralia*, referring to the different opinions that have prevailed since the Middle Ages, not only among European but also among Islamic writers. Their conclusion is that "the *Mineralia* is partly a direct translation and partly a résumé of sections of a genuine work of Avicenna, viz. the *Kitâb al-Shifâ'*, the 'Book of the Remedy,' which he composed in response to his friend Al-Juzânî's request that he should write a general commentary on Aristotle's works."

Three MSS. have been used in the collation of the Arabic text, the *India Office MS.* 1796 (*Loth* 476) being the basis of the version now given. The Latin text is based upon a fifteenth century MS. in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The work is interesting, not only because it shows that Avicenna's geological theories were remarkably sound, but because of the attack he made in it upon the alchemists. The notes attached to the English translation are important and interesting. The Arabic text, for which Mr. Holmyard is responsible, is given at the end of the volume, preceded by a bibliography and indices.

1a ROSS (Sir E. Denison). Islam. 18mo, pp. 80. *London.* 6d.
Sixpenny Library.

1b ROSS (Sir E. D.). Fresh Light on Khawass Khan. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 717–20.

FATEH (Mostafa Khan). Taxation in Persia: a Synopsis from the Early Times to the Conquest of the Mongols. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 723–43.

1g HARTMANN (R.). Die Krisis des Islam. 8vo, pp. 37. *Leipzig.* *M.* 1.50.
Morgenland, No. 15.

FORTHCOMING.

ALEXANDER (Constance). Baghdad in Bygone Days. From the Journals and Correspondence of Claudius Rich, Traveller, Artist, Linguist, Antiquar, and British Resident at Baghdad, 1808–1821. About 16s.

BLOCHET (E.). Musulman Painting. Translated from the French by Cicely M. Binyon. With an Introduction by Sir E. Denison Ross. £3 3s.
The Connoisseur's Library.

HASAN (Hadi). A History of Persian Navigation from the Earliest Times to the Sixteenth Century. With a Foreword by Sir Muhammad Iqbal. *Illus.* Edition limited to 250 copies. £5.

RIHANI (AMEEN). Ibn Sa'oud of Arabia : His People and his Land. £1 1s. 1

This book, which at the present moment is of peculiar interest, will be reviewed in our April number.

SALET (PIERRE). Omar Khayyam savant et philosophe. 16mo, *sewed*, pp. 165. *Paris. Fr.* 15.

WEISSBACH (F. H.). Beiträge zur Kunde des Irak-Arabischer. Part II Poetische Texte. Price about *M.* 15.

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2. EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

LUTZ (HENRY FREDERICK). Neo-Babylonian Administrative Documents from Erech. Parts I and II. (*Univ. of California Publ. in Semitic Philology*, Vol. IX, No. 1, pp. 1–115.) Large 8vo, pp. 115. *Univ. of California Press*, 1927. $2.50.

A considerable number of documents from Erech have, as Dr. Lutz points out, already been rendered available to students. Those reproduced, transcribed and translated in the present volume, date between the years 625 and 539 B.C. There is nothing of outstanding interest in them. Nearly all are administrative records from the Eanna temple, dedicated to the goddess Innina, and its dependent shrines. They have been published simply to afford material for a study of the relations of the different people and groups of people mentioned in the records, as well as of the offices held by them.

Dr. Lutz draws attention to an interesting detail in the second letter published. It reads : " A letter of the goddess of the city, the mistress, and exalted spouse of Nabopolassar," thus possibly indicating the deification of the queen, an idea alien to Babylonian religious principle. The " name indices " and " catalogues " have been very carefully drawn up.

WEIGALL (A.). Ancient Egypt. 18mo, *sewed*, pp. 79. *London*, 1928. 6d. 2a
Sixpenny Library.

ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE. Vol. XXVII (Part II). 19 × 28 cm., pp. 105–60. 19 *plates*. *Fr.* 60. 2c

Contains articles by M. Chevrier on the excavations at Karnak, by Mr. Firth on the work at Saqqara, and by M. Lauer on some monuments of the 3rd Dynasty. An article by Herr Spiegelburg is entitled " Altaegyptische gefältelte Leinwandstoffe ".

GAUTHIER (H.). Le Temple de Kalabchah (Part IV). 25 × 35 cm. 8 *plates in colours*. *Paris. Fr.* 160.

A publication of the Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte.

HOOKE (S. H.). The Babylonian New Year Festival. *Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society*, No. XIII, pp. 29–38.

QUIBELL (J. E.) and HAYTER (A. K.). Teti Pyramid, North Side. 28 × 35 cm., pp. 44. 30 *plates*. *Paris. Fr.* 170.

2c VERNIER (E.). Bijoux et Orfèvreries (Part IV). 25 × 35 cm., Vol. I (Text). pp. 385–519 ; Vol. II (Index and plates), pp. 1–47. *Plates* LXXXII–CXIII, *Paris. Fr.* 225.

Catalogue Général des Antiquités Egyptiennes du Musée du Caire. The two volumes are apparently bound in one.

WRESZINSKI (W.). Atlas zur altaegyptischen Kulturgeschichte, Part II, Sect. 9–10. 30 × 43·5 cm. 15 *plates. Leipzig. M.* 63.

2d DIFNAR (The). (Antiphonarium) of the Coptic Church, Part II. (Second four months, Tubeh, Amshir, Barmahat, Barmuda.) From the Vatican *Codex Copt. Borgia 59.* Edited by De Lacy O'Leary, D.D. 4to, *sewed*, pp. viii + 119. 1928. 12s.

2e CLAVIS CUNEORUM sive Lexicon Signorum Assyriorum. Linguis Latina, Britannica, Germanica. Sumptibus Instituti Carlsbergici Hauniensis et Ministerii Instructionis Publicae Compositum a G. Howardy. No. 5, Part II, Ideogrammata Rariora, pp. 385–480. Med. 8vo, *paper cover. London*, 1927. 5s.

ERMAN (A.) and GRAPOW (H.). Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache, IV. 4to, pp. 241–56 (in autograph). *Leipzig. M.* 19.

This part completes the second volume. The work can only be bought as a whole.

2f CUNEIFORM TEXTS from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum, Part XL. By C. J. Gadd. Folio, *quarter cloth.* 50 *plates. London*, 1927 (issued 1928). 16s.

GIBB (H. A. R.). Studies in Contemporary Arabic Literature. I : The Nineteenth Century. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 745–60.

2h DALMAN (G.). Arbeit und Sitte in Palästina. Vol I : Jahreslauf u. Tageslauf, I. 8vo, pp. xiv + 279. 37 *illus. Gütersloh. M.* 12.50.

Schriften d. Deutschen Palästina-Instituts, Vol. III, I.

FORTHCOMING.

BISSING-KEES. Das Re-Heiligtum des Königs Ne-Woser-Re (Rathures). Band III : Die grosse Festdarstellung. By Prof. H. Kees. About 60 pages, with 33 *plates*. Price about *M.* 42.

BONNET (H.). Ein Frühgeschichtliches Gräberfeld bei Abusir. About 65 pages, with 38 *plates* and 20 other *illus.* Price about *M.* 45.

The fourth volume of the Ernst v. Sieglin Egyptian Expedition.

HALL (H. R.). Babylonian and Assyrian Sculpture in the British Museum. 4to, 64 pages of text, and 60 *collotype plates*, reproducing 150 examples The Subscription Price of this work, bound in *cloth*, is £3 3s.

JORDAN (W.). Uruk-Warka : nach den Ausgrabungen durch die Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft. It will contain 80 pages with 90 *plates*, and numerous other *illus.* The price will be about *M.* 175. 2

This publication is the 51st volume of the *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft.*

STOYANOVSKY (J.). The Mandate for Palestine. 8vo. Approx. 21s. 2h

WORRINGER (W.). Egyptian Art. 4to. 12s. 6d.

To appear in April.

3. INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

BOSE (Dr. Kunjabihari). Lord Buddha and his Doctrine. 12mo, pp. 406. *Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Benares,* 1927. *Rs.* 2.4.

The author introduces his book to us in these words : "The Bauddha doctrine represents not only the flower of Indian religious feeling and philosophy, but the crowning summit of human knowledge in general . . . its exposition in this treatise is so clear and lucid that every person of sound understanding, without further words can comprehend it." This, surely, is rather too promising a start.

The book consists of what appear to be a series of essays on miscellaneous subjects connected with Buddhism. They are all very simply written and some of them are useful. The author has avoided technicalities, so that his book is not difficult to read. He deals first with the life and teachings of Buddha ; then he discusses at some length the question of the dates of Buddha's life. Further chapters deal with the Buddhist art of India, the ancient university of Nalanda, the economic condition of India in the Buddhist period, and the discovery of America by ancient Buddhists. These later chapters are decidedly sketchy and do not appear to have any particular relation to the earlier part of the book.

THOMPSON (Edward and Theodosia). Three Eastern Plays, with a Terminal Essay on "Suttee". 12mo, pp. 128. *Allen and Unwin. London.* 5s.

The first play in this little book is by Theodosia Thompson. It is called *Easter Evening*, and treats, with great dramatic force, an imaginary incident in the life of Mary Magdalene some years after the Resurrection. The two plays by Edward Thompson come perhaps more distinctly in our field. *The Queen of Ruin* is based upon the story of Padmani, a Singhalese princess, whom Bhimsi, the Regent of Chitor, married in the thirteenth century of our era. Allah-ud-din, the Sultan of Delhi, desired her and besieged Chitor. According to tradition, Kali demanded the lives of twelve princes as the price that the city must pay if it would escape total destruction with all its people. Twelve princes did die, including the Regent himself, and then Padmani, with all her women, gave themselves to the flames.

The Clouded Mirror is a story of Visnupur, where a Queen, realizing that her husband was being unfaithful both to herself and his religion, murdered him, presented her son to the people as their king, and then prepared to die.

A short but very interesting essay on *Suttee* concludes the book.

There is no need for us to draw attention to the literary qualities and charm of Mr. Thompson's work. The plays are delightful.

3b KRUG (A.). Pirosha; Moeurs Parsies. 8vo, pp. 345. 12 *plates*. *Paris. Fr.* 18.

A study of the life of the Parsees in India.

SCHURHAMMER (G.) and VORETZSCH (A.). Ceylon zur Zeit des Königs Bhuvaneka Bāhu und Franz Xavers 1539–1552. Quellen zur Geschichte d. Portugiesen, sowie d. Franziskaner- u. Jesuitenmission auf Ceylon, im Urtext hrsg. u. erkl. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxxiii + 727. *Map. Leipzig. M.* 50, bound *M.* 56.

STOCKLEY (Lt.-Col. H. C.). Big Game Shooting in the Indian Empire. 8vo, pp. 210. *Illus. London*, 1928. 18s.

THOMPSON (Edward). Suttee: A Historical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Hindu Rite of Widow Burning. 8vo, *cloth*, pp. 165. *Illus.* and index. 1928. 7s. 6d.

3d KEITH (A. B.). Philosophy of the Veda and the Upanishads. Part I, pp. xix + 312; Part II, pp. vii + 313–683. 2 vols. Roy. 8vo. *Cambridge, Mass., and London.* £2 5s.

ROZ (Franciscus, S.J.). De erroribus Nestorianorum qui in hac India orientali versantur. 8vo, pp. 40. *Rome. M.* 1.50.

An unpublished text of *c.* 1586 discovered by Fr. Castets, S.J., and edited by Fr. I. Hausherr, S.J.

Orientalia Christiana, Vol. II, No. 40.

3e JAMES (A. Lloyd) and KANHERE (S. G.). The Pronunciation of Marathi. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 791–801.

THOMPSON (M. S. H.). The Agastya Selection of Tamil Saivite Hymns, *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 761–8.

3f BARNETT (L. D.). Yama, Gandharva, and Glaucus. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 703–16.

SUKTHANKAR (Vishnu S.). The Mahabharata, Part I, pp. 60.

3g NEHRU (Jawahar Lal). British Policy in India. *The Review of Nations*, Jan.–March, 1928. pp. 82–102.

3h BURKE (W. S.). The Indian Field Shikar Book. 6th ed. Obl. cr. 8vo. *London*, 1928. 13s. 4d.

HILL (S. C.). Catalogue of the Home Miscellaneous Series of the India Office Records. *London.* 10s. 6d.

NATARAJAN (K.). Miss Mayo's *Mother India*: A Rejoinder. With introd. by the Hon. G. A. Natesan. 2nd ed. 12mo, pp. viii + 126. *Madras. A.* 12.

STOCKLEY (Lieut.-Col. C. H.). Big Game Shooting in the Indian Empire. 8vo. *London.* 18s.

FORTHCOMING.

DE LAET. Description of India and Fragments of Indian History. (*De Imperio Magni Mogolis.*) The edition will be limited, and the probable price about *Rs.* 5. 3

A translation of the work of the Flemish Geographer and Naturalist who lived from 1593–1649, by Prof. J. S. Hoyland, with annotations by Prof. S. N. Banerjee.

IMPERIAL GAZETEER OF INDIA (New Edition). Atlas Volume.

LANDON (P.). Nepal. 2 vols. Cr. 4to, about 760 pp. 4 *coloured plates*, and 183 *illus.* £3 3s.

SERGEANT (P. W.). The Ruler of Baroda : An account of the Life and Work of the Maharaja Gaekwar. About 15s.

VENKATESWARA (S. V.). Education and the Propagation of Culture. Approx. 12s. 6d.

Vol. I of *Indian Culture Through the Ages.* The author is Professor of History in the University of Mysore.

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4. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET AND MONGOLIA.

"GANPAT" (Maj. M. L. A. Gompertz). Magic Ladakh. 8vo, pp. 291. 23 *illus.* and a *map. Seeley, Service. London.* 21s.

After reading Major Gompertz's pleasantly written and interesting book, we are inclined to think that an excursion to Ladakh should in many ways prove a satisfactory substitute for a journey to Tibet. The traveller would, at least, be able to devote some time to a study of Tibetan institutions instead of having first to circumvent the British authorities, and then to spend most of his time in eluding the Tibetan.

It is only a hundred years since Ladakh was cut off from Tibet proper and annexed by Kashmir. Its people are essentially Tibetan in type and have retained their old customs. Their religion, and to a great extent, their social organization, are those of Tibet.

When "Ganpat" tells us that his book is an account of six months in Ladakh "with camera and typewriter", we begin to fear lest it should prove nothing more than a hodge-podge of desultory impressions, but, fortunately, it is much more than this. He gives us a very graphic account of the nature of the mountainous country, with a description of the ancient trade route, along which for centuries the commerce of China with the West was carried. He appreciates its inhabitants, and talks entertainingly about them. The most useful and interesting part of his book is that which deals with the religion of the Ladakhi, the Lamas and their monasteries, and the mystery play and Devil Dance at Hemis. The author does not go very deeply into these matters, but his descriptions are full of interesting material.

The book is well worth reading.

IKBAL ALI SHAH (Sirdar). Afghanistan of the Afghans. Demy 8vo, pp. 272. 20 *plates* and a *map. London,* 1928. 21s. 4a

4b LAMB (HAROLD). Genghis Khan, Emperor of All Men. Demy 8vo, *illus.* 10s. 6d.

A review of this book will be given in our April number.

THOMASSON (H. W.). The Origin of the Huns. *Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society*, No. XIII, pp. 51–9.

4f YOSHITAKE (S.). Some Mongolian Maxims. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 689–702.

FORTHCOMING.

BERKEY (C. P.) and MORRIS (F. K.). The Geology of Mongolia. The price will be £1 1s.

This will be the second volume published by the American Museum of Natural History in the *Natural History of Central Asia* series.

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5. THE FAR EAST (CHINA, JAPAN, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, MALAYA, AND THE DUTCH INDIES).

5b BENSON (STELLA). The Little World. *Illus.* by the author. 12mo, pp. 325. *London*, 1928. 3s. 6d.

Travels in Japan, China, Indo-China, India, and the U.S.A.

BLEACKLEY (H.). A Tour in Southern Asia: Indo-China, Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon, 1925–6. 8vo, pp. 308. 21 *illus.* *London*, 1928. 12s. 6d.

BURDEN (W. DOUGLAS). Dragon Lizards of Komodo, an expedition to the lost world of the Dutch East Indies. 8vo, pp. 233. 54 *illus.* *London*, 1928. 15s.

CHAUVELOT (R.). Visions d'Extrême-Orient: Corée, Chine, Indochine, Siam, Birmanie. 4to, 27 *lettrines*, 80 *photos.* *Paris.* *Fr.* 25.

A volume in the series *Les plus beaux pays du monde.*

FRANKE (O.). Zur Beurteilung des chinesischen Lebenwesens. 4to, pp. 18. *Berlin.* *M.* 2.

Reprinted from the *Sitzungberichte d. preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaften.*

GARSTIN (CROSBIE). The Dragon and the Lotus. Lge. cr. 8vo, with about 70 *illus.* by the author. *London*, 1928. 10s. 6d.

Travels in China and Indo-China.

PERCKHAMMER (H. VON). Edle Nacktheit in China. 32 *original photographs* printed on Japon. *Berlin*, *W.* 8. *M.* 10.

5c HACKMANN (H.). Der Zusammenhang zwischen Schrift und Kultur in China. 8vo, pp. 88. 4 *plates.* *Munich.* *M.* 4.

This book will be reviewed in our April number.

STERN (PH.). Le Bayon d'Angkor et l'Evolution de l'art Khmèr. 12mo, pp. xii + 217. 22 *plates*. *Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 40. 5c

Vol. XLII of the *Annales du Musée Guimet.*

An examination of the chronology of the monuments of Angkor.

SCHEBESTA (REV. P.). Grammatical Sketch of the Jahai Dialect, spoken by a Negrito tribe of Ulu Perak and Ulu Kelantan, Malay Peninsula. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 803–26.

HUNDHAUSEN (V.). Die Weisheit des Dschuang-Dse in deutschen Lehrgedichten. 8vo, 125 leaves in Chinese style. *Peking*. *M.* 3.50. Limited edition de luxe (200 copies), *M.* 8. 5f

HUNDHAUSEN (V.). Tau Yuan-Ming: Ausgew. Gedichte in deutscher Nachdichtg. 8vo, pp. 54. *Portrait*. *Peking*, 1928. *M.* 3.

YOSHITAKE (S.). Notes on Japanese Literature. *Bull. of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. IV, Part IV, pp. 679–88.

An account of a collection of nineteenth century Japanese books presented to the School by Mrs. H. de Watteville.

JOHNSEN (JULIA E.). [Compiler.] Selected articles on China yesterday and to-day; intro. by Dr. Ping Wen Kuo. 12mo, pp. 440. *Map*. *New York*. $2.40. 5g

KING (P.). Weighed in China's Balance: an attempt at interpretation. Demy 8vo, pp. 238. 1928. 10s. 6d.

HANDBOOK TO BRITISH MALAYA, 1927. Comp. by R. L. German 8vo, pp. 191. *London*, 1928. 2s. 6d. 5h

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN. Reprints Vol. II, Dec., 1927. 8vo, *half cloth*, pp. 253. *Tokyo and London*. 15s.

Contains: "Ancient Japanese Rituals," Parts I–III, by Sir Ernest Satow; Part IV by Dr. Karl Florenz; pp. 1–164, with coloured and other illus. "The Revival of Pure Shintau", by Sir Ernest Satow, pp. 165–253.

WILDER (G. D.), N. GIST GEE, and LACY I. MOFFETT. A Tentative List of Chinese Birds. Part I from Colymbiformes through Coraciiformes. In English and Chinese. Roy. 8vo, *sewed*, pp. xii + 370. *Peking*, 1926 (issued 1928). 15s.

Bulletin of Peking Soc. of Nat. Hist., Vol. I.

FORTHCOMING.

HUBRECHT (ALPH. C. M.). Grandeur et Suprématie de Peking. Three editions are to be issued: *Papier Impérial du Japon*, price £20; *Papier de Grand Luxe* (numbered 1–100), price £15; *Papier Alfa Satiné*, price £4.

An important study of the history and topography of Peking. The book will form a large quarto volume of more than 600 pages, with nearly 1,000 *illus.*

The numbered copies have ten water colour *plates* and thirty illuminated initials. They have also a special case.

MONROE (PROF. PAUL). China, a Nation in Evolution. 8vo. *Illus.*

SCRIVENOR (J. B.). The Geology of Malayan Ore Deposits. 8vo. *Illus.* Approx. 16s.

VINACKE (PROF. HAROLD M.). A History of the Far East in Modern Times. Roy. 8vo, pp. 700. 25s.

Borzoi Hist. Series.

WILLOUGHBY-MEADE (G.). Chinese Ghouls and Goblins.

This book will be reviewed in our April number.

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6. AFRICA.

BANTU STUDIES. A Journal devoted to the Scientific Study of Bantu, Hottentot, and Bushman. Vol. III, No. 1, July, 1927. 8vo, pp. 103. *University of Witwatersrand Press.* 3s.

The importance which is now assigned to phonetics in the study of the African languages is indicated by the principal article in this number of *Bantu Studies.* Dr. Clement M. Doke, whose work on the Zulu language is of paramount importance, contributes *A Study in Lamba Phonetics* in which he gives results of a special research trip to Northern Rhodesia during two months of 1926. The study is divided into two parts: (1) Normal Grammatical Phonetics, excluding phenomena which have their origin in onomatopoeia or interjection, and (2) Extra-normal Phonetics, dealing with the specialized phonetics of onomatopoeia. Dr. Doke's remarks upon the semantic importance of syllable length and especially of tone, are of great interest.

The Rev. J. Henderson Soga writes upon *Aba-Mbo Genealogical Tables*, and M. Junod upon the origins of the Batchopi tribe, its geographical distribution and history. Professor Watt and Dr. Marie Brandwijk, who have been collecting native medicines, give us the first part of a preliminary record of Basuto medicines. This deals with all the available information concerning plants.

DOKE (CLEMENT M.). Text Book of Zulu Grammar. 12mo, pp. ii + 341. *University of Witwatersrand*, Johannesburg, 1927. 6s. 6d.

It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the most interesting grammars of any language that we have seen. The author's work on Zulu phonetics here receives its application in a most practical form. In the first chapter we are given a simplified account of the phonetic structure of the Zulu language, while the second deals with its grammatical structure. This second chapter explains the plan on which Dr. Doke has written his grammar. In the first place, he distinguishes between *parts of speech* and *formatives*, the former being complete words, with "one and only one" main stress, the latter having no main stress and being incapable of standing alone.

Secondly, the author classifies the complete words in the language into parts of speech, according to the work they do in the sentence, for no

concept in Zulu is complete without " its being or containing a predicate ". So he arrives at the following classification :— 6

Substantive : (*a*) Noun, (*b*) Pronoun.
Qualificative : (*a*) Adjective, (*b*) Relative, (*c*) Possessive.
Predicative : (*a*) Verb, (*b*) Copulative.
Descriptive : (*a*) Adverb, (*b*) Radical.
Conjunction.
Interjection.

Into one or other of these groups, every complete word in Zulu fits. Formatives, including Stems, Prefixes, Concords, Suffixes, Verbal Auxiliaries, Prefixes, and Enclitic and Conjunctive Formatives, are treated separately.

Upon this framework Dr. Doke's grammar is constructed. Its soundness is apparent. The number of illustrative phrases and examples is adequate but not excessive. The author deserves our most grateful thanks.

DOKE (CLEMENT M.). The Phonetics of the Zulu Language. 8vo, pp. xii + 310. Numerous *diagrams*, etc. *University of Witwatersrand*, Johannesburg, 1926. 15s.

This remarkably thorough and careful study of Zulu phonetics is the thesis presented by the author to the University of the Witwatersrand for the degree of Doctor of Literature. It was published as a special number of *Bantu Studies*.

The book is particularly valuable on account of the particular attention it gives to the part played by *length*, *stress*, and *tone* in the grammar of the language. The sixteenth and following chapters deal in turn with Length, Stress, and Sound-groups ; Tone in Zulu, Significant Tone ; Tonal Nuclei, and Tonal Morphology. They are extremely interesting, even to the student whose concern with phonetics is related principally to other languages than Zulu.

The phonetic transcription of the Zulu language, with its clicks and combinations of clicks, offers special difficulties, and an adequate indication of tone complicates the problem still more. The skilled phonetician will doubtless be able to appreciate the accuracy with which Dr. Doke has tackled this problem, but we fear that the beginner, who looks anxiously to phonetics as the means by which his task will be lightened, will find Dr. Doke's system itself tremendously complicated.

May we not hope for a further exploration of the possibilities of graphic representation of rhythm and tone ?

JACOTTET (E.). A Grammar of the Sesuto Language. 12mo, pp. xxiv + 209. *University of Witwatersrand*, Johannesburg, 1927. 5s.

At Mr. Jacottet's tragic death in 1920, he left behind the unfinished manuscript of this work. Dr. Doke, the Senior Lecturer in Bantu Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, has completed and published it. Jacottet's orthography has been retained.

In an introduction the author discusses the place of the Sesuto language in the Bantu family of languages, and gives a short account of the area over which it is spoken. Then he deals in turn with : Sesuto and Sechuana Grammars and Dictionaries ; Sesuto Literature ; Orthography, and Dialects.

The work is more technical and scientific than the author's *Practical Method to learn Sesuto*, which was first published in 1907. " It is not," he says, " a book for beginners. I have tried to exhaust the matter as

far as possible, and so embody in it all I have been able to observe and to understand." As Mr. Jacottet lived for 36 years in the country, this means a great deal. The book is clearly arranged, and very well printed.

JALLA (L.). Sur les Rives du Zambèze; Notes ethnographiques. 12mo, pp. 160. *Illus. Société des Missions Evangeliques, Paris*, 1928. *Fr.* 7.50.

The Society under whose imprint this interesting little book is issued, include it in a series *Récits Missionnaires Illustrés*, of which 24 volumes have previously appeared. M. Jalla's book is not, we imagine, intended to be taken as a scientific work, but it gives in a very simple and readable form a great deal of information about the manners and customs of the tribes among whom the Zambezi mission is working. It is divided into nine sections, which deal in turn with: The Country; Family Life; Public Life; Social Life; Industrial Life; Commercial Life; Agricultural Life; Religious Life; and Literary Life. Since, we are told, the Barotse had no notion of writing before the arrival of missionaries in 1885, they naturally have no literature properly so-called.

6b BRUCE-MYERS (J. M.). The Origin of the Gās, Part II. *Journal of the African Society*, Jan., 1928, pp. 167–73.

BRYK (FELIX). Neger-Eros: Ethnologische Studien über das Sexualleben bei Negern. 8vo, pp. ix + 146. 85 *illus.*, 1 *plate*. Berlin, W. 10. *Berlin. M.* 9.

CAMPBELL (DUGALD). On the Trail of the Veiled Tuareg. 8vo, pp. 282. *Illus.* and *map*. *London*, 1928. 21s.

JUNOD (H. P.). Some Notes on Batchopi Origins. *Bantu Studies*, July, 1927, pp. 57–71 (*map*).

MAGUIRE (R. A. J.). Il-Torōbo, Part I. *Journal of the African Society*, Jan., 1928, pp. 127–41.

MEEK (C. K.). The Katab and their Neighbours, Part I. *Journal of the African Society*, Jan., 1928, pp. 104–26.

MONCKTON (J. C.). Burial Ceremonies of the Attah of Idah, Part II. *Journal of the African Society*, Jan., 1928, pp. 155–66.

SOGA (REV. J. HENDERSON). Aba-Mbo Genealogical Tables. *Bantu Studies*, July, 1927, pp. 49–56 (*tables*).

TROTTER (MRS. A. F.). Old Cape Colony: A chronicle of her men and houses from 1652 to 1806. Cr. 8vo, pp. 522. *London*, 1928. 6s.
First published in 1903.

WELD (H.). The Blue Nile and Irrigation. *Journal of the African Society*, Jan., 1928, pp. 97–103.

WILSON-HAFFENDEN (CAPT. J. R.). Ethnological Notes on the Kwottos of Toto, Part III. *Journal of the African Society*, Jan., 1928, pp. 142–54.

DRIBERG (J. H.). Primitive Law in Eastern Africa. *Africa*, Jan., 1928, pp. 63-72. 6c

HORNBOSTEL (E. M. VON). African Negro Music. *Africa*, Jan., 1928, pp. 30–62.

LABOURET (H.) and TRAVÉLÉ (M.). Le Théâtre Mandingue. *Africa*, Jan., 1928, pp. 73–97.

TAUXIER (L.). La Religion Bambara. 4to, pp. xx + 472. *Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 80.

WATT (J. M.) and BRANDWIJK (M. G.). Suto Medicines. *Bantu Studies*, July, 1927, pp. 73–100. 6d

DELIUS (S.). Grammatik der Suaheli-Sprache; mit e. Anhang: Kurzer Sprachführer f. d. ersten Anfang. 2nd ed. 8vo, pp. viii + 141. *Berlin. M.* 6.50.

DOKE (C. M.). A Study in Lamba Phonetics. *Bantu Studies*, July, 1927 pp. 5–47. 6e

LLOYD JAMES (A.). The Practical Orthography of African Languages *Africa*, Jan., 1928, pp. 125–9.

MEINHOF (C.). Die Sprache der Suaheli in Ostafrika. pp. 109 *Berlin. M.* 5.

Vol. II of *Deutsche Kolonialsprachen*, reprinted.

MEINHOF (C.). Die Sprache der Herero, in Südwestafrika. pp. 114. *Berlin. M.* 5.

Vol. I of *Deutsche Kolonialsprachen*, reprinted.

MEINHOF (C.). Sprache und Volkstum. *Africa*, Jan., 1928, pp. 23–30.

SCHEBESTA (P.). Recent Literature on Bantu Tribes. *Africa*, Jan., 1928 pp. 116–24. 6h

FORTHCOMING.

BUDGE (SIR E. A. WALLIS). A History of Ethiopia, Nubia and Abyssinia *Illus.* 2 vols. £3 13s. 6d.

DUGMORE (A. R.). African Jungle Life. Cr. 4to. 8 *plates in colour* Approx. 15s.

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This book will contain a remarkable series of photographs of wild animals in their natural surroundings.

7. OCEANIA, &c.

7b ARMSTRONG (W. E.). Rossel Island: an ethnological study. Introduction by A. C. Haddon. 8vo, pp. 302. *Illus. London*, 1928. 18s.

WILLIAMS (F. E.). Orokaiva Magic. Foreword by R. R. Marett. 8vo, pp. 244. *London*. 12s. 6d.

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8. GENERAL WORKS ON ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, &c.

CLEMEN (C.). Die Anwendung der Psychoanalyse auf Mythologie und Religionsgeschichte. Large 8vo, pp. iii + 128. *Leipzig*. *M.* 5.80.

MYTHOLOGIE ASIATIQUE ILLUSTRÉE. 4to, pp. 450. 600 *illus.*, 40 *plates*. *Paris*. *Fr.* 220.

The contributors to this work include MM. Élisséev, Hackin, Huart, Linossier, Marchal, Maspero, and Mme de Willman-Grabowska. (A review of this book will appear in our April number.)

FORTHCOMING.

DIXON (R. B.). The Building of Cultures. 10s.
The author is Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University.

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11. MISCELLANEOUS.

BUDGE (Sir E. A. Wallis). The Divine Origin of the Craft of the Herbalist. 8vo, pp. xii + 96. *London*. 5s.

Includes recipes, etc., from Egyptian Papyri, from Babylonian Cuneiforms, etc.

HACKIN (J.) and GROUSSET (R.). Le Musée Guimet (1918–27). 12mo, pp. 146, 16 *plates*. *Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 20.

Vol. XLVIII of *Annales du Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque de Vulgarisation*. An account of the organization and work of the Musée Guimet, with a list of its publications.

MONDAINI (G.). Manuale di storia e legislazione coloniale del regno d'Italia. Vol. I, Storia coloniale. 8vo. *Rome*. *L.* 50.

RATTRAY (R. Sutherland). Anthropology and Christian Missions: their mutual bearing on the problems of colonial administration. *Africa*, Jan. 1928. pp. 98–106.

VALYI (F.). The Psychology of Asia. *The Review of Nations*, Jan.–March, 1928, pp. 14–36. 11

FORTHCOMING

EVANS (Sir Arthur). The Palace of Minos. A comparative account of the successive stages of the Early Cretan civilization as illustrated by the Discoveries at Knossos. Vol. II, Fresh Light on Origins and External Relations: Restoration after Seismic Catastrophe towards End of Third Middle Minoan Period and Beginning of New Era. With numerous figures in the text, *plans*, coloured and supplementary *plates*. In 2 parts. Crown 4to. Approx. £6 6s. net.

A REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY. Edited by Sir John Russell and A. G. Ogilvie. Demy 8vo. About 25s. net.

This composite work, containing chapters by well-known specialists, is being published in connection with the International Geographical Congress which is being held in Cambridge in July, 1928.

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12. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Contributions to Periodical Publications will be found classified in the section to which they belong, with a reference to the number in which they are found, and the pages they occupy.

AFRICA. Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures (edited by Diedrich Westermann). Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1928. Large 8vo, pp. 144. *Oxford University Press. London.* 6s.

We welcome the appearance of this new quarterly. Not only are its articles of considerable interest, but it is admirably printed and produced. Sir F. D. Lugard, in the first article, explains the objects and composition of the Institute, of which this Journal is the organ. In *Sprache und Volkstum*, Professor Meinhof discusses the close relation between the character of a people and the language they speak. E. M. von Hornbostel contributes a long article upon Negro Music, which is divided into the following sections: Phonographic Records; General Character of Non-European Music; Melody versus Harmony; The Character of African Negro Music, and Tune and Words.

Le Théâtre Mandingue, by MM. H. Labouret and Moussa Travélé, gives us a very interesting account of the satirical plays which are performed annually in certain villages in the southern part of the French Soudan. Mr. Lloyd James contributes a short essay upon *The Practical Orthography of African Languages*, which should interest not only students of African Languages, but all who are concerned with systems of transcription. He deals with the question from three points of view, (1) Phonetic, (2) Psychological, and (3) Typographical. Mr. Lloyd James objects strongly (and rightly) to the system of trying to make Roman type serve for the representation of non-European sounds, by the addition of diactrical marks which, as he says, are a nuisance to the printer, a trial to the eye, and a complication to the learner.

12 ARTIBUS ASIAE. Curant editionem Carl Hentze. Antwerpiae. Alfred Salmony. Coloniae. MCMXXVII, No. III. 4to, pp. 165–239. *Avalun-Verlag, Hellerau.* M. 20.

This number of *Artibus Asiae* in no way falls below the magnificent standard of its predecessors, and we fear that in a short notice it will be impossible for us to do it justice. Fortunately, every student of the subjects with which *Artibus Asiae* deals, knows what is to be expected from this unique publication.

Herr Hermann Smidt continues his detailed study of *Die Buddha des fernöstlichen Mahāyāna.* He now deals with Vairocana, or Birushana (in the Japanese rendering of the name). His article gives a careful account of the colossal statue at Nara, of which the Emperor Shōmu Tennō himself laid the foundation in A.D. 745. Other statues of Birushana are also described, with an explanation of the emblems, etc., connected with them.

In an article *Sur l'interprétation des marques des Porcelaines Chinoises* Professor Pelliot controverts Mr. Hobson's explanation of the meaning of the character *chih* in the maker's hall-mark upon certain Chinese porcelains.

Mr. Ajit Ghose writes upon the *Development of Jaina Painting.* His study is based principally upon the collection of painted book covers and manuscripts from the fifteenth century onwards, which he himself has made. Perhaps the most interesting part of a very interesting article is concerned with the painted book covers, an illustration of which he gives us. These book covers represent scenes less stereotyped than those of the MSS. They borrow more directly from contemporary life and show greater originality of treatment.

Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy continues his *Notes on Mughal Painting.* In this number he describes the British Museum MS. (Add. 18579), *Kalīla va Dimnah,* an edition of the Fables of Bidpai of the fifteenth century. The article is well illustrated.

A short article, *Mu Lan, die chinesische Heldenjungfrau,* by the late C. du Bois-Reymond, is edited by his wife. It contains a translation of Tu Fu's poem by one of Dr. du Bois-Reymond's Chinese students.

As usual, the reviews form by no means the least important feature of this periodical.

BULLETIN OF THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, Vol. IV, Part IV. 8vo, pp. 679–904. *The School of Oriental Studies. London,* 1828. 6s.

The number of articles in the current number of the *Bulletin* is so great that we shall only be able in this section of *Asiatica* to deal with those of more general interest.

Mr. S. Yoshitake gives us a translation, with transliteration and notes, of the opening chapter of Kowalewski's Mongolian Chrestomathy. It consists of maxims which occasionally remind us of Baltasar Gracian. The translator tells us that his work is intended to stimulate the study of the Mongolian language in this country. His own enthusiasm and thoroughness inspire us to hope that he may himself lead the way still further in the development of such studies.

In *Yama, Gandharva, and Glaucus,* Dr. Barnett examines Vedic and Avestic material with the purpose of discovering therein data concerning Yama and the Gandharva which may possibly be related to what he calls the "Glaucus Saga". By this he means the group of legends which "consist primarily of the narrative of Pseudo-Callisthenes, and secondarily of germane legends from Semitic and Persian sources". Between this mainly Hellenistic cycle and the earlier Indo-Iranian

story, he finds so many points of likeness that he concludes they were originally identical. 12

Mostafa Khan Fateh contributes an article upon *Taxation in Persia* from early times to the Mongol conquest. It suffers to some extent from extreme condensation.

Professor Gibb, in *Studies in Contemporary Arabic Literature*, deals with "the character and tendencies of a number of works by recent and contemporary writers in Egypt and Syria". He regrets the fact that so little attention is paid by readers of Arabic to modern Arabic literature, especially since "in the case of the Arabic speaking countries their present literature serves with special force as a criterion of the intellectual movements now agitating them".

The remaining articles are mostly of linguistic interest. References to them will be found in the appropriate sections of our bibliography.

CONGO. Revue Générale de la Colonie Belge, January, 1928. 8vo, pp. 128. *Goemaere. Brussels. Fr.* 7.50.

The current number of *Congo* is mainly concerned with subjects of specially colonial interest. General de Meulemeester writes upon the organization of rural dispensaries; M. Heyse upon the Mayumba concessions, and M. Lotar begins a series of articles upon the codification of customary law, dealing, in this number, with the question of adoption. Considerable space is devoted to economic reports and statistics.

GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, THE. Vol. LXXI, Nos. 1 and 2 (January and February, 1928). *The Royal Geographical Society. London.* 2s. (each).

Neither of the numbers of the *Geographical Journal* mentioned above contains articles which come within the sphere of this Record. In the "Monthly Record" at the end of the February number, however, we are told that the Society has received from the representative of the Mongolian Ministry of Public Instruction at Berlin a pair of physical and political wall maps of Mongolia on the scale of 1 : 2,000,000, printed in colours with Mongolian characters. The territorial divisions marked upon them differ, we are told, from those usually indicated.

It is interesting to learn that the Mongolian Government, through its scientific committee, is arranging to send out annual exploring expeditions to ensure greater accuracy in mapping.

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN SOCIETY. Vol. XXVII, No. CVI. 8vo, pp. 97-204. *Macmillan. London*, January, 1928. 9s.

The importance of the Blue Nile as a source of water-supply to Egypt has frequently been emphasized during recent times in the Press and elsewhere. Mr. Weld, in an article upon *The Blue Nile and Irrigation*, gives a brief account of the situation, especially as it is affected by the Sennar Dam.

In the first of a series of articles upon *The Katab and their Neighbours*, Mr. C. K. Meek deals with the social organization and the marriage systems of a group of tribes including the Katab, Kachichere, Moroa, Ataka, and Kagoro, who live in the Zaria and Nasarawa Provinces. His account of the types of marriage among them is extremely interesting. Marriage contracted by elopement with an already married woman is an astonishingly common occurrence. In one village "70 per cent of the wives were runaway wives from members of other sub-clans, clans or tribes". This system of marriage is definitely recognized and incorporated in the social organization of the tribe.

12 Mr. R. A. J. Maguire begins a series of ethnological notes upon the *Il-Torobo* of Tanganyika Territory.

In Capt. Wilson-Haffenden's third article on the *Kwottos of Toto*, he deals with : Psychological Beliefs ; Cosmological Beliefs ; Beliefs in Supernatural and Mythical Beings, Bori Beliefs and Practices ; Beliefs concerning the Okogwani Tree, and Beliefs concerning Thunderbolts. The article is packed with material of great interest.

Mr. J. C. Monckton concludes his account of the elaborate burial ceremonies of the Attah of Idah.

JOURNAL OF THE MANCHESTER EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL SOCIETY, No. XIII. 8vo, pp. 67. *The University Press. Manchester*, 1927. 7s. 6d.

This number of the *Journal* begins with a report of the Society's progress and proceedings from 1925–7. Mr. S. H. Hooke contributes an article upon the *Babylonian New Year Festival*, largely based upon the very important study published in 1926 by the Danish scholar, Svend Aage Pallis. The author draws attention to the resemblances between the story implied by the ritual of this festival, and the epic of Creation.

In *Newness of Life*, Mr. A. A. Canney discussed the ideas of potency and life-giving capacity, ascribed in magic and primitive religion to certain material substances. etc.

Mr. H. W. Thomasson has an article upon the *Origin of the Huns*, in which he deals, unfortunately too shortly, with various theories of the origin of the Huns. He supports Deguignes' theory of the Hsiung-nu, by telling us that " the map of St. Hieronymus, the map of Orosius, Strabo's Geography, Gothic and Chinese literature all combine in placing the Huns as regards their origin in the region of the Great Wall of China ". We find his romanization of Chinese names extremely difficult to follow. He appears to make use of various systems indiscriminately.

MONDE ORIENTAL, LE : Archives pour l'histoire et l'ethnographie, les langues et littératures, religions et traditions de l'Europe orientale et de l'Asie. Publ. par K. V. Zettersteen. Vols. XX and XXI. 8vo. Vol. XX, pp. iv + 258 ; Vol. XXI, pp. iv + 182. *Lundequista Bokhandeln. Uppsala*, 1926–7. Each volume *Kr.* 10.

The greater part of both these volumes is taken up by a study of capital importance : *Untersuchungen zur primitiven Seelenvorstellung mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Indien*, by Ernst Arbman.

The author tells us that he originally intended the first part of his study to serve simply as an introduction to his main subject, the consideration of Vedic conceptions of the soul. But he soon found that he must go farther afield. He begins by challenging Tylor's ideas with regard to primitive conceptions of the soul, ideas upon which the famous animistic theory was largely constructed. He implies that ethnologists and those interested in the psychology of primitive peoples are too apt to form their conclusions subjectively.

At the end of a long, detailed, and fully documented study, the author sums up. The primitive peoples of the present day have, he says, no conception of the soul that corresponds with our own. They recognize one or more "beseelende Prinzipien des Körpers" on the one hand, and a kind of invisible *alter ego*, an incorporeal form of existence, on the other. The second is independent of the first. Peoples in an early stage of culture have much the same idea. This is true of Homeric Greeks, and Northmen alike, and indeed our own language seems to indicate a certain confusion of idea upon the subject. In the case of India,

the history of the concepts of *atman*, *asu*, *prana*, etc., seems to show exactly the same state of affairs. "Also wurzelt auch der Seelenbegriff der Inder wie der der Griechen und der Germanenvölker in einer älteren dualistischen oder pluralistischen Auffassungsweise, für welche Körperseele(n) und Psyche noch scharf getrennte Begriffe sind ". 12

This work merits the closest attention from the student of oriental philosophies. In their anxiety to translate terms, those who have desired to introduce Eastern ideas to the West, have only too easily transferred concepts, with the result that much of Eastern philosophy is for us, not indeed a closed book, but one so full of misrenderings as to be practically unintelligible.

Other articles in Vol. XX are: *Eine punische Inschrift in Uppsala*, by Sven Linder; an important contribution to Phonetics, *Non-plosive stops* (*in Oriental languages*), by Olof Gjerdman, and a further article, by the same author, on *Word-parallels between Ainu and other languages*. In the latter, the writer concludes that the number of word-parallels, especially between Ainu and the Malayo-Polynesian languages, is so great that most of them cannot be ascribed to mere chance. He suggests that circumstances "seem to show that the Ainus and the Mal.-Polynesians dwelt together once, very long ago, at a time when the latter languages had only the first numerals developed. Where they lived then we do not know. The many points of resemblance between the Mal.-Pol. languages and the Mon-Khmer-Khasi-Munda languages speak in favour of Indo-China or a place not too far from there ".

In the 1927 volume, M. Kratschkovsky has an interesting article upon *Die Literatur der arabischen Emigranten in Amerika*, from 1895–1915.

REVIEW OF NATIONS, THE. An Organ for Pan-Humanism and Spiritual Freedom. No. 6. January–March, 1928. *G. Braun. Karlsruhe.* $1.

The most interesting article in the current number of this review is undoubtedly the Editor's lecture on *The Psychology of Asia*, which was delivered before the Persia Society last year. It tells us nothing very new, but the point of view it represents is seldom put forward so clearly or so vigorously. Our only regret is that instead of being delivered to a small audience at a meeting of the Persia Society, it was not broadcast.

Mr. Valyi begins by discussing shortly the ideas of Buddhism and Islam, "the dominating spiritual and moral forces which pervaded the psychology of Asia ", with regard to the basis and purpose of personality. In both he finds an ideal of "pan-humanism ", which is superior to "the Graeco-Roman ideal of Humanism based on race prejudice and race vanity ". Then he turns to China. After saying that "the Asiatic mind is more preoccupied with the natural profundities of the human soul, as against the Western tendency to make life mechanical ", he points out that "Chinese religions never forgot that man must live on earth ". The ideal of Confucius was "Harmony between Nature and Civilization ", and Mr. Valyi thinks that "the great crisis in Chinese civilization consists in the fact that the Western-educated Chinese youth deserted that ideal ". Finally, he declares that both in Europe and in Asia, the problem of leadership is the most vital.

Mr. Nehru's article on *British Policy in India* is interesting. It deals principally with economic problems, and the author's conclusion is that "India was treated in the earlier stages as a consumer country only and her cottage industries were crushed, and later British capital decided to industrialize her for its own benefit ". He anticipates that the industrial workers will rise, and India will then be offered dominion status. This will not satisfy the people of India, for "There can be no peace between India and England till India is fully independent ".

12 BUDDHISM IN ENGLAND, Vol. II, No. 9. March, 1928. 1s.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS, THE. Edited by W. Paton and M. M. Underhill. Published quarterly. Med. 8vo, double number. 5s. net. Annual subscription, 10s. 6d. post free. *London.*

Vol. XVII, No. 65, January, 1928, pp. 256.

ISLAM, Der Zeitschrift f. Geschichte u. Kultur islam. Orients. Edited by C. H. Becker and R. Strothmann. 4to. *Berlin.* Annual subscription *M.* 24.

The first number of Vol. XVII has just been issued.

REVUE DES ARTS ASIATIQUES. Vol. IV, No. 4. Dec., 1927. *Illus.* 3s.

This number contains articles on Western Painting in Japan ; Dancing in Cambodia ; Secrets of Painting by Wang Wei, etc.

SUFI QUARTERLY, THE. Vol. III, No. 2. 8vo. *Geneva. Fr.* 2.50.
Contains a reprint of Sir William Jones' article, "Mystic Poetry of the Persians and Hindus."

WIENER ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE KUNDE DES MORGENLANDES. Vol. XXXIV, Parts 3–4. 8vo, pp. iv + 165–328. *Vienna. Sch.* 17.50.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ÄGYPTISCHE SPRACHE UND ALTERTUMSKUNDE. Edited by Professor G. Steindorff. Vol. LXIII, 1927. 4to, pp. 160, with 7 *plates* and text *illus. Leipzig. M.* 40.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BUDDHISMUS UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE. Edited by Dr. Wilhelm Geiger. 8vo, quarterly. *Munich.* Annual subscription *M.* 15.

This periodical has now resumed publication, and the first volume for the current year is issued.

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ASIATICA

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EDITORIAL.

ONE of the most difficult problems which confront the publishers of ASIATICA *is that of circulation. They wish to send it to all who wish to receive it, in the hope, as we candidly stated in the first number, of receiving the orders of those who are interested in buying the books mentioned therein. Publishers and booksellers do not engage upon a venture of this sort unless they expect to gain some advantage from it. The point is this: Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company wish to avoid the expense—and the futility—of sending* ASIATICA *regularly to those who do not find it useful. In the present number, therefore, they have inserted a post-card which they ask those who wish to receive future numbers to be good enough to fill up and return to them. This, of course, does not impose any obligation upon the sender; it merely indicates that he is sufficiently interested in* ASIATICA *to take the little trouble involved.*

We are grateful to several readers who have been good enough to send us suggestions, criticisms and appreciations. We shall try to carry out suggestions that are practicable, but both the means and the time at our disposal are limited, so that some improvements must naturally come slowly.

38 *Great Russell Street, London, W.C.* 1. *April 20th,* 1928.

NOTE 1.—In our February number we announced as forthcoming a *Bibliography of Egyptian Inscriptions*, by Mr. F. L. Griffith. Mr. Griffith has informed us that he is not responsible for the book in question.

NOTE 2.—A certain number of notices have, unavoidably, to be postponed until the May number of ASIATICA.

1. THE NEAR EAST (ARABIA, PERSIA, TURKEY) and ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS.

BOWEN (H.). The Life and Times of 'Ali ibn 'Isa, "The Good Vizier." 8vo, pp. xvii + 420, 4 *plates*, 2 *maps*. *Cambridge Univ. Press.* £1 5*s*.

In this excellently produced volume, Mr. Bowen gives us a vivid account of one of the most interesting periods in the history of the Caliphate, that which, according to our own era, covered the years from 892 to 946. "At the period of which I am writing," he tells us, "the various elements of which the 'Abbasid civilization was composed were ready to fuse into a whole. Religion from Arabia, thought from Greece, manners and government from Persia, vigour from the Turks; working in harmony (as they did for a short time), 'they made Baghdad in the tenth century of our era the intellectual centre of the world'; this was the 'unique epoch of the blossoming of Islam'."

Mr. Bowen gives us a history which is, in the main, that of the reign of Al-Muqtadir, a ruler of whom his father said: "If it were not for the Fire and the Reproach, I should kill the boy this day; and his death would be a boon to the people." Though the story centres around 'Ali ibn 'Isa, it is much more than a biography of that remarkable statesman. We may learn from it not only much of interest about the political and economic policies of the period, but also a great deal about the

philosophical and religious movements which have always so closely affected the political course of Islamic history. The figure of 'Ali himself seems strangely to resemble those of many statesmen of a much later period in our own European history, though he was not an opportunist. He was popular and unpopular in turn, dismissed and recalled repeatedly. Always his tremendous dignity impresses us, whether in his dealings with friends or enemies, in power or out of it, even under torture. At the end of his career, when he was 80 years of age, we are told " he would sit, in public, before a curtained alcove, seemingly upright, as manners required, but in reality supported by hidden cushions. He had always valued deportment, and was reputed never to have been seen sitting negligently, or improperly dressed, in his assembly ".

The book is an important contribution to our knowledge of the period. It has an excellent index and is well supplied with references to authorities.

RIHANI (AMEEN). Ibn Sa'oud of Arabia: His People and his Land. 8vo, pp. xvi + 370. 70 *illus.* and *maps*. *Constable. London.* £1 1s.

This book is lively and entertaining; it is also amusing, sometimes because of the naiveté with which the author permits us to appreciate his opinion of himself, not, in fact, a too modest opinion. He is, apparently, an American citizen of Syrian stock.

Mr. Rihani visited Arabia in 1922, and was particularly anxious to go to the Najd. What precisely he wished to do there is not quite clear, but the British authorities appear to have viewed him with some suspicion. We are told at considerable length how obstructive and mysterious they were, and how, by superior craft they were outwitted. Mr. Rihani appears to be as fine a master of circumvention as, in his eyes, the British authorities are masters of circumlocution. Anyhow, the author reached Ibn Sa'oud, and was welcomed with open arms.

If we leave on one side the mysterious policies of the author, there is a great deal of interest in the book. Mr. Rihani is obviously a whole-hearted admirer of Ibn Sa'oud, and the picture he draws of him is vivid and attractive, if somewhat superficial. But when he comes to describe his journeys through the deserts, and forgets himself for a while, Mr. Rihani's pages are entrancing. Other interesting chapters are those on "The Bedu of Najd ". " The Ikhwan ", " Ibn Abd'ul-Wahab and Wahhabism ". As for Ibn Sa'oud, who is now very much a subject of interest to the British Government, the author thus summarizes his character: " Whatever one says of him, he is first and foremost a man—a man with a big heart and a big soul—a real, rugged, unaffected Arab. He has all the virtues of the Arab, magnified to kingly power; and he has all the Arab's failings, which he never attempts to conceal. Without pretentions himself, he can see through things—sees the thing itself, not its shadow or its embellishments. There are no puddles in his mind except that dark zone, which in his race is the result of centuries of uneducation; and there are no dark spots in his soul, except those vacuities for which Al-Islam alone is responsible. In Europe he would have been a great King as well as a great leader of men—one who would leave an enduring heritage of greatness."

SEABROOK (W. B.). Adventures in Arabia. 8vo, pp. 313. 38 *photographs* and 40 *drawings, map. Harrap. London.* 12s. 6d.

This is essentially an irresponsible book, and therein lies its charm. The author does not credit himself with any particular purpose, still less a mission, and that, in itself, is a refreshing novelty. He tells us in his preface that his travels in Arabia were an adventure pure and simple. He had no qualifications for anything else, and inspiration came to him through the *Arabian Nights* and *Marco Polo*. " I am afraid," says he, " it has become only too apparent that I went for no useful, moral,

scholarly, political, humanitarian, or reasonable purpose whatsoever. I went for the joy of it, and because I believed I should love it."

The book is divided into four sections: "Among the Bedouins"; "Among the Druses"; "Among the Dervishes"; and "Among the Yezidees". Mr. Seabrook contrives to give us much interesting information about the peoples he visited. He writes lightly indeed, but this is better than the solemn and empty pretentiousness which characterizes too many books of travel. The Bedouins were extremely kind to him, but this does not blind him to other sides of their character. "There was talk of the Zionists in Haditha's tent," he tells us, "and I was amazed at the bitterness of the words . . . I had asked the gentle, saintly Sheikh Haditha what he thought of the actual Zionist movement. He had replied with the mildness of a lamb, and with no intention of irony, that he considered it a most admirable arrangement; when the British had brought them all in and had withdrawn armed protection it would be easy and convenient to massacre them all and take their flocks and crops."

In a chapter upon the Druses, Mr. Seabrook describes for us the ordeal through which every candidate must pass before he is admitted to the inner mysteries, and becomes one of the *akils*. The ordeal is threefold. First, for three days and two nights, the neophyte must fast. The third night, he is compelled to be present at a splendid feast whereat others may eat, but he must content himself with looking at the food. Then the others go out, and he is left alone all night with the most dainty morsels. If he spends the night without touching them, the second phase of the ordeal awaits him. Again, for three days and two nights he must not allow a drop of water or any cooling drink to pass his lips. The third night, he must hold a filled goblet in his hand and watch his companions spend the night drinking. The third temptation is perhaps the hardest. This time he must join his fellows at a feast. He may not refuse to drink, but he must not become drunk. Then he is sent into a luxurious room where upon a divan lies a beautiful unclothed girl whose duty it is to tempt him by every means at her disposal. She may do what she likes, but he may not strike, or bind, or harm her. If he surmounts this supreme temptation, he may be numbered among the *akils*, and becomes, naturally enough, a hero in the land.

Mr. Seabrook has given us a very pleasant and interesting book.

WAVELL (Colonel A. P.). The Palestine Campaigns. 8vo, pp. xvi + 259. 20 *maps*. *Constable*. *London*. 12s. 6d.

This very interesting book, written in non-technical language, and containing much information that will be useful to a reader interested in the near East, though he may not be interested in either strategy or tactics, is published in the series *Campaigns and their Lessons*, edited by Major-General Sir Charles Callwell. To have summarized so well, in so short a space, operations of such magnitude and importance, and covering so wide a field, is indeed an achievement.

Colonel Wavell gives first a chronological table of events in the various theatres of war, thus relating them to the campaigns in Palestine. Then, in an introductory chapter, he discusses the relation of those campaigns to the war as a whole; the topography of the theatre of war, and the Turkish Army. He quotes, with approval, Gullett's opinion of the Turkish soldier. "The Turk as a fighter is unlike any other soldier in the world. Even when he is wretchedly fed and miserably equipped . . . he will continue month after month and year after year a dangerous foe to troops of a higher civilization fighting under the happiest conditions."

The remainder of the book is divided into sections corresponding to the various phases of the war; The First Phase—Sinai; The Second Phase—

1 Palestine; The Third Phase—Syria. In a concluding chapter, the author relates the lessons of the campaigns, especially with regard to the value of mobility. He compares the possibilities of cavalry with those of a mechanized force. Skilfully used cavalry contributed, perhaps vitally, to the success of the British Forces. This fact, as Colonel Wavell remarks, has been used by the die-hard supporters of cavalry in their controversy with the advocates of mechanization. But it was mobility, not the instrument of mobility, that was really important. "How much more formidable, then, will be the power exercised by a mechanized force, with its much heavier weight of fire, its longer range and higher speed, and furnished, as it would be, with the protective armour which cavalry were for all practical purposes forced to discard four hundred years ago?"

We do not believe that any reader can fail to consider this book as fascinating as a novel.

1a ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ISLAM. Vol. II (Parts XVIII–XXXVI). Ebu-Kwatta. Roy. 8vo. *Half morocco. London.* £5 7s. 6d.

1b ALEXANDER (C.). Baghdad in Bygone Days. From the journals and correspondence of Claudius Rich, traveller, artist, linguist, antiquary and British Resident at Baghdad, 1808–21. Demy 8vo. *Illus. London.* 16s.

BUKHSH (S. KHUDA). The Kharijites under the First Omayyads. Translated from the German of R. E. Brunnow. Roy. 8vo, swd., pp. 19. *London.* 3s.

Reprinted from the *Muslim Review*.

BURSKI (H. A. VON). Kemal Re'is. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der türk. Flotte. 8vo, pp. 83. *Bonn. M.* 4.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Preliminary Report upon the Excavations carried out in the Hippodrome of Constantinople in 1927, on behalf of the British Academy. 4to, *wrapps.*, pp. viii + 54, *plan*, 42 *illus.*, and *large folding plan. London.* 7s. 6d.

Excavations carried out in 1927 under the supervision of Messrs. S. Casson, D. T. Rice, G. F. Hudson, and A. H. M. Jones.

EMPSON (R. H. W.). The Cult of the Peacock Angel: A Short Account of the Yezidi Tribes of Kurdistan. Commentary by Sir R. Carnac Temple. 8vo, pp. 235. *Illus. London.* 15s.

MUḤAMMAD IBN 'ABDŪS AL-GAHŠIYĀRĪ, Abu 'Abdallah: Das Kitāb al-wuzarā' wa-l-kuttāb. In Faks. hrsg. nach d.hs. Unikum d. Nationalbibliothek in Wien, Cod. mixt., 916. Large 8vo, pp. 400–79, 1–40. *Leipzig.*

This section, which serves as an introduction to Vol. I of the *Bibliothek arabischer Historiker und Geographen*, is given gratis to subscribers.

WILSON (LT.-COL. SIR A. T.). The Persian Gulf: An Historical Sketch from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. Foreword by Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery. 8vo, pp. 344. *London.* £1 5s.

1c KOECHLIN (R.). L'Art de l'Islam: La Céramique. Portfolio 18 × 24 cm., containing pp. 64 and 49 *plates* (10 in colours). *Paris. Fr.* 100.

Based upon the collection of the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs*, at Paris.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. Brief Guide to the Persian Woven Fabrics. *London.* 9d.

1e ELIAS (E. A.). School Dictionary: English–Arabic and Arabic–English. Cr. 8vo, pp. 343, 457, *Cairo.* 11s.

PERIER (A.). Nouvelle Grammaire Arabe. 13 × 21 cm., pp. viii + 296. *Paris. Fr.* 45.

A Reprint.

AZ-ZAGGI, Al-Gomal, accompagné du commentaire des vers témoins (texte arabe), édité par Mohammed Ben Cheneb. 16mo, pp. 409. *Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 30. 1f

The third volume of *Bibliotheca Arabica* published by the *Faculté des Lettres d'Alger*.

BAHAHOU'LLAH, L'Oeuvre de Bahāhou'llāh. Vol. III. Le Livre de la Certitude. French Translation by H. Dreyfus. 13 × 18 cm., pp. xi + 189. *Paris*. *Fr.* 18.

Two volumes have appeared previously in this collection.

CHRISTENSEN (Prof. A.). Critical Studies in the Rubaiyat-i-Umar Khayyam. A revised text, with English translation. Cr. 8vo, swd., pp. 180. *Copenhagen*. 10s. 6d.

DOSSIN (G.). Autres Textes Sumériens et Accadiens. 4to, pp. 11 and 259 textes on 94 pp. *Paris*, 1927. £1 5s.

Vol. XVIII of *Mém. de la Mission Archéol. de Perse*. Mission en Susiane sous la direction de MM. R. de Mecquenem et V. Scheil.

IBN FADL ALLAH AL 'OMARÎ. Masâlik el-Absâr Fi Mamâlik el-Amsâr. Translated by Gaudefroy-Demombynes. Vol. I. L'Afrique, moins l'Egypte. 8vo, pp. lxviii + 284, 5 *maps*. 1927. *Fr.* 100.

This is the first volume to appear of a series, *Bibliothèque des Géographes Arabes*, whose general editor is M. Gabriel Ferrand. It appears to be a French translation of the *Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum* edited by J. de Goeje, with certain additions.
Numerous volumes are already announced.

HAFIZ. Poems from the Divan of. Translated by G. L. Bell, with a preface by E. Denison Ross. Cr. 8vo, pp. 176. *Reprint*. *London*. 5s.

SAKLATWALLA (J. E.). Omar Khayyam as a Mystic. 12mo, pp. 52. *Bombay*, 1928. 5s. 6d.

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SBATH (P.). Ar-Raoudat at-ti ooiyya (Le Jardin Medical). Pap Ubaid-Allah Ben Gabrail Ben Bakhichon, Chrétien décédé en 1058. Texte arabe, avec introduction, des notes et indices. Cr. 8vo, swd. *Cairo*. 2s. 6d.

SEVADJIAN (Marie). L'Amira. Traduit de l'Arménien sur le manuscrit original de l'auteur par. F. Macler. 12mo, pp. xvi + 284. *Paris*, 1927. 4s. 6d.

INAYAT KHAN. Nirtan; or, The Dance of the Soul. 12mo, *limp cloth*, pp. 43. *London*. 2s. 6d. 1h

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This new volume in the series *Ars Asiatica* will reproduce 183 of the famous Goloubew collection of minatures, 120 of which will be Persian, and the remainder Turkish and Indian. There will be 140 pages of text. The subscription price is 300 fr., and the work is announced for early appearance.

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2. EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

2b BEVAN (E. R.). A History of Egypt under the Ptolemaic Dynasty. 12mo, pp. 430, *illus. New York*, 1927. $6.

HARRIS (RENDEL). Egypt and the Atlantic Seaboard. Demy 8vo, pp. 20. *Cambridge*. 2s.

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The first part of the completion of the account of Babylonia, planned by the late Prof. L. W. King.

WAGENAAR (C. G.). De joodsche kolonie van Jeb-Syene in de 5de eeuw voor Christus. 8vo, pp. viii + 297. *Groningen*. *Fl.* 5.90.

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SANDFORD (K. S.) and W. J. ARKELL. First Report on the Prehistoric Survey Expedition. Sm. 4to, *wrapps.*, pp. xi + 52, *map* and 29 *text-illus*. *Chicago*. 5s.

Oriental Institute, Univ. Chicago, Communication No. 3. The Expedition worked in the Nile Valley, Libyan Desert, etc.

2d CANAAN (T.). Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine. 8vo, pp. 339. *London*. 15s.

Luzac's Oriental Religions Series, Vol. V. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*.

2e SETHE (KURT). Aegyptische Lesestücke zum Gebrauch im akademischen Unterricht zusammengestelt. Texte d. mittleren Reiches. 8vo, pp. 100. *Leipzig*. *M.* 5.

A new edition, revised.

TILL (W.). Achmîmisch-koptische Grammatik mit Chrestomathie und Wörterbuch. 4to, pp. xxi + 312 (29 *litho. pp.*). *Leipzig*. *M.* 23; (Bound) *M.* 27.

2f THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI. Part XVII. Edited with translations and notes by Arthur S. Hunt. Cr. 4to, pp. xvi + 314. With *portrait* and 4 *plates*. *London*, 1927. £2 2s.

2h CATALOGUE OF THE EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC printing type from matrices owned and controlled by Dr. Alan H. Gardiner. In two sizes. 18 point and 12 point, with intermediate forms. Roy. 4to, *quarter cloth*, pp. 45. *London*. 21s.

MACMUNN (LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR G.) and FALLS (CAPT. C.). Campaign in Egypt and Palestine. *London*. 12s. 6d. *Case of Maps*. 5s. 6d.

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This work will be the first part of the second volume of a new and completely revised edition of the author's *Geschichte des Altertums*. The price, bound, will be *M.* 28.50.

STOYANOVSKY (J.). The Mandate for Palestine. A contribution to the theory and practice of international mandates. 8vo, approx. 21s.

3. INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

ABBOTT (JUSTIN E.). The Poet-Saints of Mahārāshṭra. I: The Life of Bhānudās. (A Translation of Chapters XLII and XLIII of *Bhaktavijaya*.) 12mo, xiv and 49 pp. (with 56 pp. of Marāṭhī text). II: The Life of Eknāth. (A Translation of Chapters XIII to XXIV of the *Bhaktalilamrita*, by Mahipati.) 12mo, iv and 295 pp. Published by the Author. *Summit, New Jersey.* $1.25 each.

In the first of these volumes the translator tells us the aim he has had in view in the publication of this series. The Marathi language, he says, is hardly known outside the Mahā-rāshṭra, a territory of the Bombay Presidency. Consequently Marāṭhī literature, from its beginnings in the thirteenth century to the present day, has been little studied. The authors of that literature were, for the most part, religious teachers as well as poets, and, for this reason, Mr. Abbott has given his series the title of *The Poet-Saints of Mahārāshṭra.*

In the short account of Bhānudās which is prefaced to the first volume, Mr. Abbott discusses the poet's conception of God, and his philosophical and moral points of view.

The Life of Eknāth contains many simple charming little stories. At the end of it the translator gives a glossary of the Marāṭhī words used in the translations, and of words difficult to translate.

Mr. Abbott's version is literal, but by no means unpleasant to read.

KHAN (SHAFAAT AHMAD). John Marshall in India: Notes and Observations in Bengal, 1668–1672. 8vo, pp. xiii + 471, *map*. *Oxford University Press. London.* £1 1s.

This volume is the fifth of a series *Allahabad University Studies in History*, issued under the direction of its editor. Students of Indian History and Antiquities will welcome its appearance, for it presents them with the results of the labours of one of the first of their number in an easily accessible form, with notes by authorities of the highest rank.

John Marshall went out to India in 1667 as a factor in the service of the East India Company. He was sent to various stations in Bengal and kept an elaborate diary of his journeys, with notes upon every conceivable subject of interest scattered about throughout it. He apparently learned Arabic and Persian, for he left in his will a collection of texts in those languages.

In the present volume two books of MS. notes (Harl. MSS. 4254 and 4255) are reproduced *in extenso*, but they have been carefully rearranged, and the miscellaneous notes classified under subject headings. An introduction gives us some account of Marshall's life.

In his preface the editor tells us that he believes the book "will revolutionize our conceptions of seventeenth century India. There is hardly an aspect of Indian life with which the author does not deal and on which he does not throw fresh light". The spelling of the original has been retained.

The ethnologist will find much to interest him in the chapters headed "Geographical Notes; Hindu Religion and Philosophy; Astrological, Astronomical, etc., Notes; Hindu Medicine, (*a*) Medical Knowledge, (*b*) Prescriptions; Folklore (including Historical Notes, Legends and Stories, Natural History, Manners and Customs), and Muhammadans".

THOMPSON (E.). Suttee: A Historical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Hindu Rite of Widow Burning. 8vo, pp. 165. 4 *illus.* *Allen and Unwin. London.* 7s. 6d.

In this little book Dr. Edward Thompson enlarges and expands a short essay which was appended to his previous book, *Three Eastern Plays.* He deals in turn with the origin of suttee, the forms which it took, its

3 prevalence, its prohibition by the British authorities, and the instances of illegal practice of the rite since its prohibition.

Dr. Thompson writes, as he always writes, extremely well and clearly, but in this particular instance, it seems to us, he has allowed himself to be carried away by a subjective horror into a one-sided consideration of his theme. It is surely impossible to judge the institutions of a civilization which is not one's own without a measure of partiality, and to ascribe, as Dr. Thompson appears to do, a measure of obliquity to those whose practices he cannot approve, serves no useful purpose whatever, and, indeed, interferes with the scientific investigation of those practices.

The author gives us many accounts of eye-witnesses of the rite, but in the majority of the cases he brings forward it is clear that no question of compulsion really entered into the matter. He stresses the fact that the *sati* was, and even is, the object of veneration. Surely there would be little point in venerating an involuntary martyr. If, on the other hand, suttee in its purest form was a voluntary act of self-immolation, a sacrifice of self for love, it does not call for the condemnation which Dr. Thompson heaps upon it. That there have undoubtedly been tremendous departures from this aspect of suttee no one would wish to deny, nor would one wish to excuse them, or suggest that they should be permitted. We have no desire to advocate the re-institution of the rite, but we do feel that, after reading Dr. Thompson's book, a Hindu might turn round and ask what essentially is the difference between self-immolation for the sake of a husband's love and self-immolation for the sake of one's country or some other similar object.

The reader of this book cannot fail to realise that Dr. Thompson is unable to appreciate the other man's point of view.

TREVASKIS (H. K.). The Land of the Five Rivers: An economic history of the Punjab from the earliest times to the year of grace 1890. 8vo, pp. xx + 372. 4 *maps*. *Oxford University Press*. 15s.

This is a most timely and useful book written by the Inspector General of Registration in the Punjab, an economist of experience and distinction. After beginning his preface by saying that history is the key to the solution of many of the world's problems of the present day, he adds "this is particularly true with regard to India, whose history has impressed on her such a very different background, physical, racial, psychological and economic from that of England or Europe".

There are five chapters: The Dawn of History; The Making of the Punjab; The Sword of Islam; The Coming of the English; and The Punjab under the British. They are illustrated by four admirable maps. Above all, we learn from this interesting book the vital importance of the land question in the economic and political life of India. The peasants themselves have their utter dependence upon the land brought home to them by periodical famines and droughts. Conquering peoples who have to secure a revenue sufficient for purposes of administration mainly, indeed almost entirely, from some system of land taxation, recognize it too. The problem is complicated further by disharmonies of religion.

Early life in the Punjab, when population was comparatively small, did not present the same difficulties. The Hindu kings were not extortionate in their demands. But when the Mohammedan conquerors arrived, the problem of revenue in an expanding and expensive empire became acute. There was little sympathy for Hindu difficulties, and extortion became common. Later came the British, who created "a transferable proprietary right in land vested in owners responsible for the land revenue" with "Settlement officers" whose duty it was "to decide on the amount of land revenue due on each parcel of land, and who in each

case should be responsible for it". There were rigidities and hardships involved in the introduction of the British system, but its regularity, together with the security of *Pax Britannica*, introduced a period of great prosperity which lasted almost to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when a bad period set in, and the people became a prey to money-lenders. Mr. Trevaskis sums up the situation thus: "A Province of small peasant proprietors, whose agriculture was deteriorating with their rapidly increasing indebtedness . . . Economically it suffered from the Hindu aversion to any attempt to improve the breeds of cattle which might involve the slaughter of the inefficient; from the Muhammadan aversion to finance involving the taking of usury; and from the British adherence to a pedantic legal system and a pedantic economic theory." 3

PIERIS (P. E.). The Prince Vijaya Pala of Ceylon (1634–1654, from the original documents at Lisbon). 12mo, pp. 66. 2 *illus.* *Colombo.* *Rs.* 2.50.

In this small book Mr. Pieris, whose work upon the relations between Ceylon and Portugal is well known, has brought together hitherto unpublished documents from Portuguese libraries with regard to Vijaya Pala, the brother of King Raja Sinha of Ceylon.

In an introduction the author sets out in a connected narrative the story which the documents illustrate. It is the fascinating and pathetic story of a Sinhalese prince, whom Fate and a certain ambition led to describe himself in the following terms: "Though I am a Chingala by blood I am a Portuguese in my ways and affections."

The documents are, for the most part, letters that passed between the King of Portugal and his Viceroy in India, and from the Prince himself to various people from whom he sought help. Two documents are extremely interesting. One is from the Pope Urban VIII to Vijaya Pala, commending his purpose of receiving baptism: the other an account of the actual ceremony. The Prince "was dressed in high black shoes lined with white satin, white stockings, and a short cloak lined with white, with rich buttons of gold, a round bonnet of black velvet, with buckles of the finest diamonds, and at the base of the aigrette a jewel of great value encircled by a large number of the costliest pearls, with a white waistcoat, slashed and covered with gold lace over a vest of white tissue. . . . As he went down the steps with this escort, by the Viceroy's orders all the fidalgos clothed in their holiday dress stood awaiting him, and after all had made him a deep reverence, they accompanied him walking in front bareheaded, and he came behind covered."

Anyone who reads this little book must realise, if he has never done so before, the possibilities of interest in the study of Sinhalese history.

NELL (ANDREAS). The Annals of the Tooth-Relic. 8vo, pp. 33. Published by the Author, *Kandy.* *Re.* 1.

This is apparently the first part of what is to be a continued publication, but we have no information with regard to its future, and the present booklet seems to be complete in itself, though it is headed "Fasciculus I". It begins with some account of the four chronicles from which extracts regarding the history of the relic have been taken. They are the *Pujavaliya*, the *Rajaratnakaraya*, the *Mahavansa* and the *Dathavansa*. Then, in four chapters, the author gives us, from the chronicles, the history of the Relic in India, its reception in Lanka, its history in Ceylon up to the period of the British rule, and during the British rule. A short mention is also made of Chinese and Portuguese references to the relic.

These is much of interest in this unpretentious little book.

ALTEKAR (A. S.). A History of Village Communities in Western India. (University of Bombay Economic Series, No. V.) Demy 8vo, pp. xvi + 144. *Paper cover.* *London.* 1927. 4s. 6d. 3b

3b BANDYOPADHYAYA (N. C.). Kautilya: or, An Exposition of his Social Ideal and Political Theory, Vol. I. Demy 8vo, pp. 318. *Calcutta.* 13s.

BANDYOPADHYAYA (N. C.). Development of Hindu Polity and Political Theories. Part I: From the Earliest Times to Growth of the Imperialistic Movement. Sm. 4to, pp. 327. *Calcutta.* 15s.

BUCHANAN (FRANCIS). Journal kept during the Survey of Shahabad, 1912–13. Edited, with notes, by C. E. A. W. Oldham. Roy. 8vo, pp. 221. *India and London,* 4s. 9d.

COOMARASWAMY (DR. A. K.). The Origin of the Buddha Image. 4to, pp. 42, swd. 6 *plates. New York.* 6s.

DAS (A. C.). Rigvedic India. 2nd edition. Roy 8vo, pp. 616. *Calcutta.* 17s. 6d.

GALLAUD (MARIE). Quelques Notes: Ceylan-Bouddhisme. Part IV. 4to. 30 *photogravures. Paris. Fr.* 6

This part deals with Alu-Vihara, the Sacred Caves of Dambulla, Siharari; Anuradhapura, Jaffna, etc.
It completes the first section of Mme Gallaud's book.

HERAS (REV. H.). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara. Vol. I. 1542–1614. Preface by Sir. R. Carnac Temple. Roy 8vo, pp. 725. 17 *illus. Madras.* 17s. 6d.

KINCAID (C. A.). Teachers of India. Cr. 8vo, pp. x + 120. *London.* 3s.

LEICESTER (C. M.). A Holiday in Burma. With a Chapter on a Visit to Calcutta. Cr. 8vo, pp. 191. *Exeter.* 5s.

MACPHERSON. Soldiering in India, 1764–1787. Extracts from Journals and Letters left by Lieut.-Col. Allan Macpherson, of the East India Company's service. Edited by Wm. Charles Macpherson, C.S.I. *London.* 15s.

MAJUMDAR (R. C.). Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East. Vol. I: Champa. (Punjab Oriental Sanskrit Series.) Roy 8vo, pp. 525. *Lahore.* £1 5s.

PRADHAN (SITA NATH). Chronology of Ancient India. From the Times of the Rigvedic King Divodāsa to Chandragupta Maurya, with Glimpses into the Political History of the Period. Roy 8vo, pp. xxix + 291. *Calcutta* and *London.* 11s.

RAY (PRITHWIS CHANDRA). Life and Times of C. R. Das. Being a Personal Memoir of the late Deshandhu Chitta Ranjan and a complete outline of the History of Bengal for the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. With 7 *illus.* Demy 8vo. *London.* 12s. 6d.

SCHURHAMMER (G.) and VORETZSCH (E. A.). Ceylon at the Time of King Bhuvaneka Bāhu and Franz Xaver, 1539–1552. New sources of information on the history of the Portuguese sovereignty and Franciscan mission in Ceylon. Original text. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxviii + 727. *Map* and *plates* with facsimiles of the signatures. *Leipzig.* £2 16s.

Documents from the Lisbon archives giving 84 complete texts and 24 part texts and numerous detailed footnotes.

SERGEANT (P. W.). The Ruler of Baroda. An account of the Maharaja Gaekwar. Demy 8vo, pp. 326. *Illus. London.* 16s.

STEEN (W. G. VAN DER). Vier maanden kampeeren in den Himalaya. 8vo. *Rotterdam. Fl.* 3.90.

3c BIDYABINOD (B. B.). Fragment of a Prajnaparatmita Manuscript from Central Asia. (Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 32.) *India* and *London.* 1927. (Issued 1928.) 3s.

COUSENS (H.). The Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts. 4to. *Calcutta*, 1926. (Issued 1928). £3 10s. 6d. 3c

Archaeological Survey of India, N.I.S., Vol. XLII.

LIST of Old Inscriptions in Christian Burial Grounds in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. *India* and *London*, 1926. (Issued 1928.) 8s. 3d.

SAMADDAR (J. N.). The Glories of Magadha. Foreword by D. A. B. Keith. Second edition, revised, much enlarged, and with 26 new *plates*. *Patna*, 1927. *Rs.* 8.

BOOK OF KINDRED SAYINGS. Sanyutta-Nikaya or Grouped Sutras. Part IV. Translated by F. L. Woodward. With Introduction by Mrs. Rhys Davids. 8vo, pp. xv + 298. *Pali Text Society*. 10s. 3d

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA. Vol. I, Part I, Introductory. By Sir G. A. Grierson. 4to, pp. xvi + 517. 1927. 19s. 3e

Vol. I, Supplement 2, previously announced, has been delayed in printing and will appear later.

AIYANGAR (S. Krishnaswami). Manimēkhali in its Historical Setting. 8vo, pp. xvi + 235. *London*, 1928. 7s. 6d. 3f

A poem included among the five great Kāvyas of Tamil literature.

AVALON (A.). The Great Liberation. (Mahanirvana Tantra.) Second edition. Translated from the Sanskrit, with a Commentary. Roy. 8vo, pp. 479. *London*. £1 4s.

CATALOGUE of Sanskrit and Prakrit Manuscripts in the Central Provinces and Berar. By Rai Bahadur Hiralal. 1926. (Issued 1928.) 5s. 3d.

MOOKERJI (B.). Rasa-Jala-Nidhi: or, Ocean of Chemistry and Alchemy. Vol. II. Sanskrit Text, with English Translation on same page. Cr. 8vo, pp. 296. *London*. 15s.

SASTRI (S. K.). A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. Vol. XXVI, Supplemental. *India and London*. 1927. (Issued 1928.) 5s.

SILPA-SASTRAM. In Sanskrit. Edited with introduction, notes, and English translation, by P. N. Bose. (Punjab Oriental Series.) 4s. 6d.

SINGH (PURAN). Seven Baskets of Prose Poems. Foreword by G. Goodwin. Cr. 8vo, pp. xv + 170. *London*, 1928. 5s.

Translations from the Tamil.

WINTERNITZ (N.). A History of Indian Literature. (Translated from the German.) Vol. I: Introduction, Veda, National Epics, Puranas and Tantras. Roy. 8vo, pp. xx + 634. *Calcutta* and *London*, 1927. 19s.

BRAYNE (F. L.). Village Uplift In India. With a Foreword by H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey. Cr. 8vo, pp. v + 211. *Allahabad*. 3s. 9d. 3g

GANGULEE (N. N.). Problems of Rural India. Roy. 8vo, pp. 155. *Calcutta*.

HOWARD (ALBERT) and HOWARD (GABRIELLE L. C.). The Development of Indian Agriculture. (India of To-day Series, Vol. VIII.) Cr. 8vo, pp. viii + 98. 6 *illus.* and 5 *tables*. *London*, 1927. 3s. 6d.

NATARAJAN (K.). Miss Mayo's *Mother India*, a Rejoinder. Third edition. 18mo, swd. *Bombay* and *London*. 1s. 6d.

KNOWLES (LIEUT.-COL. R.). *Indian Medical Gazette* Chart of the Poisonous Snakes in India. Sewed. *Bombay* and *London*. 8s. 4d. 3h

MORDECAI (M.). India Dream Lands. Cheap edition. 8vo, pp. 409. *London*. 7s. 6d.

THE INDIA MATERIA MEDICA. Edited by K. M. Nadkarni. Cr. 8vo, pp. xviii + 1142 + lxxxviii. *Bombay*. *Rs.* 11.

FORTHCOMING.

3 BHAGAVAD GITA (THE). Translation from the Sanskrit with an Introduction, Argument and Commentary by W. D. Hill. *London.* 15s.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA. Vol. III. By Sir Wolseley Haig.

FRENCH (J. C.). The Art of the Pal Empire of Bengal. F'cap. 4to. 32 *plates.* 18s.

HUNTER (I. F. K.). The Story of India. Demy 8vo. 8s. 6d.

URQUHART (W. S.). The Vedānta and Modern Thought. (Religious Quest of India Series.) *London.* 12s. 6d.

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4. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET AND MONGOLIA.

LAMB (HAROLD). Genghis Khan: Emperor of all Men. 8vo, pp. 287. 13 *illus. Thornton Butterworth. London.* 10s. 6d.

This may not be a book for scholars, but it is essentially readable and a book well worthy to be read. Mr. Harold Lamb has for some time been interested in the Mongols, and his stories about them which have, for some years, been appearing in an American magazine, are among the most interesting stories of adventure we have ever read. Now he has given us an unpretentious life of his hero, with all the charm of a good writer of fiction.

About one-third of the book is taken up by notes upon such subjects as the following: The Massacres; Prester John of Asia; the Laws of Genghis Khan; the Numerical Strength of the Mongol Horde; The Mongol Plan of Invasion; What Europe thought of the Mongols; Ye Liu Chutsai, Sage of Cathay; the Grandson of Genghis Khan in the Holy Land. These notes are hardly critical. A short bibliography concludes the book.

LE COQ (A. VON). Von Land und Leuten in Ost-Turkestan: die vierte deutsche Turfan-Expedition. 8vo, pp. vii + 183. 48 *plates*, 5 *maps* and 156 *text-illus. J. C. Hinrichs. Leipzig. M.* 10 (Bound, *M.* 12).

Those who had the privilege of hearing the delightful lectures given in London last year by Dr. von Le Coq will welcome this book, which contains many of the pictures which the author used as lantern slides, while the book itself will serve as a reminder of the subjects upon which he spoke. Dr. von Le Coq's book is in every way as interesting as any of the books of travel which are so fashionable nowadays, while it has the supreme advantage of having been written by a careful and systematic archaeologist, who does not jump too easily to conclusions, and whose results are of the highest importance to the student of Central Asian civilizations. *Land und Leuten in Ost-Turkestan* cannot, of course, take the place of the magnificent work in five sections, wherein the important discoveries of this expedition were presented in truly superb style by the publishing house of Herr Dietrich Reimer, but it will appeal to a much wider, if a less fortunate, circle of readers. It sums up in a very interesting way the main conclusions at which Dr. von Le Coq and his companion arrived. The final chapter deals with the various cultural influences of which traces were found by the expedition, from the Bronze Culture of the Scythian migrants north of T'ien Shan, the Hellenistic influences due to Alexander's invasion of India, the spread of Buddhism towards the East, to the pressure of the Mongols in almost all directions. One point Dr. von Le Coq claims to have definitely cleared up: "China mit der Religion des Buddhismus im reichsten Masse fremde Elemente aufgenommen hat;

mit der Religion kam nämlich die buddhistische Kunst, und diese Kunst geht auf hellenistische Ursprünge zurück." 4

The book is very richly illustrated.

BARTHOLD (W.). Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion. Second edition. Translated from the original Russian and revised by the Author with the assistance of H. A. R. Gibb, M.A. Roy. 8vo, pp. xix + 513. *London.* £1 5s. 4b

E. J. W. Gibb Memorial, New Series, V.

BERKEY (C. P.) AND MORRIS (F. K.). Geology of Mongolia. 4to pp. xxxii + 475. 44 *plates,* 161 *illustrations* in the text. New York and London. £2 2s.

This is the second volume—the first actually to appear—of the Final Reports of the Central Asiatic Expeditions of the American Museum of National History. The first expedition was to Fukien and Yunnan in 1916–17, the second, to Mongolia in 1919, the third in three field seasons, also to Mongolia.

Three further volumes of the Reports are in active preparation, Vol. I, a general narrative by Roy Chapman Andrews; Vol. III, which will contain a continuation of *Geology of Mongolia,* and also Topographic maps, Kalgan to Orok Nor; and Vol. IV, "Permian of Mongolia," including "The Permian Fauna of the Jisu Honguer Limestone of Mongolia", by A. W. Grabau.

Vols VI to XII are to be devoted to Botany, Geology, Palæontology, Archæology, Ichthyology, Herpetology, and Mammalogy.

HUC AND GABET (FATHERS). Travels in Tartary, Tibet and China, 1844–1846. Translated by William Hazlitt. Edited with an Introduction by Professor Paul Pelliot. 2 vols. Demy 8vo, *buckram,* pp. xlix + 387, viii + 406. *Map* and *index. London.* £1 5s.

This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

VISSER (P. C.). Zwischen Karakorum und Hindukusch. Eine Reise nach dem unbekannten Herzen Asiens. 8vo, 57 *illus.* and 6 *maps. Leipzig. M.* 10.

REICHELT (H.). Die soghdischen Handschriftenreste des Britischen Museums in Umschrift u. mit Übers. hrsg. Vol. I: Buddhist Texts. 4to, pp. viii + 72. *Heidelberg. M.* 10. 4f

5. THE FAR EAST (CHINA, JAPAN, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, MALAYA, AND THE DUTCH INDIES).

GRANTHAM (A. E.). Hills of Blue: A Picture-roll of Chinese History from Far Beginnings to the Death of Ch'ien Lung, A.D. 1799. 8vo, pp. xi + 643. 19 *illus., map. Methuen. London,* 1927. £1 5s.

This book is really a remarkable achievement, though the student will probably be prejudiced against it when he reads upon the dust-cover the following startling announcement: "In this narrative China appears as a bloodstained chequer-board across which move a bewildering succession and alternation of figures—lofty ethical teachers, artists, poets . . . murderers and voluptuaries." After this long catalogue he will be alarmed to read that "the essential China does not change so much as it seems to be doing." Why must publishers use the dust-covers of their books after the manner of cheap-jacks advertising inferior wares? Mrs. Grantham herself, in a short preface, proceeds to disarm criticism.

"This book," she tells us, "is not meant for the learned. Let sinologues take warning and not waste their time upon it. Its object is to cut up the solid food of their erudition into the lighter sugar-coated pills more palatable to the general reader." She carries out her intention very effectively. The sources of Chinese history are often very dry bones indeed, but Mrs. Grantham has succeeded in making a very tasty soup out of them. She has produced a thoroughly enjoyable piece of reading, and since she calls it a "picture-roll of Chinese History" rather than a "history", the only criticism that one is justified in making is that her colours are rather glaring and that the brush has laid them on perhaps too heavily. There is too much of "the blood-stained chequer-board".

The style is lively, almost flippant. Telling us of Liu Yü's practical jokes, she describes his unfortunate experiment upon Hsiao Tao-Ch'êng as follows: "Finding him resting in his camp during the heat of summer noon in the complete lack of costume suitable to the temperature, he had him pulled off the couch, painted a target on his belly, and shot at it with arrows, roaring with laughter when he hit the bulls'-eye. The arrows were blunt, but Hsiao Tao-Ch'êng, fearing they might be sharp next time the Imperial scapegrace took it into his head to try target practice on elderly generals, got him quietly murdered." We hope we shall not be accused of lacking a sense of humour if we suggest that accounts of this sort of thing, repeated too often, do not make a history.

One of the most interesting figures in Chinese history is Wang An-shih. Mrs. Grantham treats him in a very cavalier fashion. "Opposition and contradiction, however reasonable, roused his fury. Was it not the height of impudence to differ from him who must be an all-round expert since he could boast of having read treatises on every conceivable subject, even including needlework! . . . Without a trace of humility or doubt he wrote as he thought and read, at a frothy, wild, torrential rate, his brush just flying over the paper." This is becoming perilously like fiction, and her account of his economic proposals can hardly be taken more seriously.

We said that Mrs. Grantham had made a very tasty soup from the dry bones of Chinese history. It is unfortunate that, in the process, she has thought it necessary to put in too highly flavoured a seasoning. The unregenerate will enjoy the book.

HACKMANN (H.). Chinesische Philosophie. 8vo, pp. 406. 1 *illus.* *E. Reinhardt. Munich*, 1927. *M.* 9.

This volume finds a place in the series *Geschichte der Philosophie in Einzeldarstellungen*. For its size—it is an extremely convenient and handy volume—Professor Hackmann's book contains an extraordinary amount of useful information. He does not lose sight of the extraordinary difficulties which a presentation of Chinese philosophy to European readers must necessarily offer. He warns the reader that the absence of a logical system, or at least of a logical system as we understand that term in the West, renders the following of philosophical arguments in Chinese very difficult to one who has received his mental training in the West. It is inevitable, therefore, that even so clear an exposition as that of Dr. Hackmann can only give an inadequate idea of the course of Chinese philosophy through the centuries.

The book is divided into four sections, corresponding to the following four periods: (I) Philosophie in freier Bewegung; (II) Die Erstarrung der Philosophie; (III) Der Buddhismus als Chinesische Philosophie; (IV) Der Sung—Konfuzianismus und der Neuzeit.

In a very interesting, but perhaps inconclusive introduction, the author compares the attitude adopted towards metaphysical problems by Chinese

philosophers and the Chinese people generally with that of the West. He also refers to the influence of the peculiar nature of the Chinese language upon the development of thought. But a tremendous amount of work still remains to be done before any conclusions can be reached upon this very difficult point. 5

Dr. Hackmann's style is clear and free from technicalities, and we can think of no book better fitted to give a general idea of the subject.

MEADE (G. Willoughby). Chinese Ghouls and Goblins. 8vo, pp. xv + 432. 16 *illus. Constable. London.* £1 4s.

In this book Mr. Meade tells us that he attempts "to interest the general reader in some of the folk-tales—particularly those of the 'uncanny' type—in which China is so rich; and to outline, as briefly and clearly as possible, the beliefs which appear to underlie them." This, then, is a popular book.

The general reader, to whom the author appeals, will be grateful for a very interesting and representative collection of Chinese legends and stories. They range over the immense field of Chinese folk-lore. Mr. Meade's chapter headings may be quoted to show how very extensive this field is: "What is the Chinese idea of the 'soul'"; "Good Spirits and Bad"; "Popular Taoism"; "Chinese Buddhism of To-day"; "Man and Animals"; "Dragons and Monsters"; "Divination and Magic"; "Ancestor Worship"; "Vampires"; "The Spirit of Inanimate Objects"; "Feng Shui"; "'Foreign Devils'"; "Points of Contact between Chinese and Other Folk-Mythologies"; and so on. "For the material itself," the author tells us, "I am indebted to the labour of others." He has certainly arranged and set it out attractively. But in his endeavour to "outline . . . the beliefs which appear to underlie" the stories, there is perhaps some danger that the "general reader" may be misled. There has always been more in Christianity, either Catholic or Protestant, than one would discover from a study of the superstitions of the Middle Ages, or the burning of witches in Puritan England, and, though doubtless Mr. Meade would be the last to desire it, the impression of Taoism and Buddhism which the reader will secure from this book will be dangerously incomplete. If the book were presented to us simply as a collection of stories, there would be no need to remark upon this point, but the author tells us that his aim is to encourage those who have not studied the religion, art, or literature of the Chinese, to become better acquainted with the "outlook of an industrious, gifted, and long-suffering people."

Surely, to include Bram Stoker's sensational novel *Dracula* in a short bibliography of only twenty-seven books, with Sir John Davis's *China*, and Dr. Bruce's *Chu Hsi and His Masters* is astonishing. It is regrettable that the author should not have thought it necessary to make his transliterations of Chinese words uniform.

The book is charmingly printed and produced. The cover, especially, is very attractive.

MONET (P.). Entre Deux Feux: Français et Annamites. Cr. 8vo, pp. 424. *Rieder. Paris. Fr.* 30.

In this long book—it contains more than 150,000 words—M. Paul Monet continues his examination of the situation in French Indo-China. Since the appearance of *Français et Annamites*, two years ago, he has revisited the country, and, apparently, found things worse than they were before. He gives us in this volume a series of long letters and reports, and a number of addresses delivered on various occasions. At the beginning of the book he sets out a short extract from the body of it, in which he compares himself to an "apostle (or a fool), who exposes himself in the 'No Man's Land' between two lines of enemy trenches,

with an olive branch in his hand, exhorting both sides to come out of their dug-outs and make friends."

M. Monet, whose purpose was to effect a *modus vivendi* between the nationalist elements in Indo-China and the French administration, seems to have received blows, indeed kicks, from both sides. They rankle, and his work suffers to some extent from the resentment which he is unable to hide. For example, "All these vampires," he says, speaking of the lesser native functionaries, "betray their country cynically and continually. . . . No longer does the blood of the people course freely and generously through the body of the nation to give it life . . . *il s'épend constamment au dehors et s'y corrompt en répandant une odeur infecte par les mille plaies honteuses dont ce malheureux corps est tout ulcéré. . . .*"

To an Annamite for whose co-operation he had hoped, he says: "Vous êtes un faux patriote et un mauvais Annamite. Vous trahissez votre pays en feignant de le défendre pour servir vos vilaines petites combinaisons personnelles. . . . Je vous démasquerai, vous et vos acolytes, devant la France, comme je vous démasque ici en ce moment." This sort of thing makes us suspect that tact is not M. Monet's strongest point.

In spite of the disconnected, almost incoherent character of *Entre Deux Feux*, the reader who is interested in the vital problem of the relations between the European colonizing powers and their native subjects will find much in the book to interest him. M. Monet does not share the illusions either of those who still believe in European prestige in the East, or of those who welcome the irrational vapourings of an undigested nationalism, as though this represented the true spirit of the East to-day.

MORDEN (WILLIAM J.). Across Asia's Snows and Deserts. Lge. 8vo, pp. xiv + 415. 65 *illus.* and *maps*. *Putnam. New York* and *London*. £1 1s.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, in his short introduction to this book, says it is "a record of unflinching courage and great endurance; a record of tact and diplomacy without which courage alone would have been of no avail". And, speaking of the explorers: "They have made one of the great journeys of Central Asia a journey of which we, as Americans, may well be proud."

In these days of the mass production of travel books, this record of a genuine explorer's heroic journey is tremendously refreshing. It is written simply, at times almost naively, but its interest never flags, and one never feels, when reading it, the temptation to wonder whether the writer has not made the most of his experiences for the benefit of the reader.

Some years ago the Roosevelt brothers collected for the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago a fine set of *Ovis Poli*. Morden, and his companion, J. L. Clark, of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, wished to do the same for the New York Museum. It was arranged that they should work in conjunction with a Central Asiatic expedition under Roy Chapman Andrews. The latter was to start from Peking, while Morden started from the Himalayas, and they would endeavour to fill "the zoological gap" in the unexplored region between the Himalaya and Chinese Turkestan. They fixed a meeting place at Hami for 1st of September, 1926.

Mr. Morden tells us that he had formed the opinion that herds of *Ovis Poli*, admittedly becoming rarer and rarer on the Chinese side of the Pamirs, might exist in greater numbers on the Russian side. No scientific expedition had been sent there for many years. So he arranged to set off from Kashmir, over the Himalaya and Karakoram ranges to the Russian Pamirs. Thence they were to make for the T'ien Shan range.

and over the Gobi desert to meet Andrews. At the outset things went extremely well. In the Russian Pamirs they secured a magnificent collection of the *Ovis Poli*, and some excellent films. In the T'ien Shan they added ibex, roe-deer, and gazelle. Then, south of the Altai mountains, just after leaving Kuchengtze, came their most startling adventure. They were captured by Mongols, bound and tortured, and indeed expected every moment to be their last. Finally, they were set free, and made their way to the Trans-Siberian railway, where, after some difficulty, they entrained for Peking.

We wish that we could make some quotations from this delightful book, but it would be difficult to know where to stop. The talismanic virtues of Senator Borah's letter of introduction are worthy of relation, but we must leave the reader to discover them for himself. We are not surprised that Mr. Morden thinks a reproduction of that letter worthy of a place among the magnificent photographs with which the book is illustrated.

MURASAKI (THE LADY). Blue Trousers: being the Fourth Part of *The Tale of Genji*. Translated by Arthur Waley. 8vo, pp. 333. *Allen and Unwin. London.* 10s. 6d.

In this, the fourth part of *The Tale of Genji*, the Lady Murasaki's story is continued so far as the Prince's death. We find it difficult, as other reviewers have done before us, to find words which can adequately express our delight in the delicate sophistication of this exquisite novel. It produces upon one reviewer, at least, the effect of a masterpiece of music which removes us from the commonplaceness of everyday existence and transports us to another world. Not that the world to which it takes us, except for the accident of civilization, is so alien to us, but it is pleasantly remote, and restful in its remoteness. In some respects, indeed, it seems near enough. When, in the chapter headed "The Spray of Plum-blossom", Genji speaks to his son, we seem to hear familiar advice given in a tone familiar to ourselves. He is warning his son about the conduct of a love affair. "It is at just such a moment in life that one makes the most far-reaching and irreparable mistakes; for it is then that passion is at its strongest, while the checks and restraints, that in middle age inevitably protect us against the wilder forms of folly, have not yet come into play. To suggest that you need advice on this subject is in no way derogatory to your intelligence; for in their relations with women, people who show the utmost good sense in other matters seem constantly to get into the most inextricable mess. One of the difficulties is that we tend to be attracted precisely by those people with whom it is most impossible that we should be permanently connected." He goes on at some length, just as our own fathers would do, and doubtless have done. And the son considers his father's advice "the most gratuitous piece of folly imaginable. Let them . . . at least refrain from insulting his love by veiling such senseless propositions under the cloak of kindness."

Then there is a delightfully worldly passage in which the authoress says: "An inexperienced girl cannot afford to doubt—that privilege is reserved for those with whom love has become a familiar distraction." Mr. Waley's translation is admirable. He is the one person in the world, we imagine, who is capable of reproducting the delicacy of the orginal, and we have little doubt that he has done so. Indeed, one notice of the book which we have seen—and it comes from Japan—says: "It would appear the original has lost nothing in translation—indeed, perhaps it has gained in its transfer into Mr. Waley's charming and exquisite English." But Mr. Waley has done more. He has set a new standard of excellence in the translation of oriental literature which his successors will find it difficult to attain, and he has placed all lovers of literature

under an obligation which future generations will appreciate even more clearly than the present.

KATŌ (G.) and HOSHINO (H.). Kogoshūi: Gleanings from Ancient Stories. Translated with an Introduction and Notes by G. K. and H. H. 3rd, enlarged, edition. 8vo, pp. 126. 4 *plates*. *Meiji Society of Japan. Tokyo*, 1926. 7s.

Of all the ancient Japanese writings which throw light upon the early history of the Shintō religion, the *Kogoshūi* is one of the most interesting. It was written at the very beginning of the ninth century by Imbe-no-Hironari as a protest to the Emperor Heijo against the usurpation by the Naketomi family of prerogatives which the Imbe family claimed upon equal terms. The protest is summed up in eleven complaints, which are preceded by a kind of historical introduction of considerable interest to the student of early Japanese traditions.

The editors preface their translation of the text with an examination of the existing sources and a study of the historical value of the material. They follow it by a number of important critical notes, together with a bibliography of MSS. and printed editions, and of the commentaries written upon the work.

The illustrations reproduce pages from the two oldest MSS. of the Kogoshūi extant.

KATŌ (G.). A Study of Shintō, the Religion of the Japanese Nation. 8vo, pp. 255. 10 *illus*. *Meiji Society of Japan. Tokyo*, 1926. 9s.

The *Meiji-Seitoku-Kinen-Gakkai*, which was instituted for the purpose of furthering a knowledge of Japanese civilization and culture among other peoples, has performed a very useful service by the publication of this comprehensive study of Shintō. Dr. Katō, in his preface, suggests that Western scholars who have previously dealt with the subject have treated Shintō rather from an archæological point of view than as a living force in Japanese culture. "Its ethico-intellectualistic aspect," he says, "is seldom set forth with adequate thoroughness." He himself "endeavours to make a genetic or historical study of Shintō from a scientific point of view, desiring thereby to illustrate the higher aspects of the religion to a degree hitherto left unattempted by Occidental students of the Orient".

We cannot, for lack of space, deal at any length with this important book. After an introduction, the first part treats of Shintō in the stage of nature religion, tracing elements of animism and pre-animism, fetichism, phallicism, ancestor worship, and totemism. In a second section, the polytheistic aspect of Shintō is considered. Then, after a discussion of ancient Shintō practices, the development of moral and intellectual elements into a definite national system is dealt with, and this, in our opinion, is perhaps the most important section of the book. A very full bibliography, both of Japanese and foreign books, will be useful to the student.

We hope that the Meiji Society will continue and extend its activities. Its work is badly needed, and will become even more valuable as time goes on. European students will welcome with gratitude such publications as this.

RATAY (J. P.). Current Chinese: A translation of the *Shih Yung Hsin Chung Hua Yü*, with a glossary of terms and phrases. 8vo. Vol. I: Chinese Text, pp. 237. Vol. II: Translation and Glossary, pp. 295. *Kegan Paul. London*. £1 10s.

The compiler of this book, who is Assistant Military Attaché at the American Legation, Peking, says in his preface that his work is intended "to enable the foreigner in China to acquire a general knowledge of

the practical, everydayl anguage, as it is spoken at the present time". For some reason a tradition has come to be established that the proper way to learn the Chinese language is to work through a conversation manual, with the assistance of a Chinese teacher. This is exasperating, to say the least, to the student who would learn Chinese, simply because he wishes to *read* Chinese. We speak of the Colloquial language. Further, the Chinese text given in such manuals of conversation is often such as to make a Chinese smile, while the banality of the subject-matter is appalling. The compilers of these works seem to ignore the Chinese newspapers—perhaps they cannot read them—and the fact that telephone exchanges exist in China.

Captain Ratay's work is a very great improvement upon anything of the sort that has yet been published. It, too, is primarily intended as a book which the student should take with him to China. It presupposes an acquaintance with the sounds of Chinese, and the strange makeshift that serves as our standard transcription of them. It gives no notes and has no vocabulary. Yet, even here in England, with the aid of one of our apologies for a grammar and with a dictionary, the intelligent student will be able to make more progress with this book than with any other we can think of. He will at least be learning Chinese.

The glossary of current Chinese is perhaps the most valuable feature of the book, which is exceptionally well produced. The Chinese type is very clear.

SIREN (OSWALD). Chinese Paintings in American Collections. (*Annales du Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque d'Art*, Nouvelle Série, Parts II and III.) Fol. Part II, pp. 41–52, *plates* 41–80. Part III, pp. 53–66, *plates* 81–120. *Van Oest. Paris. Fr.* 1,000 (the complete work).

It is difficult to know what to say about this excellent work, except that it will be indispensable to every library which has a section devoted to Chinese Art. In the first number of ASIATICA we gave a short notice of the first part of the work, which is to be completed during the present year in five parts. Needless to say these wonderful reproductions of the Chinese paintings distributed in American collections will be invaluable to those students who are unable to see the originals, and in several cases these originals have been specially photographed for this work.

Professor Siren gives us short notes upon each picture, with the traditional attributions of the works, the present officially accepted attributions, comments that have been made upon them in the catalogues of the collections in which they are preserved, and critical remarks by Professor Siren himself.

Part II contains some extremely interesting and important paintings of the Sung Dynasty. Plates 44–6 are taken from a monochrome scroll by Ch'ên Jung, representing dragons appearing through clouds and waves. Of this scroll Professor Siren remarks: "It is one of the most remarkable and complete masterpieces of monochrome ink-painting known to us from the end of the Sung period." Some important Buddhist paintings are also reproduced in this part, notably nine of the set of a hundred paintings, representing the 500 Arhats, from the Daitokuji Treasury at Kyoto. Some of these, with the wonderful set of the Sixteen Arhats—one of which is reproduced in plate 79—are now in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston. Professor Siren says of this set of the Sixteen Arhats, by Lu Hsin-chung, that "it is one of the most important groups of Buddhist paintings from the Sung period still remaining."

The paintings of Part III, also attributed mainly to the Sung dynasty, are not of the same importance, but some of them are interesting, as for example the four reproduced in plates 101–104, attributed to Lu Hsin-chung, from a series representing the Ten Kings of Hell.

5. With the name of Van Oest upon the title-page, it is hardly necessary to remark that the reproductions are excellent. We may perhaps note an announcement by the publishers that the price of the work will be raised to £10 10s. after publication of the fifth part. The present subscription price is £1 15s. for each part, payable upon receipt, and binding for the whole series.

WITTE (J.). Japan zwischen zwei Kulturen. 8vo, pp. xii + 505. *J. C. Hinrichs. Leipzig. M.* 19.50.

When one considers the extraordinary significance of Japan's development during the past fifty or sixty years it seems astonishing that so little has been done to analyse and explain the workings of the psychological and social factors that have accompanied the immense changes made. We have many books upon Japan, some of them very charming, but very few which throw real illumination upon the processes of transformation that are taking place. Dr. Witte's book does not go very far in this direction, but it will certainly provide the general reader with a great deal of useful information.

"The purpose of the book," the author tells us in his preface, "is to deal with the spiritual problem of present day Japan, and its importance not only for the future of Japan but of the whole world. For to-day such great changes cannot take place, even in the Far East, without their producing an effect upon the life of humanity as a whole."

There are many points in Dr. Witte's book which we should like to discuss, and, sometimes, to controvert, but space will not allow this, and it will, perhaps, be more useful to the reader if we confine ourselves to explaining the arrangement of its subject-matter. In his first section the author gives a summary account of the development of Japan from the earliest period to the present day. Then he contrasts the forms and the character of the traditional Japanese life with that of to-day. In the third section he discusses the problems of adaptation and adjustment which have inevitably arisen as results of the imposition of new conditions of life, economic and political. The titles of some of his chapters must suffice to show the interest of some of the subjects the author has chosen. We may take for example: "National Defence and the Modern Spirit"; "The Struggle for the Franchise"; "Modern Youth in Japan"; "The Old Family in the Present Day"; "The Problem of Japanese Writing, and the Feminist Movement."

More than half the book is devoted to *Religions in the Present-day Life of Japan.* This is more easily understood when we remember that the author himself is a theologian. He tells us that in Japan the religious problem is fundamental. He deals with Shinto in hardly more than twenty-five pages, which seems hardly adequate. Buddhism has a hundred pages, and the remainder of the book, about a quarter of the whole, is devoted to a history of Christianity in Japan, and its relationship to the old religions of the country. Though one may not always agree with the author, his views are always interesting and often enlightening.

In a final note Dr. Witte concludes that Japanese life, however greatly it may be influenced and shaped by Western ideas, will never entirely lose its own essential characteristics. He thinks that the island position of Japan and its long history have too deeply imbedded the old principles in its people, and that while the force of circumstances may compel the adoption of a form of western civilization, it will still be "a western culture with a strongly Japanese note in every department of life". Beyond this statement Dr. Witte, wisely, does not attempt to prophesy

5a HEPP (M.). L'Immense Indo-Chine. 8vo, pp. 320. *Map. Paris. Fr.* 12.

BRYAN (J. INGRAM). Japanese All. 8vo, pp. 250 + Index. *London.* 6s. 5b
A volume of essays touching upon almost every aspect of Japanese life.

FOX (DOROTHY). My Nightmare Journey. Demy 8vo, pp. xii + 128. *London.* 7s. 6d.
Notes on a journey from Yünnanfu to Chengtu.

HANDBUCH FÜR DAS SÜDCHINESISCHE MEER. 2nd ed. 8vo, pp. xvi + 651. 192 *illus.* in the text, and 10 *plates. Berlin. M.* 10.
A book for navigators.

LINDEN (C. v. d.) and WYTEMA (M. S.). Met H.M. KXIII naar Nederlandsch-Indië. En onderzeeboottocht van mer van 20,000 zeemijlen. 8vo. *Illus. Amsterdam. Fl.* 5.25.

LOTI (Pierre). Japan. Translated by L. Ensor. 8vo, pp. 336. 200 *illus.* by Rossi and Myrbach. *London.* 6s.

SCHURHAMMER (G.). Das Kirchliche Sprachproblem in Japanischen Jesuitenmission des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts. Ein Stück Ritenfrage in Japan. 8vo. *Tokyo,* 1927. *Paper covers* 9s., *cloth* 12s.
Bd. 23 der *Mitt. d. Deut. Ges. für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.*

SCRIVENOR (J. B.). The Geology of Malayan Ore-Deposits. 8vo. *Illus. London.* 16s.

STEVENSON (P. H.). The Chinese-Tibetan Borderland and Its Peoples. (*Bulletin of Peking Survey of Natural History.*) Roy 8vo, swd., pp. 31. *Peking.* 3s. 6d.

HENTZE (C.). Les Figurines de la Céramique Funéraire : Matériaux pour l'étude des croyances et du folklore de la Chine ancienne. 2 vols. Vol. I : Text ; pp. v + vi + 105. Vol. II : Plates ; 114 *plates.* 4to. *Hellerau. M.* 140. 5c

HENTZE (C.). Chinese Tomb Figures : A Study on the Beliefs and Folklore of Ancient China. Foreword by W. P. Yetts. Roy. 4to, pp. 118. 176 *illus.* on 114 *plates. London.* £7.
Edition limited to 300 copies.

TOMKINSON (L.). The Social Teachings of Meh Tse. 8vo, pp. 183. *Tokyo* and *London.* 1927. 8s. 5d
Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 2nd ser., Vol. IV.

FULTON (F. C.). Chinese-English Mandarin Phrase-Book (Peking Dialect). Cr. 8vo, pp. 359. *Shanghai.* 12s. 6d. 5e

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Reprinted from the *Mitt. d. Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen,* Vol. XXX.

BRÜGGMAN (H.). Die Geschichte einer vollkommenen Liebe (Hao-Kiu-Tschoan). Translated into German by H. Brüggman. 8vo, pp. viii + 306. *Bale,* 1927. *M.* 5.50. 5f
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HSUNTZE, THE WORKS OF. Translated from the Chinese, with notes by Homer H. Dubs. Cr. 8vo, pp. 336. *London.* £1 4s.

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TA HIO, THE GREAT LEARNING. Newly rendered into the American Language by Ezra Pound. 8vo. *Washington.* 65 *cts.*
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5h BIBLIOGRAPHY. Das Buch in China und das Buch über China. 8vo, pp. xiii + 152 leaves in Chinese style. *Frankfort. M.* 3.
Published on the occasion of the exhibition arranged jointly by the China Institute and the Prussian State Library.

GIST GEE (N.) and WU (C. F.). Chinese Fresh Water Sponges. (*Bulletin of Peking Survey of Natural History.*) Roy. 8vo, swd., pp. 14. 4 *plates. Peking.* 2s.

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This is by no means a book describing the adventures of a pioneer in the wilds of Abyssinnia. M. D'Esme and his party travelled *de luxe*, so far as it is possible to travel *de luxe* in a country which has not yet been blessed with all the questionable advantages of European civilization. But though M. D'Esme's book may not be thrilling, it contains many interesting passages. He has the capacity for vivid description in which French writers excel. This is his picture of Addis Adeba, as it seems to the arriving traveller: "Ici, le chemin de fer et l'automobile et, rangés contre eux, se mêlant à eux, l'âne, le mulet, le chameau; quelques instants plus tard, le long de l'avenue qui monte de la gare jusqu'à notre hôtel, nous apercevrons un camion dépassant une longue ligne de dromadaires lourdement chargés; nous verrons un haut baron d'Éthiopie, penché à la portière, d'une somptueuse limousine, saluer uue grande dame emmitouflée jusqu'au frônt d'étoffes blanches et trottant sur son mulet qu'escortent quelques hommes d'armes, fusil à l'épaule et cartouchière à la taille; des terrassiers maniant en cadence de primitifs pilons de bois dont ils concassent le macadam de l'avenue, s'écarteront pour laisser passer un rouleau compresseur, sorti des plus modernes ateliers d'Europe."

M. D'Esme is not without an occasional spark of malice, as for example when he describes his reception by Ras Makonnen. This was also attended by the American Consul at Aden, who first appropriated for himself the royal motor car which had been sent for all the guests. Later, "incrusté sur sa chaise, (il) nous salue tous indifférement, femmes ou hommes, d'un très américain 'How are you?' accompagné d'un condescendant petit signe de tête."

6b BAUM (James E.). Savage Abyssinia. 8vo, pp. 292. *Illus. London.* 12s. 6d.

BUONAIUTI (E.). Il Christianesimo nell' Africa Romana. *Bari. Lire* 40.

GRAY (Frank). My Two African Journeys. 8vo, pp. 288. 41 *illus.* and 2 *maps. London.* 15s.

IBN FADL ALLAH AL 'OMARÎ. Masâlik el-Absâr Fi Mamâlik el-Amsâr. Translated by Gaudefroy-Demombynes. Vol. I: L'Afrique, moins l'Egypte. 8vo, pp. lxviii 284. 5 *maps.* 1927. *Fr.* 100.

See Section 1.

IBN HAMMAD. Histoire des Rois 'Obaïdides (Les Califes fatimides). Éditée et traduite par M. Vonderheyden. 8vo, pp. xii + 100 + 64. *Paris,* 1927. *Fr.* 20.

The second part of Series III of *Textes rélatifs a l'histoire de l'Afrique du Nord.*

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VONDERHEYDEN (M.). La Berbérie Orientale sous la Dynastie des Benoû'l-Arlab (800–909). 4to, pp. 331. *Map. Paris,* 1927. *Fr.* 75.

6e RUSKIN (E. A. and L.). A Lomongo-English-French and English-Lomongo-Dictionary. 8vo, pp. 659. *London,* 1928. 21s.

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SMITH (E. W.). The Golden Stool. 12mo, pp. 344. *New York.* $1.50.

A study of the conflict of cultures in Africa.

6h DAMIDAUX (Capt. C.). Combats au Maroc (1925–1926). Pp. xiv + 144. 17 *sketches* and 8 *photographs. Paris. Fr.* 14.40.

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HERTZ (F.). Race and Civilization. (Translated by A. S. Levetus and W. Entz.) 8vo, pp. xii + 328. *Kegan Paul. London.* 18s.
The author of this book is an Austrian sociologist, and he sets out to controvert the theories of racial superiority of which H. S. Chamberlain, in Germany, and Lothrop Stoddard, in the United States, have been, perhaps, the principal and most violent exponents. Apparently, this problem (if it really is a problem) arouses in those who study it an irresistible impulse to violence in expression. Such violence, with a corresponding rashness, is not absent from Dr. Hertz's book. This makes it perhaps more entertaining to read, but is ill-inclined to produce conviction in the mind of a scientific reader.
Speaking of the disastrous consequences of racial conflict, Dr. Hertz tells us: "Undoubtedly this race madness is among the chief causes which led to the ghastly slaughter of the world war. It is a mistake to seek its origin mainly in economic factors. If the bankers, merchants, or industrials of the whole world, or their workers and clerks, had had to decide, the great war would not have broken out." Are we to understand from this that these classes are not afflicted by race hatred? If they are not, who is? The sentence also implies that the decision of bankers and "industrials", workers and clerks, is an economic factor, but surely, in this sense, it is not.
Dr. Hertz covers a great deal of ground. He divides his book into fourteen main sections with the following titles: Race Hatred and Theories of Race; The Physical Differences between the Races of Mankind in Relation to their Mental Life; Race and Psychology; Race and Language in History; Nordics, Aryans, and Other Elements in Europe; The Problem of Race Mixing; Race Mingling and Decay of Nations; The Modern Race Theories; Religious Life of the Aryans and Semites; Aryan and Semitic Civilization; On Racial Capacity for Progress; On the Alleged "Racial Character" of the Teutons; General Preconditions for Cultural Progress, and Psychology and Ethics of the Race Theories." With a field so large as this, the absence of an index is incomprehensible.
We cannot think that Dr. Hertz has been well served by his translators. "My book," he is made to say in the Preface, "has also been objected to as exaggerating the influence of environment, but I do not at all think that environment is all powerful, nor do I emphasize hereditary transmission of acquired characteristics." This is a very clumsy sentence.

BRYK (FELIX). Neger-Eros: Ethnologische Studien über d. Sexualleben bei Negern. 8vo, pp. ix + 146. 85 *illus. Berlin*, 1928. *M.* 9.
With an introduction by Dr. Albert Moll.

FAHRENFORT (J. J.). Het hoogste wezen der primitieven: Studie over het "oermonotheïsme" bij enkele der laagste Volken. 8vo, pp. viii + 312. *Groningen*, 1927. *Fl.* 5.90.

FRAZER (Sir J. G.). Man, God, and Immortality. Thoughts on Human Progress. Passages chosen from the Writings of Sir James George Frazer. Revised and Edited by the Author. Demy 8vo, pp. xvi + 437. 15s.

STEINMETZ (S. R.). Ethnologische Studien zur ersten Entwicklung der Strafe. Nebst e. psych. Abh. über Grausamkeit u. Rachsucht. 2nd ed., 2 vols. 4to, pp. xlv + 478; viii + 407. *Groningen*. *Fl.* 22.50.

FORTHCOMING.

BROWN (Prof. G. B.). The Art of the Cave Dweller. A study of the earliest artistic activities of man. Demy 8vo, *illus*. *London*. Approx. 18s.

9. GENERAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES.

OBERMILLER (E.). Indices verborum Sanscrit-Tibetan and Tibetan-Sanscrit to the Nyāyabindu of Dharmakīrti and the Nyāyabindu tikā of Dharmottara. Compiled with a preface by Th. Stcherbatsky from the edition of the Sanscrit and Tibetan texts by Th. Stcherbatsky. I. Sanscrit-Tibetan index. 8vo, pp. iv + 123. Leningrad. *M.* 13.20.

Bibliotheca Buddhica, No. 24.

OLDENBURG (Dr. Hermann). Buddha, his life, his doctrine, his order. Translated from the German by Wm. Hoey. Demy 8vo, cloth, pp. viii + 454. Reprint 1928. £1 5s.

A re-issue of a scarce book which first appeared in 1882.

FORTHCOMING.

GETTY (Alice). The Gods of Northern Buddhism. General Introduction translated from the French of J. Deniker. Second edition, revised. Demy 4to, 10 *plates in colour*, 54 *in black and white*, and about 250 pp. of text. *London*. £5 5s.

First published in 1914. New discoveries have necessitated considerable revision both in text and plates.

KORAN (The). Transl. by E. H. Palmer. Introduction by R. A. Nicholson. 2s.

World's Classics. The text is that of the *Sacred Books of the East*.

10. GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

INDOGERMANISCHE FORSCHUNGEN: Zeitschrift f. Indo-germanistik u. allgem. Sprachwissenschaft. Edited by F. Sommer and A. Debrunner in association with the *Indogermanische Gesellschaft*. Vol. XLVI (1928), Part I. 8vo, pp. 120. *Berlin*, 1928. *M.* 20.

WALDE (A.). Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen. Hrsg. u. bearb. von Julius Pokorny. Vol. I, Part I. 4to, pp. 162. *Berlin*. *M.* 15.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

MYTHOLOGIE ASIATIQUE ILLUSTRÉE. 4to, pp. x + 432. *Illus.*, 39 *plates hors texte* (of which 15 in colours). *Librairie de France. Paris.*

This splendidly produced book, with its hundreds of illustrations, deserves a longer notice than our space will allow us to give it. It is intended primarily for the general reader, and, at its price, is remarkably cheap. M. P.-L. Couchoud is the Editor. In his preface he insists that a *rapprochement* between Eastern and Western thought is an essential preliminary to the formation of a new humanism which shall embrace the whole world, and says: "Dans la voie très longue, très sinueuse qui nous élèvera lentement à la connaissance de l'Asie, l'étude de la mythologie est le premier degré, l'indispensable rudiment."

The book has been arranged according to what M. Couchoud calls the "provinces" of Eastern art. M. Clément Huart, in thirteen pages, sketches the mythology of Persia. M. J. Hackin, the Director of the Musée Guimet, devotes four pages to the Kafirs of Afghanistan, of whom little has been written. An excellent coloured plate showing a Kafir family, from a MS. belonging to Comte Philipon, illustrates this interesting section. Mlle Raymonde Linossier, also of the Musée Guimet, contributes the section upon Buddhist Mythology in India, dealing with the life of Buddha, the *Jatakas*, Buddhas and Bodhisattvas.

Then come sections appreciably longer. Brahmanic Mythology, by Mme de Wilman-Grabowska, lecturer at the Sorbonne, divided into subsections as follows: Vedic Mythology; the Mythology of Hinduism, and Vishnu and his Avatars. M. Hackin writes upon the Mythology of the Lamas, a most interesting section, illustrating it from the very rich Bacot Collection which is housed at the Musée Guimet. M. Marchal, the Keeper of the monuments at Angkor, contributes the section upon Indo-Chinese and Javanese Mythology, M. Hackin, again, that on Central Asia, and Professor Maspero, of the College de France, and M. Eliséev, late of Petrograd, those upon modern China and Japan respectively.

It will be seen that the work has been done by those most highly qualified to do it, and if, in some respects, the specialist in one or other of these branches is inclined to regret the slightness of one or two of the sections, the beginner or the general reader will be grateful for a work which in a single volume presents him with such an excellent general survey of a great, important, and interesting field.

The Librairie de France is to be congratulated upon the excellence with which the work has been produced.

SARTON (G.). Introduction to the History of Science. Vol. I: From Homer to Omar Khayyam. Large 8vo, pp. xl + 839. *The Carnegie Institution of Washington (London: Bailliere, Tindall and Cox).* 1927. £2 5s.

With the publication of this great volume Dr. Sarton has embarked upon what must be one of the most ambitious tasks ever approached by a single man. In years gone by it would probably have been called a "compendium", and we are not sure that this word would not be better suited to give a nature of its contents than that which has actually been adopted. The extent of Dr. Sarton's industry is amazing. He proposes in five or six volumes to give an account of the history of science, almost the history of scientific thought in every field, from its origins to the present day. In this volume he begins *The Dawn of Greek and Hebrew Knowledge* (the ninth and eighth centuries B.C.), and ends with *The Time of Omar Khayyam* (second half of the eleventh century).

In an introductory Chapter Dr. Sarton explains his purpose and his method of procedure. The procedure is comparatively simple. Each chapter of his work is devoted to a definite period, generally half a

11

century, which is headed by the name of the most outstanding figure in that period. It begins with a general sketch of the achievements of the period dealt with, and forms a kind of summary of what follows.

We can perhaps best give an example of the method employed, by taking one chapter at random. Chapter XXV is headed *The Time of Hsuan Tsang*. It begins with a *Survey of Science in the First Half of the Seventh Century*. This occupies four pages and is divided into ten sections, and summarizes the Religious Background; Philosophers and Patrons of Learning, in the Latin and Byzantine Worlds, in India, Japan and China; Chinese and Hindu Mathematics; Byzantine, Muslim, Chinese, and Japanese Astronomy; Chinese Geography; Byzantine, Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese Medicine; Byzantine, Persian, Chinese, and Japanese Historiography; Barbarian and Japanese Law; Arabic, Tibetan, and Chinese Philology; and ends with Final Remarks. Each section is then treated at length. We will take the VIIth as an example. Is is that upon medicine. It begins with the Byzantines, Theophilos Protospatharios, Stephanos of Athens, Aaron of Alexandria, Paulos Aegineta, John the Grammarian. In each case it summarizes in a few lines their particular contributions to knowledge, and is followed by a list of texts, and translations, with useful information about the editions, and then a list of authors who have written critically upon the scholar. Ch'ao Yuan-Fang is the Chinese doctor in this section. This is what is said about him: "Ch'ao Yuan-Fang (520, 13744, 3435). Flourished *c.* 605 to 609. Chinese Physician, author of a treatise on theoretical medicine, the Ping Yuan hou lun, written between 605 to 609, in 50 parts. It contains descriptions of seven kinds of genito-urinary troubles, of impetigo contagiosa, 'sand-lice,' scabies. Part 27 deals with hair diseases; part 28 with eye diseases; part 31 with tooth complaints; parts 39 to 42 with women's complaints; parts 34 to 44 with midwifery; parts 45–50 with children's diseases. Little reference to pulse."

It will be seen that the subject matter is compressed into the smallest possible space.

In a work of this nature it is inevitable that there should be occasional errors, and a certain number of omissions, but there cannot be the slightest question with regard to the usefulness of Dr. Sarton's book. It provides a source book which will henceforth be indispensable to the student of any of the branches of learning with which it deals. We trust that nothing may intervene to prevent its final completion.

DAWSON (C.). The Age of the Gods. A study in the origins of culture in Prehistoric Europe and the Ancient East. Demy 8vo, pp. 466. *Maps* and *illus*. *London*. 18s.

ETHERTON (Lt.-Col. P. T.). Adventures in Five Continents. Demy 8vo, pp. 320. *Illus*. *London*. 18s.

HARRISON (Mrs. M. E. B.). Asia Reborn. 8vo, pp. 398. *Maps*. *New York* and *London*. 15s.

An account of the East, discussing the results that have followed from the world war.

KIRTLAND (L. S.). Finding the Worth While in the Orient. Cr. 8vo, pp. xii + 462. *London*. 10s. 6d.

MASON (J. W. T.). The Creative East. 12mo, *boards*, pp. 144. *Wisdom of the East* Series. 1928. 3s. 6d.

RONALDSHAY (Rt. Hon. the Earl of). The Life of Lord Curzon. Being Authorized Biography of George Nathaniel, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. Vol. I. Roy. 8vo, pp. 318. 21s.

SAUNDERS (K.). The Gospel for Asia. A study of three religious masterpieces, Gita, Lotus, and Fourth Gospel. 8vo, pp. xv + 245. *London.* 10s. 6d. 11

TOUSSAINT (F.). Les Colombes des Minarets ; anthologie des plus voluptueuses poésies orientales. 16mo. *Paris.* *Fr.* 15.

The first volume of a new series : *Le Coffret du Joyaux.* An edition limited to 50 copies is sold at 80 *fr.*

TRAVELS OF FRAY SEBASTIEN MANRIQUE. 1629–43. A Translation of the Itinerario de las Missiones Orientales, with Introduction and Notes by Lieut.-Col. C. Eckford Luard. Assisted by Father H. Hosten. In 2 vols. Vol. I : Arakan. Med. 8vo, pp. lxvi + 450. *Hakluyt Society, London.* £1 17s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

VARTHEMA (Ludovici di). Itinerary in Southern Asia. Reprinted from the Hakluyt Society's edition of 1863. Limited to 975 copies. *London.* £1 5s.

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12. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

BULLETIN OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, MANCHESTER. Vol. XII, No. 1. Large 8vo, pp. 1–298. *Illus. Manchester University Press,* Jan., 1928. 2s. 6d.

The most interesting feature of the current number of the *Bulletin* is the reproduction, with a translation, and critical apparatus, of a manuscript, discovered in Kurdistan, by Dr. Mingana. It is an apology for Christianity, by the Nestorian patriarch, Timothy I, in the form of a theological discussion between the patriarch and the Caliph Mahdi, at Baghdad, in the year 781 or 782 A.D. Dr. Rendel Harris, in his introduction, refers to the astonishing degree of toleration and consideration for the other point of view which characterized both protagonists. The manuscript, from which the present text is taken, is preserved in the Monastery of Our Lady, and Dr. Mingana ascribes it to the thirteenth century. A copy of it, made by a priest in that monastery 30 years ago, which was collated with the original by Dr. Mingana, is given in facsimile.

The Rev. T. Fish writes upon the *Contemporary Cult of Kings of the Third Dynasty of Ur,* based upon evidence from the Cuneiform Tablets from Lagash, Umma, Ur, Drehem, and Nippur.

In an article by the editor, *Stepping-stones to the Art of Typography,* considerable attention is paid to the influence of the Chinese upon the development of printing, and the use of paper in the West. Speaking of the first Western missionaries to China, the author says : "It is at least significant that within the half century after they had laid down their work, religious prints began to appear in Europe."

EUROPE. Nos. 63 and 64. March and April. 8vo, each number *c.* pp. 152. *Rieder. Paris.* *Fr.* 5.50.

This excellent review, in spite of its name, frequently contains articles of other than European interest. In the March number Liang-Tsong-Tai contributes a translation of a short poem by Wang Wei, *Retour aux Apparences.* M. François Crucy begins an article upon Morocco, which is continued in the April number, and M. Félicien Challaye, an account of the proceedings at a summer school, held at Gland, dealing with colonial problems.

12 In the March number, too, Mme Henriette Roland-Holst describes what, in her opinion, are *Les Resultats du régime colonial en Indonésie*. Mme Roland-Holst accuses the Dutch government of bleeding her Indonesian possessions white, and contributing practically nothing in return. She tells us, for example, that illiteracy, under the Dutch administration, is increasing rather than decreasing, and makes a most embittered attack upon the Dutch administration.

CAHIERS DE L'ÉTOILE. No. I. Jan.–Feb.; No. II, Mar.–April. Large 8vo, pp. 1–112, and 113–240. *Paris.* 1928. Subscription (yearly) *Fr.* 42.

This new and excellently printed periodical is apparently published with the object of disseminating the outlook upon life which is associated with Krishnamurti. In their preliminary remarks the editors say, "The spiritual life is not limited by the so-called religious life; for the spirit is synthesis, and comprises the universality of things, matter itself being only a slackening of the spirit's movement. We deny all separation between spirit and matter, subjective and objective, the interior world and the exterior world. the religious life and the life of the world. In appearance these opposites seem to be mutually exclusive, but in reality they complete each other, and in that fact lies the secret of a new possibility of life."

Both numbers contain poems by Krishnamurti in English, with a parallel French translation. In No. I, M. Maurice Magre replies to the recent book of M. Massis, in an interesting article, *Défense de l'Orient*. In this he says, "The true God of the West is not Christ, but selfishness, pushed to its extreme limits, the desire for material enjoyment in all its forms, the unbridled love of money, the Syriac Mammon, which is spoken of in the Gospels as the contrary of God. The growth of the selfish instinct has favoured the development of purely intellectual faculties in Western races, at the expense of the spiritual and moral faculties. This selfish instinct, which is glorified with the name of individualism, has stimulated the spirit of conquest, created political institutions, inventions, and a mechanical development, which have allowed Western peoples to acquire a material superiority over others, and which they have made use of for purposes of conquest. This conquest is called civilization."

MUSLIM REVIEW, THE. A Quarterly chiefly devoted to Oriental Subjects. Vol. II, No. 2, Oct.–Dec. 1927. 8vo, pp. 79, 8 *plates* (2 *in colours*). *Calcutta.* (Annual Sub.) 9s.

This number of the *Muslim Review* contains a chapter from Dr. S. A Latif's monograph upon Ghalib, a short article on Islamic and Sanskrit literature by Mr. S. M. Das Gupta, and a long, well-illustrated and interesting article based upon the specimens of Muslim Calligraphy in the collection of Mr. Ajit Ghosh at Calcutta. In this article the author, Mr. M. Mahfuz-ul Haq, classifies the MSS. and the *Waslis* as follows: *Kufic, Bihar, Tumar, Naskh, Nasta'liq, Shafi'a.* and *Shikasta.* He gives us much interesting information, not only about the MSS. themselves, but also with regard to their writers.

ORIENTAL MAGAZINE. Vol. I, No. 4, Jan.–Feb., 1928. Small 4to, pp. 115–44. *H. G. Govil. New York.* 35c.

This expensive publication contains an article by Rabindranath Tagore entitled *A Cry for Peace*, a curious article by Dr. Fenton B. Turck on *Chinese Civilization and Western Science*, which refers to "Laotze—'the Aristotle of China'", and talks about Pelliot's having shown that the "scientific era, with its pure research method, was brought to a close by the destructive inroads of . . . marauders of the North." Dr. Turck also tells us that the Chinese finds "The Yang and the Yin

in all matter—the male and female element in all life—and he worships this principle. We name it ancestral worship." 12

An advertisement on the back page offers a correspondence course in various interesting subjects, such as the "Spiritual-Will Control of Cosmic Divine Energy for Highest Physical and Mental Perfection", and promises to show by "Highly Scientific" lessons, "How to Drink the Divine Nectar of Life."

ANTHROPOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER. Bericht über d. physisch-anthropolog. Literatur. Vol. V, Part 1. 4to, pp. 88 and 4 *plates, illus. Stuttgart.*

The periodical is published quarterly and the annual subscription is *M.* 20.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Annual Report, 1924–25. Roy 4to, pp. 270. 43 *plates. India* and *London.* £2 1s. 6d.

BRITISH INDIA. Statistical Abstract, 1925–26. 4s.

BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY. Vol. II, No. 4. April, 1928. Numerous *illus.* 2s.

BULLETIN DE L'INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE. Vol. XXVII, Part 1. 1927. 4to, pp. 112, 4 *plates. Cairo. Fr.* 250.

This volume contains among other articles, Le Journal de Voyage du Comte Louis de Saint Ferriol et la découverte de la stèle de Koubân, by P. Tresson; Egyptian Antiquities in the Hungarian National Museum of Budapest, by E. Mahler; Notes complémentaires sur le dechiffrement des hiéroglyphes, by H. Sottas; and Inscriptions arabes de Naplouse, by J.-A. Jaussen.

CHINA JOURNAL, THE. Vol. VIII, No. 2, Feb., 1928. 2s. 6d.

Contains: What is Right with China, by the Editor; Bridging the Gulf between Speech and Writing, by Chiu Bien-Ming, etc.

CHINA YEAR BOOK, 1928. Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead. Thick demy, 8vo, pp. xxvii + 1439. *Diagrams, tables,* etc. *London.* £2 2s.

CONGO. Revue générale de la Colonie belge. Fev., 1928. Contains: Th. Heyse, Plantations de la Lukula et Palmeraies Congolaises; L. Lotar, Pour la codification du droit coutumier (Zande); R. P. Schumacher, Les Pygmées Bagêsêra et Bazigabo aux Cascades du Ibarambo-Bikore; L. Van Goethem, Lokole of Tam-Tam bij de Nkundo-uegers.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF CHINA, JAPAN, Corea, Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Netherlands India, Philippines, Borneo, etc., for 1928. Roy. 8vo, £2.

INDIAN YEAR BOOK, THE, 1928. Edited by Sir Stanley Reed and S. T. Sheppard. With 7 *maps. Calcutta. Rs.* 7.8.

JOURNAL ASIATIQUE. Recueil de mémoires et de notices relatifs aux études orientales, publiés par la Société Asiatique. Vols. CCX–CCXI. 1927. 8vo. *Paris. Fr.* 150.

Contains: Cantineau (J.), Lettre du Moufti d'oran aux Musulmans d'Andalousie; Cohen (M.), Consonnes laryngales et voyelles en éthiopien; Feghali (M. and A.), Textes arabes de Wadi-Chahrour; Jean (Ch.), Textes de Larsa; Przyluski (J.), La place de Mara dans la Mythologie bouddhique; Dmitriev (N. K.), Étude sur la phonétique bachkire; Rabino (H. L.), Les dynasties alaouides du Mazandéran; Pelliot (P.), Le prétendu vocabulaire mongol des Kaitak du Daghestan; Masson-Oursel (P.), Tathagatagarbha et Alayavujnana.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN HISTORY. Edited by S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. Vol. VI, Part II, 1927. Roy. 8vo, pp. 143 + 233 + 61. *Madras.* 6s.

12 JOURNAL DES SAVANTS ; publié sous les auspices de l'Institut de France. 4to, *c.* 50 pp. *Paris.* Each number 12 *fr.* (Annual Subscription). *Fr.* 60.

Parts 8 and 9 contain articles upon Les contrats de Kerkouk au Musée Britannique et au Musée d'Irak, by E. Cuq ; Part 10 (Dec., 1927) an article by L. Brehier upon Les Invasions barbares (V^e^–XIe siècles).

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL. Vol. XXII, No. 5. *Calcutta* and *London.* 4s.

MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Palaeontologica Indica. New Series, Vol. IX, No. 2. 1928. 13s. 3d.

MITTEILUNGEN des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen an der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. Hrsg. von Dr. Eugen Mittwoch. Vol. XXX, 3 parts. 4to, pp. iii + 178 ; ii + 222 ; ii + 207 ; cxix, *illus. Berlin. M.* 30.

This publication is divided into three sections : (1) Ostasiatische Studien ; (2) Westasiatische Studien ; (3) Afrikanische Studien.

ORIENTAL CERAMICS. A Bi-monthly Journal. Text in Japanese and Notes in English. *Illus.* Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. *Tokyo* and *London.* Each 2s.

REVUE DES ÉTUDES ISLAMIQUES. 1927. 4to. *Paris. Fr.* 100.

RUPAM. Illustrated Quarterly Journal of Oriental Art, chiefly Indian. Ed. by O. C. Gangoly. No. 32. Oct. 1927. Contains : Some Old Indian Ivories, by A. Ghose ; Putanâ-Vadha : A Kangra Miniature, by A. N. Gangoly, etc., etc. Includes 9 *plates* (2 *coloured*).

SYRIA. Revue d'art oriental et d'archéologie, publié sous le patronage du Haut-Commissaire de la Republique française en Syrie. Vol. VIII, 1927. 4to. *Paris.* 1927. *Fr.* 100.

Part 3 contains : Contenau (G.), Idoles en pierre provenant de l'Asie Mineure ; Dussaud (R.), Nouveaux renseignements sur la Palestine et la Syrie vers 2,000 avant notre ère, and other articles.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN. Second Series, Vol. IV, Dec., 1927. 8vo, *half-cloth*, pp. 183. *Tokyo* and *London.* 8s.

Contains : The Social Teachings of Meh Tse, by L. Tomkinson. Report of the Council for 1927.

VISVA-BHARATI QUARTERLY, THE. Ed. by Surendranath Tagore. Vol. V, No. 4. Jan., 1928. *Calcutta. Rs.* 2.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ASSYRIOLOGIE UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE. Edited by H. Zimmern. Vol. IV, Parts 1–2. 8vo, pp. 144. *Illus. Berlin. M.* 24.

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ASIATICA

A Monthly Record of Literature
dealing with the East
and with Africa

LONDON:
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.
38 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.1

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(*e*) Language and Linguistics.
(*f*) Literature, including Texts and Translations.
(*g*) Economics, Politics, and Problems of the Day.
(*h*) Miscellaneous.

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1. THE NEAR EAST (ARABIA, PERSIA, TURKEY) and ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS.

CASH (W. WILSON). The Expansion of Islam: An Arab Religion in the non-Arab World. With preface by Professor D. S. Margoliouth. 8vo, pp. xvi + 304. *Frontispiece* and *map*. *Church Missionary Society. London.* 3s. 6d.

Perhaps no opinion of this book could carry greater weight than that of Professor Margoliouth. He says, in his preface: "His (the author's) work will be perused with profit by those who have given much time to the study of Islamic history and institutions, and may be confidently recommended to those English readers of newspapers who, having little time for such study, are yet conscious of some obligation towards the many millions of Moslems whom Great Britain controls or protects."

In the first chapter, "Islam and the Modern World," Mr. Cash states briefly the problem before the Moslem world to-day. "Modern Islam is adapting itself at present to a Western idealism, and in its efforts to become progressive it is absorbing all that the West can teach it. Yet on its political side it is more actuated by a dread of the West than by any constructive policy for the development of its own culture." Then he proceeds to sketch the historical background of Islam, beginning with the life of Mohammed himself. We have space only to quote some of the headings of his interesting chapters: "Sources of Mohammed's Faith"; "Empire Building in Islam"; "Cultural Developments in Islam"; "Mysticism in Islam"; "Islam and the Ottoman Empire". Then, in the chapter "The Impact of Westernism upon Ottoman Islam", Mr. Cash returns to problems of the day. He shows how the decline of Islam in Turkey has been accompanied by a revival in Arabia. The chapter headed "Renaissance in the Moslem World" is especially interesting. "Reforms will go on," says Mr. Cash, "for Islam has ceased to stagnate; Islam may be recast, but as long as the present antagonism continues Islam will continue with a growing political solidarity in opposition to Europe. The present revolutionary process will continue—what is Europe doing to meet the situation?"

The *Expansion of Islam* is a very interesting book, and astonishingly cheap.

DOSSIN (G.). Autres Textes Sumériens et Accadiens. 4to, pp. ii+94 of texts. *Leroux. Paris.* 1927.

In this, the eighteenth volume of the *Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique en Perse*, M. Dossin, Lecturer at the University of Liège, has reproduced a series of short texts collected at Susa by the French Mission there. M. Scheil says in a short preface: "Ces documents sont de nature scolaire, économique, juridique, épistolaire et religieuse. Ils s'étendent chronologiquement du temps d'Agadê à celui du prince *Pala iššan*, c'est-à-dire assez avant dans la période correspondant a la première dynastie de Babylone. La présence de cette littérature à Suse, sans contre-partie de langue anzanite, nous révèle une fois de plus, à l'ancienne époque, l'influence souveraine de la civilisation mésopotamienne en Élam."

The 259 documents reproduced are, unfortunately, not accompanied by either explanatory notes or translations.

1 HARTMANN (R.). Im Neuen Anatolien: Reise-Eindrucke. 8vo, pp. iv+148. 32 *plates*. *Hinrichs. Leipzig. M.* 9.

In this book Professor Hartmann, of Heidelburg, has given us a very sober and thoughtful account of a journey lasting several months which he and his wife made through Anatolia in 1926. He tells us that the problems of modern Turkey seemed especially interesting to him in the light of events of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the rise of Turkey to the position of a world power in a short space of time seemed to offer a possible parallel to what is happening at the present day. He felt, too, that the accounts of striking reforms which we hear about from time to time, such as the abolition of polygamy and the compulsory wearing of a hat in the place of the fez, touch only the surface of things, and that, to find the meaning behind them, it was necessary to go and investigate the problems and the attempts at solution of those problems, on the spot.

Professor Hartmann's account of his journey is interesting. He describes the increased difficulties of travel, the towns and cities he visited, and incidentally gives us much information concerning the history of those towns. And everywhere he is on the look-out for changes in the character of the people, for indications of the new spirit in Turkey of which we have heard so much. In his conclusions he is wisely cautious. He tells us that he went to Turkey not to form definite judgments, but to see and try to understand. He says that intellectually the land was not so unready for reform as some people would have us believe. The main point in which the modern reform movement departs from the aspirations of past reforms is in the field of religion. The author does not believe that the so-called anti-religious measures of the Angora government are anything more than the logical sequel to the ideas of Islamic modernists. As for the "Westernization" of Turkey, he tells us that after the war in Anatolia, the material civilization of the land was almost completely destroyed. Nothing less than a complete reconstruction was conceivable. "Should an attempt have been made to galvanize into an artificial semblance of life the old civilization, which, even before the war, large sections of the community had vaguely felt to be antiquated? No, because the psychological conditions necessary to a reconstruction of the old civilization, now universally recognized as completely out of date, were utterly lacking."

Professor Hartmann concludes that there is indeed a new spirit throughout Turkey, still somewhat incoherent, but ready to consolidate itself as material conditions improve. Any attack by an outside enemy would quickly discover this.

1b BELL (GERTRUDE). Persian Pictures. Preface by Sir E. Denison Ross. 8vo, pp. 200. *London.* 10s. 6d.

1c PERSIAN WOVEN FABRICS, Brief guide to the. *Victoria and Albert Museum.* 9d.

1d ESSLEMONT (J. E.). Baha'ullah and the New Era. 12mo, pp. 316. *New York.* 1927. $1.

1f TKATSCH (J.). Die arabische Übersetzung der Poetik des Aristoteles und die Grundlage der Kritik des griechischen Textes. Vol. I. 4to, pp. 283. *Vienna. M.* 20.

This work is published under the auspices of the *Kommission für die Herausgabe der arabischen Aristoteles-Übersetzungen* of the *Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.*

1h EDWARDS (A. CECIL). A Persian Caravan. Med. 8vo, pp. 166. 8 *illus.* from old Persian miniatures. *London.* 8s. 6d.

Fourteen tales and sketches illustrative of life and customs in modern Persia.

SICARD (J.). Le Monde Musulman dans les Possessions Françaises. 8vo. *Paris. Fr.* 12. 1h

FORTHCOMING.

FERRAND (G.). Editor. Bibliothèque des Géographes Arabes.

The following volumes are now announced to appear in this series :—
Introduction à L'Astronomie nautique arabe. By G. Ferrand. (Shortly.)
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AL-BAKRI. *Dictionnaire géographique.* By M. Benhamouda.
L'Océan Indien au moyen âge, d'après les textes arabes et persans. By G. Ferrand.
(The above are in the press.)
Other volumes are in course of preparation.

NIZAMI. The Poems of Nizami, described by Lawrence Binyon. Folio, 16 *colour facsimiles* of the Paintings and Decorations (size 14½ × 9½). £1 10s.

The illustrations are from the MS. in the British Museum, which was written at Idbriz between 1539–43 for Shah Tahmasp. The illustrators included Mirak and Sultan Muhammad.
An edition-de-luxe of 55 copies (50 for sale), bound in antique-toned parchment by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, with similarly bound portfolio containing a duplicate set of plates, will be issued at twenty guineas.

---

2. EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

BUDGE (SIR E. A. WALLIS). The Book of the Saints of the Ethiopian Church ; a translation of the Ethiopic Synaxarium made from the manuscripts Oriental 660 and 661 in the British Museum. 4 vols. 8vo, pp. cxxxix + 1333. *Cambridge University Press.* £3 3s. (Two hundred and fifty copies only for sale.)

By the untiring industry of Sir E. A. Wallis Budge we are at last given a complete translation of the *Maṣḥafa Sĕnkĕsâr*, or Ethiopic Synaxarium, a book which seems to take the place partly of the Roman Martyrology and partly the less official Lives of the Saints in the Roman Church. It resembles the Martyrology in being intended for daily reading with a degree of ceremony, and it is, in fact, mainly concerned with the lives of the martyrs, but it is more elaborate and full of legend, and in some of its more remarkable stories, greatly resembles the medieval lives of the saints that were so popular in their time, perhaps on account of the pleasing combination of romance and religion which they afforded to a simple-minded people.
The translator tells us that the original idea of publishing this important work was that of the late Marquis of Bute, who did so much to encourage interest in liturgical matters. In 1895 he commissioned Mr. Wallis Budge to publish both text and translation, and the work had actually been in hand for two years when the present Mgr. Graffin's project was approved by the Congress of Orientalists at Paris in 1897. This latter work apparently proceeded too slowly for the enthusiasm of Sir E. A Wallis Budge—only a little over half the work has been printed in thirty years—and he decided to publish the translation he finished eleven years ago.

2 *The Book of the Saints of the Ethiopian Church* was compiled in the twelfth or thirteenth century from an Arabic version. This was itself translated from a Coptic original drawn, in its turn, from Greek and Syriac sources. The translator, in his preface, well describes the nature of the book. "The *Mashafa Sĕnkĕsâr*," he says, "is a vast storehouse of Christian legends and traditions and popular folk-lore, and as a whole it illustrates clearly the history of Egyptian, Nubian and Ethiopian Christianity for a period of about thirteen hundred years. Some of the historical statements made in it are incorrect, facts are distorted, the actions of religious opponents are misrepresented, the sufferings and numbers of the martyrs are exaggerated, and the miracles out-miracle those recorded in the Old and New Testaments; but in spite of all this the work is full of interesting information, much of which is found nowhere else."

It is interesting, here and there, to note the persistence of ancient Egyptian legend, as, for example, in the story of Palâmôn's meeting with Satan, which is almost an exact counterpart of the story of Setna Khâmuast and the woman Tabubu. Throughout the book the translator has identified the Ethiopic names of the Saints with their Western forms, and in his introduction he gives us much useful information with regard to the codices of the work, together with chronological lists of the Patriarchs of Alexandria, Constantinople, Antioch and Rome. The index is remarkably full.

JOUGUET (P.). Papyrus Grecs. Vol. I. Part IV. 4to, pp. 265–311. 12 *plates*. *Leroux*. *Paris*.

This part completes the first volume of the important collection of Greek Papyri from Egypt published under the auspices of the Institut Papyrologique de l'Université de Lille. It contains, in the first place, a series of suggested readings and corrections based upon a further collation. An excellent index is arranged according to Chronology, Names of Persons, Geographical and Topographical Expressions, Civil and Military Functions, Abbreviations, etc., followed by a general index and a table of contents.

As the earlier parts of this work were published before the appearance of ASIATICA, and we have consequently not received them, it is, of course, impossible for us to give a more adequate notice to this book.

2b DOUIN (G.) and MME FAWTIER-JONES. L'Angleterre et L'Egypte: La Campagne de 1807. 8vo, pp. 256. *Paris*. *Fr.* 75.

A publication of the *Société royale de Géographie d'Égypte*.

DRIAULT (E.). La Formation de l'Empire de Mohamed-Aly de l'Arabie au Soudan (1814–23). 8vo, pp. 320. 2 *maps*. *Paris*. *Fr.* 75.

A publication of the *Société royale de Géographie d'Égypte*.

LOTI (PIERRE). Egypt. 8vo, pp. 315. *London*. (Re-issue.) 6s.

MAETERLINCK (M.). En Égypte: Notes de Voyage. Cr. 4to. Five original *etchings* by E. Cournault. Original edition limited to 650 numbered copies, 10 on Japon at 300 *Fr.* (all now subscribed), 25 also on Japon at 225 *Fr.*, and 615 at 90 *Fr.*

MIGEON (G.). Le Caire, Le Nil et Memphis. 8vo. *Illus*. *Paris*. *Fr.* 18.

A second, revised, edition of a volume in the collection *Les Villes d'Art Célèbres*.

2c ALY BAHGAT BEY and A. GABRIEL. Fouilles d'al Fousṭâṭ. 29 × 38 cm. pp. vii+128. 32 *plates hors texte*, etc. *Paris*. *Fr.* 400.

Published by the *Musée de l'Art Arabe du Caire*.

CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM CHALDICARUM. I: Text, pp. viii+54 ; 9 *text-illus.* II: Plates, 42 *plates.* Folio. *Berlin. M.* 60. 2c

This is the first volume of a work to be completed in from four to five parts, edited by Professor C. F. Lehmann-Haupt, in conjunction with F. Bagel and Professor Fr. Schachermeyr.

GILLAIN (O.). La Science Egyptienne : L'arithmétique au moyen empire, avec une preface de H. Bosman, S.J. 4to, pp. xvi + 326. *Paris.* 1927. *Fr.* 57.

JORDAN (J.). Uruk Warka. Nach d. Ausgrab. durch d. Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft. 4to, pp. viii + 76. 108 *plates. Leipzig. M.* 185.

Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung d. Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, No. 51.

LAMM (C. J.). Das Glas von Samarra. 24 × 32 cm., pp. viii + 130. 12 *plates* and 76 *text-illus. Berlin. M.* 36.

This is the fourth vol. of *Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra,* itself the Second Section of *Forschungen zur islamischen Kunst,* edited by Friedrich Sarre.

WORRINGER (WILHELM). Egyptian Art. Authorized translation, edited with a preface by Bernhard Rackham. Roy. 8vo, *cloth,* pp. x + 95. 29 *plates,* 2 *text-illus. London.* 12s. 6d.

WRESZINSKI (W.). Atlas zur altaegyptischen Kulturgeschichte. Sec. 2, Part 11. 30 × 43·5 cm. 9 *plates. Leipzig. M.* 33.

FISH (Rev. S.). The Contemporary Cult of Kings of the Third Dynasty of Ur. 8vo, swd. pp. 8. *Manchester.* 1s. 2d

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, January, 1928.

BROCKELMANN (C.). Lexicon Syriacum. Second revised edition, fasc. 11–12 (conclusion). pp. 801–930. *Halle. M.* 20. 2e

PETRIE (HILDA). Egyptian Hieroglyphs of the First and Second Dynasties. 8vo, pp. 14. 44 *plates. London.* 5s. 2f

EUSEBIUS, Bishop of Caesarea. The Ecclesiastical History and the Martyrs of Palestine. Translated with Introduction and notes by Rev. H. J. Lawlor and Rev. J. E. L. Oulton. Vol. II: Introduction and Notes, and Index. 8vo, pp. 377. *London.* 10s. 6d. 2h

FORTHCOMING.

STOYANOVSKY (J.). The Mandate for Palestine. A Contribution to the Theory and Practice of International Mandates. 8vo, approx. 21s.

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3. INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

CHAUDHURI (K. C.). The History and Economics of the Land System in Bengal. 8vo, pp. xix + 148. *The Book Company. Calcutta. Rs.* 5.

Mr. Chaudhuri divides his book into two parts, the first of which deals with the history of land legislation in Bengal from 1765 onwards, while the second criticizes the land system as it exists at present, and discusses possible lines of reform.

In a short chapter on theory, the author relates what he considers to be the advantages and disadvantages of State-Landlordism, the Landlord and Tenant System, and Peasant Proprietorship, of which he clearly favours the last-named. Then he goes on to say that " the present land system

3 of Bengal is a confused medley of all the three systems . . . and, what is unfortunate still, it combines the bad features of all the three but the good features of none". Mr. Chaudhuri says that the present system is one of divided ownership, since the zemindar, who, at first glance, appears to be in the position of a landlord, is not really so. He cannot get rid of incompetent cultivators, and though he has the power to make "permanent improvements", he has no inducement to do so. He becomes "a pensioner living on the produce of the soil, and a parasite of the social organism". The existing tenant, the ryot, according to our author, is not in a position to take advantage of the "partial" right given him by the law.

The author would seem to desire to expropriate the zemindars, and to establish a form of co-operative peasant proprietorship. "The zemindars and intermediate tenure-holders should be bought out, and ownership of agricultural land should be vested in the actual cultivator of the soil." He does not, however, adequately explain how the "ignorance and lack of capital [which] are the ryots' supreme curse" are to become less of a handicap to the ryot when he becomes a peasant-proprietor.

CHORDIA (Shyam Sundar Lal). Chitor and other Poems. 12mo, pp. iii+29. *Taraporevala. Bombay. Rs.* 4 (edition limited to 500 copies).

Mr. Chordia is a young Indian poet, who in the present little volume has gathered together a collection of sonnets. Professor E. E. Speight, of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, contributes a short preface in which he describes the poems as "some of the best sonnets written in English by Indian writers—poems to be grateful for and to make us wish for further revelations of Mr. Chordia's poetic personality." "What is perhaps most important," he says again, "is that they are all Indian: there is not one that does not contain some peculiar touch which stamps it as of the sunlands."

We can best give an idea of the nature of Mr. Chordia's work by a quotation—"The Gau-Mukh at Chitor":—

> Tread softly, pilgrim, on the edge of this
> Still-sky-reflecting shady pool; beside
> Its foaming waters cool, with splendid pride,
> The chosen priest lit the quick flame of bliss
> When rushed the Rajput Queens on palfreys white
> To death. The Yavan forces had hemmed in
> The hallowed Prince-land long; the hope to win
> Was dead; to save their souls from Mongol blight
> They prayed to Him who listens from on high.
> The sandal pyre with ritual sanctified
> Blazed forth for maids trained from their birth to die
> Without a tinge of fear. Souls deified!
> The best of all the brides! I bow to you,
> Purer than fire, chaster than snow and true.

COOMARASWAMY (Ananda K.). Yakṣas. (Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Vol. 80, No. 6.) 8vo, pp. 43. 23 *plates. Smithsonian Institution. Washington.*

This delightfully produced monograph is one of those works which cause a reviewer, limited by considerations of space, almost to despair. It is full of interest, not only to the student of Indian art, or of comparative religion, but to the psychologist concerned with the origin of primitive religious beliefs and the development of the various forms in which they are ultimately perpetuated.

In his introduction Dr. Coomaraswamy discusses the origin of that particular form of the worship of personified forces exemplified in the cult of Yakṣas. "It is natural and reasonable," he says, "to assume that these ideas and deities derive, not from the Vedic-Aryan tradition,

but as De la Vallée-Poussin expresses it, from ' un certain fond commun, très riche, et que nous ne connaissons pas parfaitement ' ". He proceeds to bring together material from literary and monumental sources in such a way as to afford a fairly complete picture of this important phase of pre-Vedic animism and to illustrate its significance in the religious art and history of India.

After discussing the status of Yakṣas in Indian religion and their function as tutelary deities, he deals with Shrines and Temples, Worship in Yakṣas Shrines, Yakṣa Sources in Buddhist Iconography, and the Woman and Tree Motif. In his conclusion, he says: " If, as is believed by many, characteristic elements of the Christian cult, such as the use of rosaries, incense, bells and lights, together with many phases of monastic organization, are ultimately of Buddhist origin, we can here, too, push back their history to more ultimate sources in non- and pre-Aryan Indian *pūjās*. "

LAJPAT RAI. Unhappy India: being a reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's *Mother India*. 8vo, pp. lxx + 536. *Banna Publishing Company. Calcutta. Rs.* 6.

The *tu quoque* method of argument may not be logical, but it is natural and, consequently, comprehensible. The strength of one's own case is not increased by saying to one's opponent: " You're another," but there is a certain satisfaction in being able to say it, and bystanders are apt to agree that it is unbecoming on the part of the pot to address reproaches to the kettle. Mr. Lajpat Rai, in this extremely interesting book, retaliates upon Miss Mayo by declaring that it would have been better had she turned her attention to the conditions prevailing in her own country. He goes to American sources for accounts of brutal lynchings, and refers to Judge Lindsey's strictures upon the sexual life of young Americans. His publishers have supported him by reproducing two ghastly photographs upon the dust covers of his book.

It is natural, we have said, that Mr. Lajpat Rai's indignation should have induced him to introduce a good deal of material which is really irrelevant, and, if this material were not so saddening, we might wholeheartedly enjoy the vigour with which he carries the war into his enemy's country. But it was hardly necessary. The author makes it abundantly clear that whatever Miss Mayo's objects and intentions may have been, she has misinterpreted facts in some cases, has unfairly twisted her authorities in others, in short, has produced a very one-sided case. Mr. Gandhi and Sir Rabindranath Tagore have protested strongly against Miss Mayo's accounts of incidents in which they were personally concerned. Mr. Lajpat Rai suggests that Miss Mayo's book was deliberately written for propaganda purposes, and that, like most propaganda, where it does not lie, it grossly perverts the truth. The justice of this charge it is not for us to discuss. We do feel, however, that *Unhappy India* is a book that should be widely read. Miss Mayo produced a damning indictment of Indian life and Indian ideals. Her book, for one reason or another, became a " best seller ". It is only just that the other side should be heard, and, even if we find ourselves unable to agree altogether with Mr. Lajput Rai's conclusions, we cannot in justice decline to hear what he has to say. What he says, he says extremely well.

DE LAET (J.). The Empire of the Great Mogol: a Translation of the *Description of India and Fragment of Indian History*, by J. S. Hoyland, with critical notes and introduction by S. N. Banerjee. 12mo, pp. xiv + 252. *Taraporevala. Bombay. Rs.* 5.8.

Students of Indian History will welcome the appearance of this book, which is a translation of De Laet's *De Imperio Magni Mogolis, sive India vera, Commentarius ex variis auctoribus congestus*, first published in 1631.

De Laet's book was an elaborate and painstaking compilation from the authorities of his day, and forms a kind of gazeteer to the Mogul empire of Jahangir's day, together with a description of the manners and customs of the time. The second part of the book, the *Fragment of Indian History*, deals with the period between the defeat of Humayun by Sher Khan in 1539 to the death of Jahangir in 1627. This section was translated into Latin by De Laet from materials originally collected by Pelsaert which appear to have been further arranged by van den Broecke, with whose name the *Fragment* is usually associated.

The notes which Mr. Banerjee has so adequately supplied will be of the greatest assistance to the student. His authorities are quoted in detail and they are excellently selected. De Laet's spelling of proper names is always supplemented by the modern form, and dates are supplied wherever necessary. We have, in fact, seldom seen a book of this nature so admirably and yet so economically annotated.

RELE (V. A.). Bhagavad-Gita: An exposition on the basis of Psycho-Philosophy and Psycho-Analysis. 12mo, pp. xxxii + 186. *Taraporevala. Bombay. Rs.* 4.12.

This is a remarkable book, well worth reading, though it is probable that few readers will find it possible to agree with all Dr. Rele's conclusions. The author considers that in the Bhagavad-Gita we are shown a means whereby a neurotic dissociation between the conscious and unconscious may be successfully resolved. Mr. N. D. Mehta, in a foreword, sums up Dr. Rele's theory, and we cannot do better than quote him. After saying that the author describes the human mind in two phases, he tells us that they are " (1) Psychical (avyakta) and (2) Physical (vyakta). These two phases constitute a biune called a living being or a finite embodied soul or ego. The physical aspect of the living body (kshetra) is the mortal or Kshara Purusha, whereas the psychic aspect of the living body is the relatively immortal or Akshara Purusha. The mental field which is not fully revealed to the ego has two planes—sub-conscious and conscious, the former being considerably more extensive than the latter. The light of the ego permeating through these planes is turned into subjective consciousness and the objective consciousness. The subjective and objective consciousness is an organic whole and interdependent. But the sub-conscious subjective life of the ego has a direct contact with the Cosmic Nature or Mula-Prakriti and its controlling Super-conscious light called the Absolute or Purushottama. The control of the finite ego over the two planes mentioned above indicates a normally healthy mental activity, while the disharmony between the two planes which removes the control of the finite ego leads to psychic derangement. This derangement is the result of abnormal suppression of the operations of one side of the conscious life which leads to breaches of contact between the sub-conscious and conscious regions of the human mind ".

Dr. Rele has made a study of psycho-analysis, though we are inclined to think he has not gone sufficiently deeply into either its principles or its technique. He thinks that in the Bhagavad-Gita we have a work which " not only taught the theory and practice of psychology, but also indicated the methods of analysing, synthesising and re-educating the different phases of the mind of an individual on the border-line of mental derangement ".

This book, whatever conclusions we may form with regard to the validity of its theories, is well worth the attention of students.

THE COMMISSION AND AFTER. By A LIBERAL. 8vo, pp. 116. *D. B. Taraporevala. Bombay. Rs.* 3.

Those who are interested in the prospects of the Simon Commission will find this little book useful and enlightening. The author begins by

discussing the personnel of the commission, and the reception which was accorded the announcement of its appointment in the Home Parliament and in India. Then he proceeds to explain the attitude towards the Commission of that school of moderate Indian thought which he represents. 3

The author's point of view is stated succinctly in the preface. He holds "that Indians should co-operate in the work of the Simon Commission only on a basis of perfect equality. Until this status of equality is accorded, which may be done by constituting a committee of the Indian Central Legislature into a parallel Commission with equal authority, Indians should maintain the boycott."

In the Chapter headed "Eastern or Western?" the author joins issue with those who consider that Western governmental institutions are fundamentally unsuited to the needs of India. Later he discusses the problem of establishing a central government in which the semi-independent States shall be adequately federated together with British India. He does not seem to look forward with confidence to the relations of a possible Labour Government to India. "An aristocracy," he says, "may after all, be generous once its objects are attained. A plutocracy is only intent on satisfying its love of money. But Labour is of all classes the most selfish, the most narrow minded, the most easily excited to unwise courses by appeals to its self-interest."

In the concluding chapter are summarized the conclusions of a committee appointed by a conference of political parties which met at Delhi at the end of February of this year "to try to formulate a scheme of political reforms which would secure universal acceptance in India". These are extremely interesting, and we can only regret that more attention has not been devoted to them in the English Press.

BONHAM (Col. John). Oude in 1857. Some Memories of the Indian Mutiny. Cr. 8vo, pp. 96. *London.* 5s. 3b

BUCHANAN (Fr.). Journal kept during the Survey of Shahabad, 1812–13. Ed. with notes by C. E. A. W. Oldham. Roy. 8vo, pp. 221. *London.* 4s. 9d.

HÜRLIMANN (M.). Indien: Baukunst, Landschaft, Volksleben. 4to, pp. 40 (text) and 504 *full-page illustrations. Berlin. M.* 26.

A new volume in the series *Orbis Terrarum.*

LAWRENCE (Sir Walter Roper, Bart.). The India we Served. With an Introductory Letter by Rudyard Kipling. 8vo, pp. xvi + 317. *London.* £1 5s.

PRASAD (Beni). Theory of Government in Ancient India (Post-Vedic). Foreword by A. B. Keith. Roy. 8vo, pp. 406. *Allahabad.* 15s.

RAYE (N. N.). The Annals of the Early English Settlements in Bihar. 8vo, pp. 320. *Calcutta.*

SEWELL (R. B. S.). Geographic and Oceanographic Research in Indian Waters. Part 4. (Mem. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Vol. IV, No. 4). *Calcutta.* 4s. 9d.

BILGRAMI (Syed Ali A.). Landmarks of the Deccan. A comprehensive guide to Archaeological Remains of the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad. Roy. 8vo, pp. 226. *Hyderabad (Deccan).* 1927. 8s. 3c

FRENCH (J. C., I.C.S.). The Art of The Pal Empire of Bengal. Cr. 4to, *boards, canvas back,* pp. xvi + 26, 32 *plates in half-tone. Oxford.* 18s.

COOMARASWAMY (A. K.). Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism. 32 *illus.* (coloured illustrations by Abinandor Nath Tagore and Nanda Lal Bose). 8vo, pp. 378. *London* (Re-issue). 15s. 3d

3d DUMONT (P.-E.). L'Asvamedha : Description du sacrifice solennel du cheval dans le culte védique, etç. 8vo, pp. xxxvi + 415. *Paris.* 1927. *Fr.* 100.

OLTRAMARE (P.). L'histoire des Idées Théosophiques dans l'Inde. Vol. I : La Théosophie Brahmanique. 17 × 25 cm., pp. xii + 382. *Paris. Fr.* 60. *Reprint.*

3e NYANATILOKA. Pali-Anthologie und Wörterbuch : Eine Sammlung progressiv angeordneter Palitexte mit e. nach wissenschaftl. Grundsätzen verf. u. mit etymolog. Anm. vers. Wörterbuch. 4to. A : Dictionary, pp. xii + 129 ; B : Anthology, pp. 71. *Bound. M.* 18.

3f KĀLIDĀSA. Le Raghuvamça ; Poéme en XIX Chants traduit du Sanscrit, par Loujs Renou. 8vo, pp. xii + 219. *Paris. Fr.* 30.
Vol. VI of *Les Joyaux de l'Orient.*

SASTRI (K. K.). Descriptive Catalogue of the Tamil MSS. in the Government Oriental Library, Madras. Vol. III, Religion and Philosophy (Saivism). 1927. 9s. 9d.

SASTRI (M. S. P.). Descriptive Catalogue of the Telugu MSS. in the Government Oriental MSS. Library, Madras. Vol. II, Prabandhas—Srngaraprabandhas, part 2. 1927. 7s.

SOMADEVA. The Ocean of Story. Being C. H. Tawney's translation of Somadeva's "Katha Sarit Sagara". Ed. by N. M. Penzer. Vol. X (concluding) : Appendices and Index. Roy. 8vo. *London.* £2 2s.

Sold in sets only, 10 volumes 20 gns.

3g GANGULEE (N. N.). Problems of Rural India. Being a Collection of Addresses delivered on various occasions in India and England. 8vo. *Calcutta.* 4s.

INDIA. Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during 1926–27. *London.* 3s. 6d.

SCHRADER (K.). Das werktätige Indien. Sein Werden u.s. Kampf. 8vo, pp. 442. *Illus. Berlin. M.* 10.

Based on a report of a delegation to India of German textile workers.

3h CATALOGUE OF COINS in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. IV, Ed. by J. Allan. Demy 8vo, pp. vii + 389. 26 *plates. London.* 1928. £2.

Contents : Sec. I, Coins of Awadh, by J. C. Brown. Sec. II, Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins of S. India, by J. R. Henderson. Sec. III, Bombay, Rajputana, and C. India.

KNOWLES (Lt.-Col. R.). "Indian Medical Gazette" Chart of the Poisonous Snakes in India. Swd. 8s. 4d.

MOOKERJEE (Sir Asutosh). Memorial Volume. A "Festschrift" containing 38 interesting and valuable articles by European and Indian scholars. Roy. 8vo, pp. xiv + 351 + 137. *Several portraits, etc. India. Rs.* 15.

PROCEEDINGS of the Fourteenth Indian Science Congress, Lahore. 1927. (Second Circuit.) Roy. 8vo, pp. xxiv + 384. *Calcutta. Rs.* 9.12.

FORTHCOMING.

BHAGAVAD GITA (The). Translated from the Sanskrit, with an Introduction, an Argument, and a Commentary. By W. D. P. Hill. 15*s.*

4. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET, AND MONGOLIA.

HUC (R. E.) and GABET (J.). Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China (1844–1846). Translated by W. Hazlitt and edited, with an Introduction, by Paul Pelliot. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xliv + 387, 406. *Routledge. London.* £1 5s.

Messrs. Routledge and Sons are to be congratulated upon the publication of this excellent edition of one of the most interesting of all books of travel in their *Broadway Travellers* series. For several reasons this edition will commend itself to readers. In the first place, Professor Pelliot contributes a long and important introduction, in which he discusses the careers of the two authors of the book, and the reliability of their story. He devotes considerable space to the question as to the purpose of the two Lazarist Fathers in going to Lhasa. It would seem that their instructions sent them in the direction of Urga, and "we must attribute to a combination of fortuitous circumstances the changes in the itinerary which, leading them to the south-west, eventually brought them to Lhasa". Professor Pelliot also deals with the difficulties of the chronology of the journey, Huc's tendency to use information which he had really received from others, as though it were the result of his own experience, and the linguistic capacity of both Huc and Gabet. He concludes his introduction by saying: "Huc in writing up his *Souvenirs*, trimmed them liberally for public consumption. He 'invented' nothing, but he transposed his material in order to please, and succeeded. The *Souvenirs* are an artistic creation which leaves the reader with the impression of a whole, which is the more true for the very lack of exactitude in the detailed relation of facts."

Another point of value in the present edition is that while the old spelling of proper names used by Hazlitt has been retained, the Wade transcription has been inserted in brackets after the first mention of each name. The excellent index continues this feature.

Finally, the two volumes are delightfully convenient to handle and beautifully printed.

WOSNESENSKAJA (E. A.) and POKROWSKI (A. B.). Materialy dlja bibliografii po antropologii i etnografii Kasakstana i sredneasistiskich resl publik. (Materials for the bibliography of Kasakstan and the Central Asian Republics.) 8vo. *Leningrad. Roubles* 3. **4a**

FRANCKE (A. H.). Drei weitere Blätter des tibetischen Losbuches von Turfan. 4to, pp. 9. *Berlin. M.* 1. **4b**

Reprinted from the *Sitzungsberichte d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss.* Phil.-hist, Kl. 1928 (8).

FORTHCOMING.

BACOT (J.) Les Slokas Grammaticaux de Thonmi Sambhota, avec leurs commentaires traduits du Thibetain et annotés. Large 8vo, pp. 224, 13 *plates. Paris. Fr.* 200.

This important work will form the 38th volume of the *Annales du Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque d'Études.* The original work dates from the seventh century A.D., and the commentary from the seventeenth.

LE COQ (Dr. A.). Buried Treasures of Chinese Turkestan. Transl. by Anna Barwell. Demy 8vo, *illus.* Approx. 16s.

5. THE FAR EAST (CHINA, JAPAN, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, MALAYA, AND THE DUTCH INDIES).

BARNES (G. C.). Enter China ! A Study in Race Contacts. 12mo, pp. 168. *Church Missionary Society. London.* 2s.

This little book, despite its unpretentiousness, may prove more useful in giving an understanding of one aspect of the present situation in China, than many books larger and more expensive. The author shows that mutual misunderstanding and intolerance are dangerous factors in the relations between China and the West, and more especially in the relations between Westerners in China and the Chinese themselves. "There are four ways of treating other people and other nations" says the author, "each way has been tried. The bullying attitude gets its way by fear. This method is becoming obsolete, for fear has limitations. . . . The tolerant attitude treats others as amusing fools. It works quite well until the East develops national pride. . . . The paternal attitude is a fatherly interest. . . . This is condescension, which may damage the easterner, but it is worse for the 'heavy fathers'. . . . The fourth way is to take up an attitude of absolute equality."

A short bibliography concludes the book.

BERNARD (Henri, S.J.). La Mappemonde Ricci du Musée historique de Pékin. 8vo, pp. 13. *Illus. Politique de Pékin. Peking.* 30 *cents.*

This interesting little brochure gives us a short historical account of the map of the world preserved in the great hall of the Peking Historical Museum. The author gives an account of the various editions of Father Ricci's map, and the improvements made in it from time to time. A letter from the famous Jesuit himself, describing the circumstances in which the work was finally brought before the Emperor, is extremely interesting. "Ceci nous fut très utile," he says, "parce que notre nom se trouve en beaucoup de places sur cette Mappemonde, et aussi le sceau de notre Compagnie en caractères de chez nous : il y a aussi beaucoup de préfaces de grands lettrés qui parlent en bons termes de nous et de nos affaires, toutes choses que le roi et ses enfants peuvent lire."

FERGUSON (John C.). Chinese Painting. 4to, pp. ix + 199. 58 *plates. University of Chicago Press.* $12.50.

In this beautiful volume, produced with the typographical excellence for which the Chicago University Press is justly renowned, Mr. Ferguson sets out to trace the history of Chinese painting from the earliest periods to the middle of the Ch'ing dynasty. In his introductory chapter the author seems to be accusing some imaginary critic of Chinese painting of lacking the cultural background that alone can justify him in expressing an opinion. "Chinese writings and paintings," he says, "must be considered in a class by themselves. It is idle to compare them with what has been produced in Western countries where the surroundings are entirely different." But why should we not compare them with western paintings, if we feel like it ? No one with any intelligence will make such comparison alone the basis of any attempt at valuation. Mr. Ferguson seems to claim for himself an immunity from some mysterious disability that afflicts western students of Chinese art: "In these pages," he says, "dialectic peculiarities due to foreign birth may be detected by Chinese friends, but no one, I hope, will discover views based upon the prejudices of a foreign culture."

Mr. Ferguson tells us that Chinese artists have always found in their own national culture "a never failing source of artistic stimulus", and he seems to make the extraordinary implication that Chinese painting has

never been influenced from any foreign source. Finally, he informs us that "To the Chinese their paintings have the mystery of the soul-world", and adds, "Is it any wonder that they are a mystery to a Westerner unfamiliar with Chinese civilization?"

In a chapter headed "Sources of Information", the author completely ignores the work of western students, and this extraordinary deficiency is not made good by the provision of any bibliography. The chapter on "Technique" might have been enlarged and extended with advantage. The collotype illustrations are excellent. It is to be regretted, however, that more details are not given with regard to the paintings reproduced, together with some indication of the collections in which they are preserved.

FOSTER (J.) Chinese Realities. 12mo, pp. 240. *Church Missionary Society. London.* 2s. 6d.

We have reason to be grateful to the Church Missionary Society for the publication of this book and *Enter China* (reviewed above). There are some of us whose enthusiasm for missionary work is not very great, but this should not blind us to the fact that a missionary may sometimes write a very useful book. We have said that *Enter China* is such a book. This is another.

One of the greatest difficulties that confront Westerners who try to understand the present position in China is that of appreciating the real significance and the real force behind the Nationalist movement in that country. The material upon which we might be able to form some reasonable opinion is largely withheld from us. Mr. Foster's book does not profess to do more than represent his own views, but those views are certainly worth hearing.

The chapters are headed: Old China meets the Young West; Youth and a Ruin; Nationalism and the New Foundations; Rebuilding the Literature; Rebuilding the Social Order; Rebuilding the Religion, and Young China and the Youth of the West. In an appendix the author gives a concise and useful summary of the "Three Principles" of Sun Yat Sen.

GALBRAITH (WINIFRED). The Dragon Sheds his Skin. 8vo, pp. 221. 8 *illus. Jonathan Cape. London.* 7s. 6d.

This is at once one of the most charming and one of the most sensible books about present day China that has come into our hands, and, as such books are scarce, we hope it will be widely read. Miss Galbraith has been engaged in educational work in Hunan, but her book has nothing magisterial about it, and she has a sympathy and breadth of vision which by no means savours of the schoolroom.

The book is divided into twenty-seven short sketches, each of which presents a different phase of experience. Some deal with family life in China, others with the customs of the people, and others again with experiences undergone in periods of upheaval. They are all delightfully written and almost equally interesting.

The chapters which deal with Miss Galbraith's experiences during Communist outbreaks are unusually interesting. We should like to indicate more fully their nature, but we must content ourselves with recommending the reader to buy the book for himself. He will not regret doing so.

HACKMANN (H.). Der Zusammenhang zwischen Schrift und Kultur in China. 8vo, pp. 88. *Illus. Reinhardt. Munich. M.* 4.

This little book, we imagine, has no pretentions to profundity, and it is not addressed to the specialist, but it raises a host of interesting, indeed provocative questions.

5 The author devotes his first chapter to an account of the development of Chinese writing, and from it draws certain conclusions. At the present day, he says, 98 per cent of the characters in use are definitely phonetic signs. That is to say, their sound can be gathered from their component parts. Buddhabhadra in the fifth century actually formed an alphabet of forty-two characters to serve for the transliteration of Indian words in the Buddhist texts, yet no attempt was ever made to develop and extend the use of such an alphabet. The rest of the world has developed its sytems of writing from picture signs : the Chinese reached the point of making each character represent a *concept*, and there remained. Dr. Hackmann tells us this, and also that though the Chinese forestalled us in many important inventions—gunpowder, for example—they never pushed them to their logical conclusion. (They preferred to use their gunpowder for fireworks rather than for cannon.) So, he concludes, they suffer from " a certain slackness in reasoning capacity, a kind of paralysis of mental energy (which) causes a premature breaking off of scientific investigation, and induces the mind to content itself with initial results and to base its course of action upon them."

In the chapter " Chinese Writing and the Intellectual Development of China," Dr. Hackmann tells us that the Chinese are intellectually weak. " Beyond a doubt," says he, " the Chinese lack that capacity for that vigorous development of logical thought upon which any severe philosophical work . . . depends." This again must be ascribed to their system of writing, which will allow only a makeshift system of grammar, and so renders logical expression impossible.

Dealing with Writing and Poetry, we learn that rhyme and rhythm are unessential. Tone becomes all-important. Again, because the system of writing will only permit the relation of a series of concepts without defining adequately their relations, Chinese poems are like artist's sketches. They must deal with the obvious, and so they become monotonous.

Dr. Hackmann ascribes the characteristics of Chinese paintings to the predominance of the art of writing. Beauty of line is everything ; hence we find a one-sided technique which results in a limitation of subject.

We said that Dr. Hackmann was provocative, and we have certainly pictured him in that light. We must add that his book is extremely interesting and well worthy of attention.

HONEY (W. B.). Guide to the Later Chinese Porcelain. Periods of K'ang Hsi, Yung Chêng and Ch'ien Lung. 8vo, pp. xxi + 123. 120 plates. *The Victoria and Albert Museum, London.* 5s.

This *Guide*, excellently printed and splendidly illustrated, is a marvel of cheapness. It will prove extremely useful to the collector, and no less interesting to the student.

After a short description of the collections of Chinese porcelain in the South Kensington Museum, Mr. Honey gives us a " selected " bibliography, followed by a list of dynasties with the names of the reigns in the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties. The Guide itself is divided into the following chapters : Introduction : The White Porcelain of Ching-te Chen ; Coloured Glazes and Enamels ; Porcelain Painted in Underglaze Blue or Copper-Red ; Porcelain Painted in Coloured Glazes or Enamels ; Miscellaneous Porcelain ; Fukien Porcelain, and Porcelain made for Exportation.

Appendix A is a list of decorations used on Imperial porcelain between 1729 and 1732, compiled by Hsieh Min, Governor of the Province of Kiangsi. Appendix B describes the forms and subjects of decoration of the porcelain, and Appendix C the marks and seals used to identify it.

5b BIERMANN (Rev. P., O.P.). Die Anfänge der neueren Dominikanermission in China. pp. xxii + 237, 2 *maps*. *Münster*. *M*. 9.90.

GOLDSCHMIDT (PROF. R.). Die Nachkommen der alten Siedler auf den Boninineln. 8vo, pp. 9. 2 *plates*. *Tokyo* and *Leipzig*. *M.* 3.50. 5b

Vol. XXII, Part B of *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- u. Völkerkunde Ostasiens.*

LOTI (PIERRE). Japan. Transl. by L. Ensor. 8vo, pp. 336. 200 *illus.* by Rossi and Myrbach. *London.* (Re-issue.) 6s.

WHEELER (L. RICHMOND). The Modern Malay. Med. 8vo, pp. 300. *Illus., bibliog., index. London.* 15s.

A survey of the Malay Peninsula, its physical aspects, history, laws, governments, and present-day problems. Largely devoted to the study of the Malay himself.

CATALOGUE DES ESTAMPES ÉROTIQUES PRIMITIVES DU JAPON. Deuxième catalogue à Mars 1928, dressé par K. Shibui. Folio, short text in Japanese (artists, etc., in English), and 62 *full-size plates, including* 2 *in colour loose in portfolio. Tokyo.* £5. 5c

Edition limited to 300 copies.

HARADA (JIRO). The Gardens of Japan. 4to, pp. 190. Swd. 7s. 6d., cloth 10s. 6d. net.

HETHERINGTON (A. L.). Celadon Porcelain. 4to, pp. 11. *London.* 1s.

KUNST (J.) and HOLST (H.) Studiën over Javaansche en andere Indonesische muziek. Part 2, Hindoe-Javaansche muziek-instrumenten speciaal die Vla. Oost-Java. 8vo. *Leiden. Fl.* 3.75.

LÉVI (S.) Materiaux japonais pour l'étude du Bouddhisme. 8vo, pp. 70. *Tokyo,* 1927. 3s. 5d

No. 1 of the *Bulletin de la Maison Franco-Japonais.* Contains: The Study of Buddhism in Japanese Unversities, etc.; the principal societies devoted to the study of Buddhism; publishers' Bibliography of periodicals devoted to Buddhism; inventory of Buddhist sects; a new edition of the Buddhist Canon; a technical vocabulary of Buddhism.

MORI (MASATOSHI GENSEN). Buddhism and Faith. With an introduction by Prof. Y. Okakura. Cr. 8vo, cloth, pp. 6 + x + 148, and glossary. *Tokyo.* 4s. 6d.

SUSKI (P. M.). The Dictionary of "Kan-Ji" or Japanese characters. With pronunciations, intonations, and definitions in English, especially adapted for the use of schools. 8vo. *Los Angeles.*

WIRZ (P.). Der Totenkult auf Bali. 4to, pp. xi + 140. 46 *plates* and 101 *illus.* in the text. *Stuttgart. M.* 20.

ECKARDT (REV. A., O.S.B.). Der Ursprung der koreanischen Schrift. 8vo, pp. 20. 2 *plates. Tokyo and Leipzig. M.* 3.50. 5e

Vol. 22, Part C of *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft f. Natur- u. Völkerkunde Ostasiens.*

GROSSMAN (F. N.). Japanese Without a Teacher. Cr. 8vo, pp. 350. *Kobe.* 1928. *Yen* 10.

ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY, SANSEIDO'S ENCYCLOPAEDIC. Thick 8vo ,pp. xii + 2634. *Illus.* With appendices on foreign quotations, abbreviations, etc. *Tokyo. Yen* 7.

AMANN (G.). Sun Yatsens Vermächtnis: Geschichte d. chines. Revolution. 8vo, pp. xxvi + 271. 2 *maps.* Berlin. *M.* 8.50. 5g

With a preface by Dr. K. Haushofer.

5g BROWN (A. J.). Japan in the World of To-day. 8vo, pp. 322. *Illus.* New York. $3.75.

FISCHER (O.). China und Deutschland. 8vo, pp. viii + 112. *Münster. M.* 3.

JOSEPH (Dr. P.). Foreign Diplomacy in China. Demy 8vo. *London.* 16s.

MOHR (F. W.). Fremde und deutsche Kulturbetätigung in China. Mit einem Anhang von Dr. M. Linde, *Die Tung-Chi-Universität in Shanghai-Woo-sung.* 8vo, pp. viii + 104. 19 *illus. Münster. M.* 3.50.

MONROE (Paul). China: a Nation in Evolution. 8vo, pp. xv + 447. *London.* 15s.

SATA (A.). Neue Reform und moderne Entwicklung des japanischen Unterrichtswesens, inbesondere des Universitätswesens. Über das Sportswesen d. alten u. neuen Japans. Large 8vo, pp. 30. *Freiburg i. Breisgau. M.* 1.50.

TSURUMI (Yusuke). Contemporary Japan. Foreword by Inazo Nitobe. Cr. 8vo, pp. viii + 255. *Tokyo.* 1927. 5s.
Lectures delivered and articles printed in America in 1924–5.

WEALE (Putnam). Chang Tso-Lin's Struggle against the Communist Menace. 8vo, pp. 170, *portrait. Shanghai.* $ Mex. 3.00.

WHYTE (Sir Frederick). China and Foreign Powers: an historical review of their relations. Second, revised, edition. 8vo, *bds.*, pp. 102. *London.* 3s. 6d.

5h MONTGOMERY (Rt. Rev. Bishop). Charles Perry Scott, first Bishop in North China, for fifty-three years a Missionary in China. Foreword by Leonard, Bishop of Sheffield. 8vo, pp. x + 144. *London.* 2s.

SCHOTTLAENDER (F.). Erwin von Baelz, 1849–1913: Leben u. Wirken e deutschen Arztes in Japan. Large 8vo, pp. 163. *Illus. Stuttgart. M.* 4.50.
An account of the life and work of the celebrated German scholar whose contributions to the anthropology and ethnography of Japan have been of such importance.

SEI-SHONAGON. Les Notes de l'Oreiller; traduit du japonais avec une introduction par Kuni Matsuo et Steinilber-Oberlin. *Paris. Fr.* 18.
In the collection *Le Cabinet Cosmopolite.* Edition limited to 2,700 numbered copies.

FORTHCOMING.

LOMBARD, (F.). An Outline of the Japanese Drama. Demy 8vo. Approx. 16s.

ROSTOVTZEFF (M.). Animal Style in South Russia and China. pp. 150. 34 *plates.*

WITTE (Dr. J.). Meti: Der Philosoph der allegemeinen Menschenliebe und sozialen Gleicheit im alten China. Ein Quellenbuch.
The price of this book will be about *M.* 2.50.

WOO (T. C.). The Kuomingtang and the Future of the Chinese Revolution. Preface by A. Ransome. Demy 8vo. *London.* Approx. 15s.

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6. AFRICA.

MOHAMMED EL FASI and DERMENGHEM (E.). Nouveaux Contes Fasis. 16mo, pp. 228. *Rieder. Paris. Fr.* 12.

In the first number of *Asiatica*, we reviewed the collection of *Contes Fasis* which MM. Mohammed el Fasi and E. Dermenghem published in 1926 in that excellent series *Les Prosateurs Étrangers Modernes*, issued by MM. Rieder. They have now added a second collection of similar and no less interesting stories to the same series. 6

There are twenty-four stories in this second volume all collected at the town of Fez. "Continual allusions are to be found in them," as the authors tell us, "to the customs, ideas, institutions, occupations, and topographical details of the intellectual capital of Moghreb." In their extremely capable and interesting "Notes comparatives", MM. Mohammed el Fasi and Dermenghem lay stress upon the identity of *motif* between the stories they have written down and those in other parts of the world. In *'Aicha Rmada* we have a variant of the Cinderella story; in *Mhammed ed-derraz* a version of the "Stolen Treasure" theme which we find in Herodotus (Book 2, Chap. cxxi).

We are glad to note that a third volume, *Les Nuits de Fès*, is promised us.

SHORTER NOTICES.

The Sheldon Press send us four little books in the series "Little Books for Africa" (price 2d. each): *Africans All*; *Saint Perpetua*; *the Martyrs of Uganda*; and *Florence Nightingale*. Each contains 32 simply-written pages.

From the Société des Missions Évangeliques, Nos. 10 and 11 of *Les Cahiers Missionnaires* have reached us. These are short, but well-written and interesting lives of Alexander Mackay, who worked in Uganda, and George Grenfell of the Congo. Both are written by M. F. Faure, and the price of each is 3 francs.

CASTRIES (Lt.-Col. H. de). Les Sources Inédites de L'Histoire du Maroc. Première Série: Dynastie Saadienne (1530–1660), *Archives et Bibliothèques de France*, Bibliographie et Index Général. 8vo, pp. 66 (1926). *Paris. Fr.* 30. Deuxième Série: Dynastie Filalienne, *Archives et Bibliothèques de France*, Vol. III. 8vo, pp. xxviii + 585. 6 *plates*. *Paris* (1927). *Fr.* 150. 6a

ARRIENS (C.). Am Herdfeuer der Schwarzen: Erlebtes aus Westafrika. Large 8vo, pp. 156. 20 *plates* (4 *in colours*). *Weimar. M.* 10. 6b

BAUM (James E.). Savage Abyssinia. 8vo, pp. 292. *Illus. London.* 12s. 6d.

BLEEK (D. F.). The Naron. A bushman tribe of the Central Kalahari. 8vo, swd., pp. x + 67. *Frontis. Cambridge.* 6d.

The first of a series of short studies on South African Tribes by the School of African Life and Language, Univ. of Cape Town.

CAMPBELL (W. W.). East Africa by Motor Lorry; recollections of an ex-motor transport driver. 8vo, pp. 334. *London.* 18s.

CREMER (J.). Les Bobo. (La Mentalité Mystique.) 8vo, pp. viii + 212. *Paris. Fr.* 40.

Vol. IV of *Matériaux d'Ethnographie et de Linguistique Soudanaises*. Previous volumes that have appeared in the same series are: (1) *Dictionnaire Français-Peul*, (2) *Grammaire de la Langue Kasséna ou Kassèné*, and (3) *Les Bobo* (*La Vie Sociale*).

DU TOIT (Alex. L.). A Geological Comparison of South America with South Africa. With a Palaeontological Contribution by F. R. Cowper Reed. 8vo, pp. v + 158, *map*, 16 *plates*, 17 *figures*. *Washington.* Sewed, 13s. 6d.; cloth, 18s.

FERAUD (L.-C.). Annales Tripolitaines: publiées avec une introduction, des notes et un appendice par A. Bernard. 25 × 16 cm., pp. xx + 480. *Paris. Fr.* 45.

6b GRAY (FRANK). My Two African Journeys. 8vo, pp. 288. 41 *illus.*, 2 *maps*. *London*. 15s.

6e RICARD (P.). Corpus des Tapis Marocains. Vol. III: Tapis du Haut Atlas et du Haouz de Marrakech. Large 8vo, pp. 26 with 73 *text-illus.* and 64 *plates*. *Paris*. *Fr.* 80.

The two volumes which have previously appeared in this collection, both published at the same price, are *Tapis de Rabat* and *Tapis du Moyen Atlas*.

6f WESTERMANN (D.). Evefiala or Ewe-English Dictionary. 16mo, pp. vii + 300. *Berlin*. *M.* 6.

FORTHCOMING.

OSSENDOWSKI (F. A.). Slaves of the Sun. The Account of a Journey through the western part of Tropical Africa in 1926. Demy 8vo. 16s.

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8. GENERAL WORKS ON ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, &c.

NEUE DOKUMENTE ZUR MENSCHEITSGESCHICHTE. Vol. I. Large 8vo, pp. 332. 275 *illus.*, *maps*, etc. *Weimar*. *M.* 15.

Contains a contribution, "Rennwege und alte Steinzeit," by Dr. R. Sommer.

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9. GENERAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES.

EICHLER (P. A.). Die Dschinn, Teufel und Engel im Koran. 8vo, pp. viii + 135. *Leipzig*. *M.* 9.

MACKENZIE (DONALD A.). Buddhism in pre-Christian Britain. 8vo, pp. 200. *London*. 10s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

CUMONT (F.). Les Religions Orientales dans la Paganisme Romain. 4to, pp. xvi + 350. 16 *pl.* *Paris*. Subscription price *Fr.* 60.

This book will contain the eight lectures given at the College de France in 1905, with the following Titles: Rome et l'Orient, les sources; Pourquoi les cultes orientaux se sont propagés; L'Asie Mineure; L'Égypte; La Syrie; La Perse; L'Astrologie et la Magie; La Transformation du paganisme.

The book is published under the auspices of the *Musée Guimet*, the first edition having been out of print for some time.

HŌBŌGIRIN. Dictionnaire Encyclopédique du Bouddhisme d'après les sources chinoises et japonaises.

This extremely important and valuable work, of which the editor-in-chief is M. Paul Demiéville, was planned under the direction of Prof. Sylvain Lévi and Prof. J. Takakusu. It is based mainly upon the *Bukkyō Daijiten, the Bukkyō Daijii*, and the recently published *Daizōkyōsakuin*.

It will appear in parts containing from 150 to 200 pages with text-illustrations and one or two plates. The whole work will contain about 1200 pages.

As a result of the generosity of Abbot Ōtani, the price will be at the rate of five shillings per hundred pages. Thus the work will be exceptionally cheap.

10. GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

BERGSTRÄSZER (G.). Einführung in die Semitischen Sprachen : Sprachproben u. gramm. Skizzen. Large 8vo, pp. xvi + 192. *Munich.* *M.* 13.80.

A general introduction to the following languages : Primitive Semitic, Akkadian, Hebrew, Aramaic, South-Arabic-Ethiopic, Abyssinian, Mehri, North-Arabic, etc.

The work is announced as the first of its kind and scope.

FOSSEY (Ch.). [Ed.] Notices sur les caractères étrangers anciens et modernes. 4to, pp. x + 326. *Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 120.

This important work contains articles by such scholars as MM. Moret, Vendryes, Dussaud, Macler, S. Lévi, Ferrand, Huart, Meillet, Bloch, G. Maspero, Bacot, Pelliot, and Courant.

HEEPE (M.). [Ed.] Lautzeichen und ihre Anwendung in verschiedenen Sprachgebieten. 27 × 18 cm. *Leipzig.* *M.* 6.

This work is a continuation of *Alphabete und Schriftzeichen des Morgenlandes und des Abendlandes.* In it are described the various systems of phonetic transcription from Lepsius to the Copenhagen Conference in 1925.

HIRT (H.). Indogermanische Grammatik. Vol. IV. Doppelung, Zusammensetzung, Verbum. *Heidelberg.* *M.* 15 *M.* 17. (bound).

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

MODI (Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji). Asiatic Papers, Part III. 8vo, pp. viii + 299. Published by the Author, *Pilot Bunder Rd., Bombay.* 1927.

This collection of papers by a veteran Parsee scholar is full of material of the greatest interest. The papers, which for the most part were read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, are so numerous and so varied that we can do little more than indicate their nature, but we can assure the reader that we have found them—and the same author's *Anthropological Papers*—fascinating indeed.

The first paper is that on *The Mogul Emperors at Kashmir : Jehangir's Inscription at Virnag, an Inscription on the Dâl Lake.* In *Archery in Ancient Persia* Dr. Modi refers to the mention of archery in the Avesta and Pahlavi books, and describes some feats performed by King Bahramgour related by Firdousi and other writers. *A Farman of Emperor Jehangir in favour of two Parsees* is a long and detailed account of a document concerning land tenure and the revenue therefrom in the Mogul period. In *Prayer-Gestures of the Babylonians and Assyrians* the author finds parallels to the gestures described in Dr. Langdon's *Gesture in Sumerian and Babylonian Prayer*, in poses referred to in the Avesta in Iranian sculptures, and in modern Parsee customs.

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In 1922 Dr. Modi visited the Great Wall of China. In a paper upon it he compares it to the wall of Noshirwan in Persia, built, as he tells us, about 750 years later than the Chinese wall. He suggests that Noshirwan may have employed architects from China to assist in the construction of his wall.

Two other interesting papers are those on *Wine among the Ancient Persians* and *A Mahomedan View of Comets.*

TEAM WORK: being the C.M.S. Story of the Year 1927–8. 12mo, pp. vii + 119. *Church Missionary Society. London.* 1s.

In this tastefully produced little volume an account is given of the activities of the Church Missionary Society during the past year. It is well written, and gives in a short space much information that will be welcomed by those interested in Mission work in general.

ROOSEVELT (N.). The Restless Pacific. 8vo, pp. x + 291. 15 *maps* and *diagrams. Scribner. New York* and *London.* 12s. 6d.

"The outstanding fact of the twentieth century," Mr. Roosevelt tells us in his preface, "is that the theatre of world-events has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific." He goes on to assert that, as a Pacific power, America is "now irretrievably involved in the politics of eastern Asia," and that this relation is destined in time to be of the utmost importance to the American people. It would be well if European peoples also recognized this undoubted fact.

The author wastes no time in getting to the heart of his subject. He shows how unrest, of one sort or another, is spreading in China and Japan, while Soviet Russia has not renounced imperialist ambitions. He speaks of the conservatism of the Dutch and British policies. Then he comes to the special problems of the Pacific, "adjustments of race involving emigration and immigration," "the rights of white men in Asia," and so forth. Finally he decides that "one fact stands out supreme . . . it is to the interest of the British Empire—or at least the Dominions—and of Holland and the United States to see the status quo preserved in this entire area." So much for the problem. Mr. Roosevelt then examines certain geographical factors to consider their bearing upon its solution. He takes in turn *The Geography of Position,* and *The Geography of Production,* and in the latter deals very interestingly with the questions of markets, and the pressure of population. In the fourth section of the book the author deals with the conflicting policies of the powers concerned in the Pacific question. His remarks upon the subject of Anglo-American co-operation in China are illuminating. He ends with *Imponderables,* and *The Balance of Power in the Pacific.*

There is not a page in this book that is not interesting, and it should be particularly so to British readers. So much sentimental nonsense is written above and around the whole question of the relations between East and West that it does one good to read a book that is essentially realistic, even if that realism is painful to us. Without necessarily agreeing with all Mr. Roosevelt's opinions, we may at least appreciate their entire freedom from cant and humbug.

LAUFER (B.). The Giraffe in History and Art. 8vo, pp. 100. 9 *plates in photogravure,* 23 *text-illus.,* and 1 *vignette. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.* 4s. 6d.

One is never quite sure where Mr. Laufer will, so to speak, break out next. He seems to delight in choosing some recondite subject and publishing upon it a monograph which will at once become an authority and a source book for that subject. So he ranges from sketches of Manchu and Mongol literature—which, by the way, we wish could be translated and so made more easily available—to a treatise on Jade, and little books like the present, on all kinds of interesting subjects.

The author tells us that his essay is "an attempt at a biography and iconography of the giraffe and endeavours to assemble all important historical data that have become known in whatever countries it made its appearance." So he begins with "the Giraffe in Ancient Egypt," following this up with "Representations of the Giraffe in Africa outside of Egypt; the Giraffe among Arabs and Persians; the Giraffe in Chinese Records and Art; the Giraffe in India; the Giraffe among the Ancients", and so up to the London Zoological Gardens of the Twentieth Century. Notes and a bibliography bring this delightful and fascinating little book to an end. It is excellently illustrated. 11

MASSY (Col. P. H. H.). Eastern Mediterranean Lands: Twenty Years of Life, Sport, and Travel. 8vo, pp. xii + 261. 56 *illus.* and *maps*. *Routledge. London.* 12s. 6d.

It is difficult to persuade Englishmen that the rest of the world is changing more rapidly, and perhaps more vitally, than their own country. It was perhaps not Colonel Massy's intention deliberately to undertake the task of showing his fellow countrymen what is actually happening in the Near East, but his book will certainly prove enlightening. He divides it into five parts, the first of which describes his experiences twenty-five years ago when he was sent on a mission to Asiatic Turkey. The remainder of the book is mainly concerned with his experiences and impressions upon a tour of the Near East begun in 1925.

The author tells us of the work that has been done by the British Administration in Palestine in the improvement of communications, education, and housing. The section on Syria does not touch political questions. Part IV, *The Dawn of the Turkish Republic*, is perhaps the most interesting portion of the book. Colonel Massy describes with admiration the reforms in administration carried out by Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Colonel Massy writes very simply, and his book is neither a treatise on the political situation in the Near East nor an ethnographical study. None the less, such a book may well be more informing than a more pretentious work. It will certainly be read with pleasure.

CONDLIFFE (J. B.). [Ed.] Problems of the Pacific. Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Inst. of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 15–29, 1927. *Chicago.* 15s.

FOX (Sir F.). The Mastery of the Pacific; can the British Empire and the United States agree? Cr. 8vo, pp. 285. *London.* 8s. 6d.

GUPPY (H.). Stepping Stones to the Art of Typography. Roy. 8vo, swd., pp. 45. With 14 *facsimiles*. *Manchester.* 2s.

Reprint from the Bulletin of the John Rylands Lib. The first parts deal with Egypt, Babylonia, China, etc.

KOHN (Hans). Geschichte der nationalen Bewegung im Orient. 8vo, pp. xi + 377. 16 *illus.*, *Berlin. M.* 24.

MIDDLEBROOK (L. F.). Journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward on the U.S. Brig *Vixen* (Capt. John Smith, U.S.N.). In War with Tripoli, 1804. 8vo, bds., pp. 67. 4 *illus.* Limited edition. *Salem.* $3.00.

ROSS (Sir E. Denison). Eastern Art and Literature, with special reference to China, India, Arabia, and Persia. 8vo, pp. 80. *London.* 6d.

SCHMIDT (Rev. P. W.). Publication d'hommage offerte au P. W. Schmidt. Recueil de 76 études de linguistique, d'ethnologie, de science religieuse, de préhistoire et autres. Edited by W. Koppers. Large 8vo, pp. xxix + 977. 41 *plates* and 158 *text-illus.* *Vienna.*

Perhaps the highest compliment we can pay to this magnificent *Festschrift* is to say that it is worthy of the distinguished scholar in whose honour

it has been prepared. The Table of Contents is so imposing that any reviewer might admit without shame that it affrighted him. Hence, if we select certain contributions rather than others, this is only because the mere enumeration of the titles of all the articles would take more space than the circumstances of this record will allow.

The book begins with a list of Father Schmidt's numerous and important publications. The contributions to the *Festschrift* are divided into three classes, of which the second is much the largest. They are (1) Linguistics; (2) Ethnology and the Science of Religions; (3) Prehistory, Physical Anthropology, Sociology, etc.

In the first group Dr. T. Bröring writes *Über die Bedeutung der experimentellen Phonetik für das Studium der Tonsprachen*, and Dr. H. Nekes, *Zur Tonologie in den Bantu-Sprachen*. Both these articles are short but important. Dr. D. J. Wölfel has a very interesting paper, *Zur Terminologie sprachlicher Verwandtschaft*.

Mr. C. O. Blagden contributes to the second group a transliteration and translation of an extract from the Mon version of the *Milindapañha*. In *Sprach- und Kulturpsychologisches* Professor V. Christian discusses the relation of language to the development of culture. This paper is of exceptional interest to the psychologist. Fr. G. Höltker, in *Zeit und Zahl in Nordwestafrika*, shows how customs and superstitions have been based upon the concepts of time and number. Herr E. von Hornbostel seems to break new ground in an article *Die Massnorm als kulturgeschichtliches Forschungsmittel*. Dr. W. Koppers in *Individualforschung unter den Primitiven*, besides explaining the methods of individual study adopted by himself, gives examples of such investigation by earlier travellers. Cultural affinities in East and West are described by Herr P. Leser in *Westöstliche Landwirtschaft*, in which he takes tools and methods of agriculture as his theme. M. Paul Rivet writes on the *Relations commerciales pré-colombiennes entre l'Océanie et l'Amérique*; Dr. Marianne Schmidl on *Altägyptische Techniken an afrikanischen Spiralwulstkörben*; Dr. Otto Spies on *Tunesisches Schattentheater*; Dr. H. Trimborn on *Die Organisation der öffentlichen Gewalt im Inka-Reich*.

The papers in the third group seem to us to be among the most interesting in the volume. Dr. R. Heine Geldern contributes *Ein Beitrag zur Chronologie des Neolithikums in Südostasien*. P. Honigsheim writes upon *Die geistesgeschichtliche Stellung der Anthropologie, Ethnologie, Urgeschichte und ihrer Hauptrichtungen*. Dr. H. Junker writes *Die Entwicklung der vorgeschichtlichen Kultur in Ägypten*, and O. Menghin, a very interesting article, *Zur Steinzeit Ostasiens*.

This is all too short a notice of an extremely valuable volume, but, fortunately, a work produced under such auspices and offered to the founder of *Anthropos*, stands in no need of recommendation from us.

STAUFFER (M.). [Ed.] Voices from the Near East. Chapters by a group of nationals interpreting the Christian movement. Cr. 8vo, pp. 156. *London*. 3*s*.

FORTHCOMING.

BERGER (A.). Die Jagd aller Völker im Wandel der Zeit.

This work is announced to appear in 6 parts, each costing *M*. 5.20. It will deal with the history of the chase in ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, and Persia, during the Middle Ages in Europe, and will further describe the methods employed by African and Eastern peoples, etc., at the present day.

It will be illustrated by about 300 contemporary pictures.

12. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

ASIA. Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, April–June, 1928. 4to, pp. 249–516. *Asia Magazine, New York.* Annual Subscription $5. Single numbers 35*c.*

This magnificently produced magazine stands in a class by itself. Its articles are not pre-eminently scientific, but they are always interesting, and the illustrations which accompany them are quite unrivalled.

In the April number J. E. Baker discusses the problem of the educated class in China. J. L. Clark has an article, even more splendidly illustrated than usual, upon the animal life of Ngorongoro. E. C. Grey discusses the dietary of the Japanese and its relation to the health of the people. Mirza Mahmoud Khan Saghaphi gives an account of his visit, as a little boy, to the Imperial Harem of the Shah of Persia.

Several of the same writers appear again in the May issue, Mr. Clark writing on *Safari in British East Africa*, and Mr. Baker on *Why Chinese Business is not Business.* Maurice Hindus describes experiences in Asiatic Russia, and H. J. Shepstone writes on the Treasures of the Holy Sepulchre.

Halidé Edib Hanim, in the June number, relates some of her experiences in 1920, in the early and troublous days of the Turkish revolution. Miss May Mott-Smith describes a circuit of Africa, mainly by boat. Owen Lattimore writes an interesting article on the *Chinese as a Dominant Race*, dealing with the question of how Chinese imperialism has succeeded in Sinkiang, but failed in Mongolia. In an article, *An Architectural Renaissance in China*, H. K. Murphy discusses the possibilities of reviving the ancient palace and temple architecture of China in concrete-constructed buildings. His plans for the Yen-ching University are extremely interesting.

An astonishingly attractive magazine.

BULLETIN OF THE IRAN LEAGUE. Vol. I, No. 2, April, 1928. pp. 28. "The Iran League," *Bombay.* Annual Subscription, *Rs.* 6.6.

This new periodical serves as the official organ of the Iran League, and is published monthly in English and Persian. It appears to favour the cause of an "enlightened" Islam, and in a leading article, *Religion and the Turks*, taking as its text the separation of State and Church in Turkey, regrets "the relative stagnation, if not worse, in India." An article on Persia deals with agricultural wealth and progress, forests, fisheries, mining, and petroleum. Other articles, unsigned, are *The Place of Persia in the History of Islam* and *Bahrain.*

CHINESE RECORDER, THE : Journal of the Christian Movement in China. Vol. LIX, No. 3, March, 1928. 8vo, pp. 133–198. *Shanghai.* 1s. 3d.

This number of *The Chinese Recorder* is principally concerned with the missionary problems which have arisen as a consequence of the changing conditions in China. In an article, *Position of the Christian Church in China*, Djang Fang indulges in a series of lamentations. "Because of the sense of recklessness and of the strong spirit of revolt if any pressure is brought to bear from those presumably in authority, it results in a spirit of destruction which says, 'Down with Everything!'" And, again, "The Christian church is apparently losing her grip, not only on the young people, but on old people as well." At the end of his article he says, cryptically, "Even as a matter of financial policy, the spiritual side of the church should be emphasized first. . . . So the fourth problem of the Christian church is how to deepen the spiritual life of her members in order that they may meet all their responsibilities."

12 K. L. Reichelt, in *Extracts from the Buddhist Ritual*, gives some translations from the *Ch'an Men Jih Sung* (his romanization of the Chinese characters is *Ch'ang Meng Er Sung*). A further article by the same author deals with *Some Present Aspects of Buddhism in China.*

CONGO: Revue Générale de la Colonie Belge, April, 1928. 8vo, pp. 459–624. *Goemaere. Brussels. Fr.* 7.50.

The current number of *Congo* begins with a short article by M. E. de Wildeman on *La Flore du Congo Belge*, in which he urges the necessity for research work into the flora of the colony, both by permanent officials and by special missions. Mgr. de Clercq contributes a very interesting article upon the smoking of hemp by the *Bena Lulua*, in which he quotes the essential passages of an account of the custom, specially written for him by a native Christian. It would seem to have afforded an opportunity for release from the strong sexual taboos in force among this primitive people.

GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, THE. Vol. LXI, Nos. 3, 4, and 5. 8vo, pp. 209–512. *Illus. The Royal Geographical Society.* 2s. (each number).

The March number contains an interesting account of *Johore in* 1926, by Capt. S. W. Kirby, R.E., who was engaged on survey work in that state for three years. The aeroplane photographs are attractive.

In the April number Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher has a memoir of Dr. Hogarth, the late President of the Society, which gives an account of his work and personality which will be appreciated by many. Major Cheesman writes upon *The Upper Waters of the Blue Nile*, the Abbai of Abyssinia, and Sir Aurel Stein contributes a short paper on *An Archaeological Tour along the Waziristan Border*, which he made in 1927.

Dr. T. G. Longstaff writes in the May number upon *The Nanda Devi Group and the Sources of the Nandakgini*, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge describes a visit to Western Tibet made in 1926. A very important contribution is that of Mr. G. M. Lees on *The Physical Geography of South-Eastern Arabia*, which is supplemented by a series of appendices on the Water Supply of Bahrein; Qatar Peninsular; a report on a collection of flint implements brought back by Mr. Lees, and further reports on the collections of birds and insects.

INDIAN REVIEW, THE. Vol. XXIX, No. 4. Sm. 4to, pp. 233–304. *Natesan and Co. Madras.*

To this, the April number of the *Indian Review*, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar contributes an article on *Indian States and the Government of India*, Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography is continued, and Mr. V. G. Ramakrishna Aiyar writes on *Some Agricultural Industries of the Madras Presidency.*

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN SOCIETY. Vol. XXVII, No. CVII, April, 1928. 8vo, pp. 205–320. *Macmillan. London.* 9s.

The current number of the *Journal of the African Society* begins with an account of the Parliamentary visit to Nigeria, given by Major Walter Elliot, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Scotland. In an article upon Ashanti, Mr. John Maxwell, the Chief Commissioner, deals principally with the "phenomenal progress" which he attributes to the enactment of the Ashanti Native Jurisdiction Ordinance and of the Kumasi Public Health Board Ordinance, and the return of Nana Prempeh to Ashanti. The article is interesting and encouraging. Mr. H. B. Thomas describes *An Experiment in African Native Land Settlement* in Buganda. He deals with the situation that arose in consequence of the Uganda agreement engineered by Sir Harry Johnston in 1900, the agrarian unrest that resulted, and the steps that were taken by the Busulu and Nvujo Law of 1927 to put an end to a most unsatisfactory position.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire continues his study of *Il-Torōbo*, dealing in the present article with the *Aramanik*, the *Kitokorda*, and *Kisangara*. He also describes the arms used by the Dorobo, and after a short notice of the *Mosiro* and *Aramanik* languages, gives a short account of *Mosiro* Folk-tales, Folk-lore, and Superstitions. 12

Another article that is continued is that on *The Katab and their Neighbours*, by Mr. C. K. Meek, which gives some very interesting information about terms of relationship and social regulations. In Part IV of Captain Wilson-Haffenden's *Ethnological Notes on the Kwottos of Toto*, the author deals with the very remarkable cult of the divine king of Panda. Readers interested in the psychology of primitive peoples will find this series of articles of remarkable importance.

JOURNAL OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY. Vol. XIII, No. 7. 12mo, pp. 703–78. *Bombay.*

This issue of the *Journal* contains a number of interesting articles which our space will only permit us to summarize in the shortest possible way. Mr. S. S. Mehta has papers on *The Swastika* and *Champa-Shasti and its Rites*. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji contributes two papers under the title *The Comparatively Remotest Primitive Antiquity of Aryan Civilization and Culture*, in the first of which he deplores the anti-Aryan prejudice of western writers, especially Spengler. In the second he deals with survivals amongst the Parsis of customs and ideas of the Paleolithic ages, especially their systems of disposal of the dead and fire worship. Mr. S. S. Mehta has a further article on certain marriage rites among Hindus, and Dr. J. J. Modi a short paper entitled *The Belief about the Dubbâ or the Drowning Spirit in India : Its Parallel in Ancient Irân.*

JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. I, No. 1. 8vo, pp. 120. *The Bombay Hist. Soc. Bombay*, March, 1928. *Rs.* 2.

The Bombay Historical Society was founded three years ago " to stimulate research and investigation in history, archaeology, epigraphy, and the allied subjects, more particularly of Bombay and Western India." This is the first number of its *Journal*. It promises extremely well. Father H. Heras, S.J., writes upon *The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India*, and combats Sewell's statement that " the uncompromising intolerance of the Jesuit Fathers " was largely responsible for this decay. This article is interesting and well documented. Father Heras concludes that the real causes of the decay were : (*a*) the destruction of the city of Vijayanagara, (*b*) English opposition, (*c*) Dutch enmity, and (*d*) the expansion wars of the Nayaks of Ikeri. Contributing factors were the bad government of the Portuguese, and the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal.

Dr. Balkrishna contributes an article headed *The Economic History of India, Materials for Research at Bombay*, in which he gives a short account of the records, etc., available to the students of Bombay University. The Editor, Mr. B. A. Fernandes, writes upon *Sopārā, the Ancient Port of the Konkan*, in which he identifies Sopārā with Solomon's Ophir. Professor N. Venkataramanayya discusses *The Place of Virakurcha in the Pallava Genealogy.*

We wish this new enterprise every success.

JOURNAL OF THE K.R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE. No. 10. 8vo, pp. 173. *Bombay.* 1927.

Dr. J. M. Unwala contributes a note upon *Two New Historical Documents of the Great Achaemenian King Darius Hystaspes*. Professor F. C. Davar writes upon *The Historical Epic, with particular reference to the Shahnameh*. He concludes that " in purity and delicacy of style, in vigour and vivacity of expression, in grandeur of subject and excellence

12 of execution, in comprehensiveness of conception and sublimity of treatment, the Shahnameh remains unrivalled as a historical epic in the literature of the world."

Professor Zajti of Budapest has an interesting paper on *The Huns in the Avesta Literature.*

The longest article—it is almost a book—is an essay upon the relation of Sir Oliver Lodge's "Substance of Faith" to the religion of Zarathustra as expressed in the Avestan writings. This was written by the late Mr. M. N. Dastur, and obtained a prize offered by Mr. K. R. Cama. It is an attempt to define the position of the Avestan scriptures upon such subjects as "Character and Will", "The Problem of Good and Evil", and "The Kingdom of Heaven", and will well repay careful study.

JOURNAL OF THE NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY Vol. LVIII, 1927. 8vo, pp. xii + 250. *Illus. Kelly and Walsh. Shanghai.* $ *Mex.* 5.

The current number of this important *Journal* contains several very interesting articles. The first is that of the Rev. A. C. Moule, headed *The Siege of Saianfu and the Murder of Achmach Bailo.* Marco Polo's story of the murder of Achmach Bailo has a parallel in the Jami' ul-Tawarikh of Rashid u'd Din, and a translation of this version of the story is here given. Marco Polo's account of the siege of Saianfu is followed by a number of very interesting quotations from Chinese sources which show that Marco's claim to have assisted the siege operations can hardly be founded, seeing that it took place before he entered China. Mr. Moule supplements Marco Polo's account of the murder of Achmach Bailo bn further extracts from the Yüan history, and discusses the identificatioy of certain doubtful characters in the Venetian's account.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson writes on *Political Parties of the Northern Sung Dynasty,* which will be useful to those who are interested in the story of Wang An-shih's projected reforms. *Mei Lan-Fang,* the leading Chinese actor of to-day, is the subject of an article by Mr. G. K. Leung. Mr. R. D. Abraham deals with *The Motives of Chinese Art,* and Mr. A. P. Jacot has a long article upon *The Genus Gueldenstaedtia (Leguminoseae).*

Other articles, all of considerable interest, are: *Chou-Kung*; *the Duke of Chou,* by the Rev. Evan Morgan; *The Patriarch Lü,* by C. E. Couling; and a careful study of the *Anthropology of the Buriats,* by G. P. Kojeuroff.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. LVII, 1927. (July to December.) *Illus.* Sm. 4to, pp. viii + 249–468 (with index, etc.). Published by the Institute. 15s.

The first article in this most interesting number of the *Journal* is that of Aleš Hrdlička on *The Neanderthal Phase of Man.* This was the Huxley Memorial Lecture for 1927. It is a very concise and clear statement of what is actually known about Neanderthal man, and is completed by a sketch of the assumptions that have been drawn from such facts as we possess, with the author's opinion of the value of these assumptions. Captain Wilson-Haffenden contributes a series of very interesting *Ethnological Notes on the Shuwalbe Group of the Borroro Fulani in the Kurafi District of Keffi Emirate, Northern Nigeria.* In this he deals with Legends of Origin; Religious Beliefs; Animal and Plant Observances and Taboos; Seasonal Festivals and Sacrifices; Social Ceremonies, and Social Organization. *The Regulation of Marriage in Ambrym* describes the researches of Mr. A. Bernard Deacon, a young Cambridge graduate, who unfortunately died of blackwater fever almost immediately after making them. The article describes the regulation of marriage among this New Hebridean people by a division of the community into six

matrimonial classes. It is followed by a paper in which A. R. Radcliffe-Brown discusses the relation of this system to the kinship systems of Australia. Both articles are of considerable significance. 12

Miss Camilla H. Wedgwood writes on *Death and Social Status in Melanesia.* The article discusses the relation between the different methods of disposing of the dead to the question of social status. " In Melanesia," says the author, " the distinctions made by people in life are reflected in those made at death. . . . The nature of the distinctions is for the most part such as might be deduced logically from what we know of primitive beliefs concerning the body and the soul. Those who were loved, or whose aid, given in life, is needed by the community after their death, are treated in such a way that they may remain near the survivors; those who have no strong bonds, emotional or social, uniting them to the living, are disposed of with the minimum amount of trouble."

M. M. Bennett contributes *Notes on the Dalleburra Tribe of Northern Queensland,* which is now practically extinct. The last article in this number is by G. W. B. Huntingford, *Miscellaneous Records relating to the Nandi and Kony Tribes.* It is intended to supplement Sir A. C. Hollis's book, *The Nandi: their Language and Folk-lore,* and contains a mass of interesting material on Religion; Witchcraft; Superstitions; Cattle; Circumcision; Marriage; Customs, etc. The second part of the article contains some additions to Nandi folk-lore.

MAN: A Monthly Record of Anthropological Science. Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Sm. 4to, pp. 1–56 (Nos. 1–38). *The Royal Anthropological Institute. London.* 2s. (each number).

In the January number Mr. Hornell writes upon *Indonesian Culture in East Africa,* and suggests that the origin of the Victoria Nyanza canoes " is to be traced to Indonesian culture exercised upon the Bantu tribes of this region by Javanese settlements along the coast." Mr. F. E. Williams describes a drill used by the Orokaiva people of Northern Papua. Dr. Campbell-Thompson suggests an identification of the Assyrian mineral *sadanu sabitu* in relation to certain magic rituals for sexual intercourse.

Mr. Walter Cline, in the February number, discusses the origin of the people of Siwa and Gara, in the Libyan Desert. I. H. N. Evans describes certain stone celts obtained in Upper Burma, and G. W. Hatchell contributes *Vibangwa—a Form of Insignia used in the Eastern Hinterland of Lake Tanganyika.*

The March number contains *Avokaiya Fishing,* by E. E. Evans-Pritchard. Mr. G. C. Wheeler describes some pottery from Alu, Bougainville Strait, Solomon Islands.

As usual, the section devoted to reviews is by no means the least valuable part of a periodical that is always interesting.

MODERN REVIEW, The. Vol. XLIII, Nos. 1 to 5. Sm. 4to.. *Illus. The Modern Review, Calcutta.* Annual subscription *Rs.* 10.

The five numbers of *The Modern Review,* which we have received for notice are full of interesting material, but that material is so copious and so varied that we can only mention the articles and features that seem to us likely to be most interesting to European and American readers. In January J. T. Sutherland writes upon *Hindu and Mohammedan Riots.* Professor Priyaranjan Sen warmly criticizes Mr. Edward Thompson's version of Tagore's *Curse at Farewell.* Other interesting articles are Professor Mitra's *Note on the Report of the Vernacular Development Committee, Bihar and Orissa*; Dr. S. K. Chatterji's *Siam and India*; and *Greater India Revisited,* an account of a visit to Bali, by Professor Kalidas Nag.

The February number contains *Stupas or Chaityas,* by R. D. Banerji; *A Plea for Educational Reform in India,* by Miss Kamala Bose.

12 Nagendranath Gupta writes in March upon *Vidyapati, the poet of Mithila and Bengal*; Professor R. D. Banerji on *Rajput Origins in Orissa*, and Phanindranath Bose on *Indian Epics in Indian Colonies.*
In April Dr. Taraknath Das writes upon *New Persia in World Politics*, and Sir Brojendra Mitter contributes an appreciation of Lord Sinha.
In the May number are articles by Nagendranath Gupta on *Ramkrishna Paramhansa*; *Vidyasagar and Vernacular Education*, by Brajendranath Banerji; *Afghanistan in World Politics*, by Dr. Taraknath Das.
We have confined ourselves to mention of a few, especially the non-political, articles, but to many people one of the chief interests of this lively magazine will be the insight that one may gain from it into movements and currents of thought, essentially Indian, that are arousing attention at he present day.

MOSLEM WORLD, THE. Vol XVIII. Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo, pp. 1–110 and 111–220. *Missionary Review Pub. Co. New York.* 2s (each number).

In the January number of *The Moslem World* is reprinted a very interesting article by Duncan B. Macdonald on *Continuous Re-creation and Atomic Time in Moslem Scholastic Theology*, based upon the description of that theory by Maimonides. In the same number, Professor Margoliouth suggests a new identification of the Harut and Marut mentioned in *Surah*, ii, 95. This is with the sorcerers Iannes and Iambres of 2 Timothy iii, 8.
Dr. Zwemer writes in the April number on *The Diversity of Islam in India.* Sonia Howe has an interesting sketch of the life of Charles de Foucauld, whom she calls "Explorer of Morocco and Knight Errant of Christ". In the same number are some interesting statistics of the Moslem population of India and Burma, with explanatory details.

PALESTINE: Revue internationale. Vol II, Nos. 6, 7, and 8. 4to, pp. 1–144. *Rieder. Paris. Fr.* 12 (each number).

To those who are interested in the present problems of Palestine and the future of the Zionist movement, we imagine that this review must be almost indispensable. But besides its political interest, its literary quality is anything but inconsiderable. The most important articles in the numbers before us are: *Le Comtat Venaissin et ses Juifs d'après Armand Lunel*, by Andre Spire (in No. 6), and *Les Caracteristiques juridiques internationales du Foyer national juif, by* Georges Scelle, with *La colonisation juive en Russie et en Palestine*, by A. Ruppin (both in No. 8).
Many interesting articles of a purely literary nature hardly come into our field.

AFRICA, Journal of the Int. Inst. of African Languages and Culture. Vol. I, No. 2, April, 1928. *London.* 6s.

Contains articles by Messrs. Hardy, Torday, Schapera, Westermann, Meinhof, D. Jones, Vischer, and Professor Alice Werner.

ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY for the year 1926. Edited by J. Ph. Vogel, N. J. Krom, and J. H. Kramers. With an introduction on the principal archaeological discoveries in India, Further India, Indonesia, and Iran. Cr. 4to, pp. xxxii + 110, 12 *collotype plates. Leyden*, 1928. 10s.

ANNUAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH. Vol. VII, for 1925–26. Edited for the Trustees by Henry J. Cadbury. Cr. 4to, pp. x + 104. With 4 *maps* and 79 *illustrations.* 1927. 21s.

The three articles contained in this volume are: Searching for Ancient Remains in Lower 'Irâq; Three Liturgical Fragments from the Wâdi Nâtrûn; and an Unpublished Greek Inscription from 'Ammân.

ANTIQUITY. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology Ed. by O. G. S. Crawfurd. Vol. II, No. 5, March, 1928. pp. 128. *Southampton.* 5s. 6d. 12

Contains two important articles by L. L. Woolley and H. R. Hall on the Discoveries at Ur. Annual subscription 20s.

CHINA JOURNAL. Ed. by A. de C. Sowerby and J. C. Ferguson. Vol. VIII, No. 4, April, 1928. 2s. 6d. Annual subscription 12 Nos. £1 5s.

Contains : Isles of the Blest, by C. W. Young ; Some Fragments of Pai Chu-i's Poetry, by H. C. K. Ke, and other articles on literature, science, travel, and sport. *Illustrations.*

CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL. Vol. II, No. 3, March, 1928. Annual Subscription $6.00.

Some Contents : Opening Remote Provinces by Motor Roads ; Statistics of Farm Land in China, etc.

INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1928 (15th year). 8vo, pp. 948. 12s.

JOURNAL DE SAVANTS. Published under the auspices of the Institut de France. February, 1928. 4to, pp. 49–96. *Paris. Fr.* 15.

Contains an article by M. Finot upon the *École Française d'Extrême-Orient.*

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, April, 1928. 15s.

Contains : Original Home of the Hittites, etc., A. H. Sayce ; Unknown Co-Founders of Buddhism : A Sequel, C. A. F. Rhys Davids ; Is there a Gabri dialect of Mod. Persian ?, D. L. R. Lorimer ; Kandalānu and Aśurbanipal, S. Langdon ; Pictographic Reconnaissances, Pt. ix, and index, L. C. Hopkins, etc.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ASSYRIOLOGIE UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE. Index to Vols. 1–34, edited by Adele Bezold. pp. 34. *Berlin. M.* 5.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR INDOLOGIE UND IRANISTIK. Vol. VI, Part 1. Large 8vo, pp. 170. *Leipzig.* (Price of the complete volume) *M.* 24.

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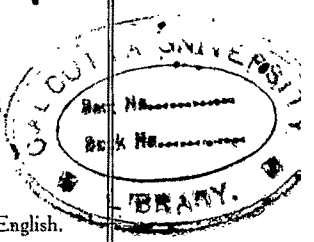
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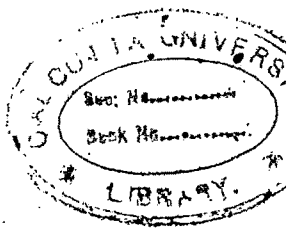
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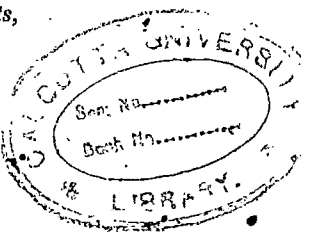
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This number of ASIATICA
is offered as a
token of homage and respect to the
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EDITORIAL.

This issue of ASIATICA has been delayed in order that it may appear especially for the Congress of Orientalists at Oxford. It is the last of the present series. Henceforth ASIATICA will appear every two months instead of monthly, and No. 7 will be issued about the middle of October. Certain improvements will then be made in the system of classification.

I am grateful for many letters of appreciation which have come from all parts of the world. I shall be still more grateful if readers who live in countries from which bibliographical material is difficult to obtain, will be so good as to send me, periodically, particulars of recent publications in those countries, for insertion in ASIATICA.

The publishers inform me that complaints have come to them from several sources that ASIATICA has not reached readers with due regularity. This, in some cases, is probably due to the non-return of the cards which were sent out with a recent number : in others, it can only be ascribed to the vagaries of the Post Office. If readers whose sets are incomplete, will communicate with Messrs. Kegan Paul and Company, every effort will be made to supply the missing numbers.

THE EDITOR.

1*st August,* 1928.

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1. THE NEAR EAST (ARABIA, PERSIA, TURKEY) and ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS.

ABDUS-SALAM NADVI. Ibn-i-Yameen. 8vo, pp. 224. *Sufi Publishing Co. Lahore. Rs.* 1.8.

The Sufi Publishing Company send us a copy of this work, in Urdu, upon the life and work of the famous Persian poet, Ibn-i-Yameen. The author is one of the most distinguished Persian scholars in India. The work is well printed and produced, and we hope, a little later, to give it, together with other works in the vernacular, a more adequate notice.

1 CHARDIN (SIR JOHN). Travels in Persia, with an Introduction by Sir Percy Sykes. Sm. 4to, pp. xxx + 287. *Illus. The Argonaut Press. London.* 1927. (Edition limited to 975 copies.) £1 8s.

Mr. N. M. Penzer, the Editor of this very charming book, tells us that it is reprinted, practically exactly, from a two volume edition of Chardin's works in English, published in 1720. These two volumes were to have been the first of a series of eight, but apparently J. Smith, the publisher, despite some artful manœuvres, did not succeed in getting the necessary support for his undertaking. The present volume therefore gives us only a portion of Chardin's work.

In a very interesting Introduction, Sir Percy Sykes tells the story of Chardin's life. In 1666 he first reached Persia and stayed there for eighteen months, learning Persian and Turkish. After proceeding to India, he returned to Persia in 1669, left again on a mission for Soleiman III, and returned in 1672. This time he stayed for seven years. The last part of his life was spent in England, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The present volume begins Chardin's story at the stage which describes his arrival at Ispahan. The first section of it is interesting in that it describes in some detail the manner whereby European monarchs were represented at the courts of the East. It gives, too, a vivid picture of the daily life of official circles. But the second section will prove perhaps more interesting to the general reader. "In this," says Chardin, "I am going to give you a general Description of Persia, wherein I shall treat of the Nature, Morals, and Manners of the People, and of their Industry, in procuring for themselves all the Necessaries of Life." Chardin seems to have been both observant and understanding. He tells us about the climate and the soil, the plants and the trees, about animals and fish, and the Persians themselves. He is somewhat severe upon the Persians, though they seem to have treated him well enough. Perhaps he could not appreciate their capacity for driving a bargain. "Whoever sees them only passing by, or in a Visit, will always give them the best Character in the World; but he that deals with them, and pries into their affairs, will find that there is little honesty in them; and that most of them are *Whited Sepulchres*."

We find it difficult to speak too highly of the manner in which the book has been produced. It has been admirably printed on Japon by the Cambridge University Printer.

CLAVIJO, Embassy to Tamerlane, 1403–1406. Translated from the Spanish by Guy Le Strange. 8vo, pp. xv + 375. 7 *maps* and *plans*. *Routledge. London* (*Broadway Travellers*). 15s.

The opening days of the fifteenth century in Europe were clouded by apprehensions with regard to happenings in the Near East. The Turks had been on the point of extinguishing the Eastern Empire of Constantinople, when they were themselves threatened by the Tartar hosts of Tamerlane, and though the monarchs of Europe did little to aid their cousin of Constantinople, they were acutely and painfully interested in the situation. It was in these circumstances that Henry III, King of Castile and Leon, sent two successive embassies to Tamerlane, of which the second and more important was under the leadership of Ruy Gonzalvez de Clavijo, the king's chamberlain. In his introduction to Clavijo's account of this mission, Mr. Le Strange explains these circumstances, tells us what is known of the ambassadors, and describes in detail the nature of the road they took.

The outward journey to Samarqand occupied fifteen months, but this time included a long stay at Constantinople, for which we may well be grateful, since it afforded the occasion for an account of that city which forms one of the most valuable and interesting parts of an

extremely important book. The return took about the same length of time, with another interval of some months at Tabriz, where the ambassadors were detained in consequence of the troubles which broke out after Tamerlane's death. 1

The account which Clavijo gives of the reception of the embassy by Tamerlane, the ceremonies and feasts in which the ambassadors took part, and his general picture of the aged prince, his court and his ladies, are full of interest. We have the more reason to be thankful for them because, as Mr. Le Strange tells us, no other such account has come down to us. The text from which this excellent translation has been made is that published, together with a Russian version, by I. Sreznevski in 1881. The translator refers to the difficulties he experienced in the transliteration of Turki and Persian personal names. No such difficulty arises, however, in the case of Chinese names, and we are surprised therefore to see, in the notes at the end of the volume, such transliterations as "Hwen Thsang", "Hongwou", and "Yuen".

IBN TAGHRÎ BIRDÎ. An Nujûm az-Zâhira fî Mulûk Miṣr wal-Ḳâhira. (Vol. VII, Part 2; 857–865 A.H.) edited by William Popper. 8vo, pp. 379–642. *University of California. Berkeley.* $2.

It is now nearly twenty years since Dr. William Popper, for the Department of Semitic Philology of the University of California, began the publication of the Annals of Ibn Taghrî Birdi, which is now approaching its completion. The present section consists wholly of text, with the Editor's careful annotation of variant readings.

KOECHLIN (RAYMOND). Les Céramiques Musulmanes de Suse au Musée du Louvre. (Vol. XIX of Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique de Perse.) 4to, pp. 109. 23 *plates. Leroux. Paris. Fr.* 200.

Following upon the important discoveries of M. de Macquenem at Susa, the authorities of the Musée du Louvre decided to bring together their specimens of Musulman pottery from that place, and it is this collection which M. Koechlin describes in the present volume. The work, however, is much more than a description of a number of objects. The greater part of it is taken up by a very interesting account of the different types of pottery found at Susa, and a feature of especial interest is the discussion of the question of Chinese influences in every phase of their development. M. Koechlin has done his work so thoroughly that there can be no question with regard to the place which his book will assume in the literature of the subject.

In his introduction, after paying a tribute to the work of Pézard and Sarre, the author discusses certain general problems which arise in connection with the Susa pottery. He concludes that pottery was actually made at Susa, though many of its models were furnished by Samarra. But Samarra itself can hardly lay claim to a full measure of originality. Chinese and Egyptian influences were both considerable, and, according to M. Koechlin, "il y a toutes chances pour que Samarra ait reçu ses premiers modèles de Rhagès et qu'elle se soit bornée à en continuer, voire à en developper la fabrication."

Chapter I is concerned with *Céramique non Émaillée.* Some of the specimens of this, reproduced in Plates I to V, are sufficiently remarkable. Chapter II deals with *Céramique Peinte non Émaillée.* Reference is made to some curious inscribed pitchers, which M. Marçais ascribes to the IXth or Xth centuries. They seem to have served as love letters, but why such a strange and fragile medium of communication should have been selected is by no means clear. Chapter III treats of *Céramique Émaillée Monochrome.* A very interesting Sassanian jar which M. de Mecquenem was fortunate enough to find intact, is reproduced in Plate VIII. In Chapter V, *Céramique à Décor Peint sur Engobe et sous*

Couverte, the objects are divided into three classes : (*a*) with cobalt blue ornament, sometimes mingled with green and violet ; (*b*) ornament of various types ; and (*c*) types from Northern Persia and Samarqand. Chapter VI deals with *Céramiques Jaspées jaune et vert sous Couverte. Décor Gravé.* Chapter VII, with *Céramique à Décor en Relief sous Couverte Plombeuse parfois Lustrée.* Finally, Chapter VIII treats of *Céramique Lustrée*, and in it M. Koechlin vigorously opposes Professor Butler's theory of the Egyptian origin of this ware.
The firm of M. Ernest Leroux has produced the book admirably.

MERCIER (L.). La Chasse et les Sports chez les Arabes. 16mo, pp. 256. 9 *plates* (2 *in colours*). *Riviere. Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 20.

This volume appears in a collection which was inaugurated under the direction of the late M. Edmond Doutté, with the title *La Vie Musulmane et Orientale.* It is rather a popular study than a scientific work, but it will be useful to those attracted by the subject, and the short bibliographies attached to each chapter suggest sources upon which the reader can draw if he is inspired to go more deeply into the subject.
M. Mercier deals in turn with hunting, especially lion hunting, for purposes of defence and for the securing of food ; dogs, falcons, and traps, used as aids in the chase, and the methods employed at the present day. Under the heading "Sports" he includes dancing, a ball game which he suggests may have been the inspiration of our own football ; horse-racing, polo, and combats at arms. The author is especially interesting where he deals with the breeding and training of horses.

NANSEN (FRIDTJOF). Armenia and the Near East. 8vo, pp. 324. 27 *illus., map. Allen and Unwin. London.* 15s.

The work of Dr. Nansen as High Commissioner for Refugees for the League of Nations must be well known to our readers. In this book, he gives an account of his journey to Armenia in 1925 on behalf of the League, to investigate the prospects of a proposal which had been set forward to transfer 50,000 refugees to the Sardarabad desert in the Republic of Armenia, which was to be irrigated and made available for cultivation.
In the first part of his book, Dr. Nansen describes his journey, first to Constantinople, then to Batum and on to Tiflis. In *Chapters in the History of Georgia*, he summarizes the story of the Georgian people. From Tiflis he went to Erivan. He describes the physical features of the country through which he passed, and discusses the question whether depopulation has been caused by increasing aridity or by war. He concludes that man, rather than nature, has been responsible for the failure to keep habitable and flourishing such deserts as the Arax plain. It follows from this conclusion that the development of suitable plans for irrigation would make such regions once more suitable for settlement, and Dr. Nansen describes the conversations which his commission had with the Armenian Government upon the subject. The definite proposals which resulted from the Commission's investigations were issued by the League of Nations in *A Scheme for the Settlement of Armenian Refugees* (Geneva, 1927).
After dealing with the activities of the Commission, Dr. Nansen in a chapter headed *Chapters in the History of Armenia*, gives a short account of the history of Armenia up to the nineteenth century, with a further chapter devoted to *Armenia in Modern Times.* He gives a very terrible account of Abdul-Hamid's policy, and a still more terrible story of the continuance of that policy by the Young Turks. But perhaps the author's most severe strictures are reserved for the European powers who have promised so much to Armenia and done so little. "The Western Powers of Europe and the United States of America have given words, and nothing else, by way of fulfilling the promises to the Armenian

people which they made with such solemnity when they needed support in the war." They solemnly declared in 1922 that "the necessity of founding a national home for the Armenians must not be left out of sight". The Treaty of Lausanne said not a word about the matter. "Why does the League of Nations set up committees to see whether anything can be done . . . when the Powers coldly refuse to make even the most modest sacrifice to relieve the destitute refugees for whom they have promised to do much?"

PEIRCE (H.) and TYLER (R.). Byzantine Art. Royal 8vo, pp. 56. 100 *collotype plates. Benn. London.* £1 1s.

This is one of the first volumes to be published in the *Kai Khosru Monographs on Eastern Art*, issued under the General Editorship of Mr. Arthur Waley. In this volume, only a very short general account of Byzantine Art is given, the greater part of the text being taken up by a detailed description of the specimens reproduced, and their history, so far as it is known. The authors characterize Byzantine artists as being inspired far more by the qualities and peculiarities of the media in which they worked, than were the Greeks and Romans. A much greater unconventionality was the result. They consider, too, that Christian influences were only incidental, and produce two examples of carving in porphyry from the pre-Christian era to show that the main characteristics of Byzantine Art may be traced back to a period where, obviously, no such factor can have been at work.

It is unfortunate that, as the authors point out, we have relatively so little material upon which to form a judgment of the splendour of Byzantine Art at its zenith. We have indeed magnificent examples in architecture, but apart from that, only a number of small articles, for the most part looted by the crusaders, or sent as gifts to Western dignitaries. The activities of the iconoclasts were largely responsible for this state of affairs.

The collotype reproductions are excellent and cover the field very well. Sculpture, Textiles, Ivories, Metal Work, Enamels, and Illuminations are all represented. Plates 58 and 59 seem to us especially remarkable. The former illustrates a vase in sardonyx from the Treasure of St. Mark's at Venice, and the latter a chalice, also of sardonyx, likewise preserved at Venice.

WILSON (Sir Arnold T.). The Persian Gulf: An Historical Sketch from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. With a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C. 8vo, pp. xvi + 327. 18 *plates* (inc. *coloured frontispiece*), *map. Clarendon Press. Oxford.* £1 5s.

"It is the writer's object," Sir Arnold Wilson tells us in his preface, "to enable those whom duty or inclination brings to the Gulf, or whose work brings them in contact with its problems, to study in the compass of a single work the pageant of its history." He suggests that in this history a writer of fiction would find "ample material for a new series of a thousand and one romantic if sleepless nights". Sir Arnold's own book has much of the fascination which one associates with the romance of the East.

In his introductory chapter, the author reminds us of the importance which its situation has always assured to the Gulf. He discusses its geographical characteristics, its climate, and the necessity of a study of the peoples who live upon its shores. Chapter II deals with *Primitive Man in the Persian Gulf and Oman*. The author reminds us that "it was along the shores of the Persian Gulf that three races of primitive man first met: the Dravidian, the Eur-African or 'Hamitic', and the Mongoloid stocks". The last named, already possessed of a definite culture, descended from Central Asia some five thousand years before

1 Christ. Chapter III deals with *The Persian Gulf in the Earliest Historical Times*, and among other things, discusses the problem of the sepulchral mounds at Bahrain, Babylonian trade on the Gulf, and the interference therewith by the Persians of the Achæmenian dynasty. Chapter IV is devoted to the references of classical writers to the Gulf. Chapter V deals with Iraq, Khuzistan, Fars, Kurman, and Makran during the Middle Ages. The authorities are mainly the Arabic geographers. Sulaiman the Merchant in the tenth century speaks of the volume of Chinese trade at Siraf, where we are told Chinese copper money was current. Chapter VI is concerned with Oman and Bahrain. Chapter VII with Siraf, Qais, and Hormuz. Chapters VIII to XI give us an extremely interesting account, first of the coming of the Portuguese, then of the rivalry between England and Portugal, the expulsion of the Portuguese, and the coming of the Dutch. These chapters contain much of interest with regard to the relations of England with Persia, and the foundation and development of the East India Company. Chapter XII deals with the *Growth of British Influence* in the Eighteenth Century. Two interesting chapters are devoted to *Piracy* and *The Slave Trade*. In them the rise of the Wahabis is described. "God preserve us from them, for they are monsters. Their occupation is piracy, and their delight murder; and to make it worse, they give you the most pious reasons for every villainy they commit." The two last chapters deal with *The Growth of the Arab Principalities* and *The Persian Gulf in International Politics*. A very useful feature of the book is the Appendix, which gives *A Summary of Scientific Research in the Persian Gulf*. This is supplemented by an excellent bibliography.

1b ASLAN (KÉVORK). Études Historiques sur le Peuple Arménien. 4to, pp. 339. 16 *plates*. *Paris*. *Fr.* 60.
A new edition.

EDWARDES (A. C.). A Persian Caravan. With 8 *illustrations* by Persian Artists. 8vo, pp. 166. *London*. 8s. 6d.

HENRY-BORDEAUX (P.). Une Princesse Babylonienne chez les Druses: La curieuse figure de Maria Teresa Asmar qui voulut convertir l'Islam au christianisme. 16mo. *Paris*. *Fr.* 8.

IBN SAAD. Biographien Muhammeds, seiner Gefährten, und der späteren Träger des Islams bis zum Jahre 230 der Flucht. Bd. ix, Indices. Theil 2. Hrsg. E. Sachau. 4to, pp. 124. *Gld.* 10 (17s.).

1c AEGEAN CIVILIZATIONS. Lectures by Dr. Caton, L. R. Furneaux, and others. Ed. by Sir H. Lunn. 8vo, pp. 258. *London*. 5s.

HALL (H. R.). The Civilization of Greece in the Bronze Age. (*The Rhind Lectures*, 1923.) Roy. 8vo, pp. xxxii + 302. 370 *illus.*, 2 *maps*. *London*. £1 10s.

1d 'ALLÂMA-I-ḤILLÎ. Al-Bâbu 'l-Ḥâdî 'Ashar. A Treatise on the Principles of Shî'ite Theology, by Ḥasan b. Yûsuf b. 'Alî b. Muṭahhar al-Ḥillî. With Commentary by Miqdâd-i-Fâḍl al-Ḥillî. Transl. from the Arabic by W. M. Miller. 8vo, cloth, pp. xiv + 104. *London*, 1928. 10s.
Oriental Transl. Fund, R.A.S., New Ser. Vol. XXIX.

1e NYBERG (H. S.). Hilfsbuch des Pehlevi. I. Texte und Index der Pehlevi-Worter. 8vo, pp. xx + 78 + 89. *Leipzig*. *M.* 9.
This volume will shortly be followed by a glossary.

1f AL-'A'ŠÂ. Gedichte von 'Abû Baṣîr Maimûn Ibn Qais Al-'A'šâ, nebst Sammlungen von Stücken anderer Dichter des gleichen Beinames und von Al-Musayyab Ibn 'Alas. Arabisch herausgegeben von Rudolph Geyer. Roy. 8vo, buckram, pp. xlii (foreword and abbreviations) + 380 + 360 (Arabic text). *London*, 1928. £1 15s.
Gibb Memorial Fund Publications, New Series VI.

BABA TAHIR. Diwan-i. In Persian. 8vo, sewed, pp. 126. *Teheran*, 1927. 4s. 1f

'IQLĪD AL-KHIZANA, or Index of Titles of Works referred to or quoted by 'Abd-al-Qadir Al-Baghdadi in his Khizanat Al-Adab. Prepared by M. Abd-al-Aziz Maiman. 8vo, *Lahore*, 1927. *Rs.* 1.12.

MACKENZIE (MAJ. C. F.). Persian Wonder Tales. Adapted from the Persian. *Illustrated* by A. Carter. Cr. 8vo, pp. 160. *London.* 5s.

MORECK (C.). Tausend und ein Tag. (Hazār jak Rūz.) Oriental. Geschichten aus d. Persischen u. Arabischen. Verdeutscht u. bearb. von C.M. 2 vols. 4to, pp. 333, 347. 20 *col. plates. Berlin. M.* 40.

RESCHER (O.). Abriss der arabischen Litteraturgeschichte. Part 2. Large 8vo, pp. 129–248. *Constantinople.*

ṬUFAIL AL GHANAWĪ. The Poems of Ṭufail Ibn 'Auf Al-Ghanawī and Aṭ-ṭirimmāḥ Ibn Ḥakīm Aṭ-ṭā'yī. Arabic text, edited and translated by F. Krenkow. 4to, buckram, pp. xxxii + 88 + 262. *London*, 1927 (issued 1928). £2 2s.

Gibb Memorial Series, 1st Series, Vol. XXV.

KEMAL PASCHA (MUSTAFA). Die neue Türkei. 1919–1927. Rede, geh, in Angora vom 15. bis 20, Okt. 1927 vor d. Abgeordneten u. Delegierten d. Rep. Volkspartei. Vol. 1. 8vo, pp. xx + 424. *Maps. Leipzig. M.* 11. 1g

QÂSIM (E.). Taḥrîr al-mar'a. (Über die Frauenemancipation) aus d. Arab. übers. von O. Rescher. Large 8vo, pp. iv + 160. *Constantinople.*

FORTHCOMING.

AMARI (M.). Storia dei Musulmani di Sicilia. 2a. edizione interamente riveduta dall'autore curata da Carlo Alfonso Nallino, David Santillana, Giorgio Levi Della Vida.

The work will consist of 3 large volumes, totalling 1,800 pp., which are announced for publication in Oct. 1928, Jan. 1929, and May, 1929, at a subscription price of *Lire* 170.

ARNOLD (SIR THOMAS A.). Painting in Islam. Demy 4to. 8 *coloured* and 60 *half-tone plates.* 200–300 pp. of text. *London.* £5 5s.

HOGARTH (D. G.). The Life of C. M. Doughty (author of the famous "Arabia Deserta"). Approx. 18s.

HERBERT (THOS.). Travels in Persia, 1627–9. Edited and abridged by Sir William Foster, C.I.E. With an Introduction and Notes. Demy 8vo. *London.* Approx. 12s. 6d.

A new volume in the *Broadway Travellers* series.

JOUGUET (PROF. P.). Macedonian Imperialism, and the Hellenization of the East. With 7 *plates* and 4 *maps.* About 16s.
History of Civilization Series.

ROSTOVTZEFF (M.). Skythien und das bosporonische Reich.

The first volume is announced of three. The translation from the Russian has been done by Professor E. Pridik of Leningrad, and new material has been added for this edition.
The two subsequent volumes have never hitherto been published in any language.

2. EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

HALL (R. H.). La Sculpture Babylonienne et Assyrienne au British Museum. (*Ars Asiatica*, XI.) Fol., pp. 57. 60 *plates*. *Van Oest. Paris. Fr.* 300. (Edition in English £3 3s.)

Such a book as this has little need of a reviewer. Everybody knows the unparalleled importance of the collection of Assyrian sculpture at the British Museum. The reputation of its Keeper is equally known to those who have any interest in the subject. The name of Van Oest upon the title page is a guarantee of the excellence of the production. The rest might well be taken for granted.

Dr. Hall's book is principally concerned with the British Museum's Assyrian sculptures, for, as he says, whereas the Babylonian collections of the Louvre greatly surpass anything in the Museum, our Assyrian sculptures are unique. For the most important of them we are indebted to Sir H. A. Layard who, at Nimrod in 1845, unearthed the splendid bas-reliefs of the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal, and at Kuyunjik, the magnificent series of a later period which represent Ashur-bani-pal at the chase. The author tells us a little about the men who secured these treasures for us, and after describing the arrangement of the collection, gives us a short but very interesting discussion of the characteristics of Assyrian art, especially in comparison with the art of the Egyptians. He remarks upon the liveliness of conception in the delineation of animals—Ashur-bani-pal's horses are the finest in the whole history of sculpture, after those of the Parthenon—while the human beings who drive them are like dressed-up dolls. He draws attention to the fact that in Assyrian art there are no true portraits, whereas the Egyptians excelled in the expression of individual characteristics. Yet "the Assyrian king is less exalted, less isolated from the world than the Pharaoh, he is a human being, living among human beings, who has never laid claim to divinity ".[1] Another interesting point mentioned by Dr. Hall is the absence of women from the subjects treated by the artist.

After this introductory study, the reproductions are explained in detail. The plates are admirable.

HARCOURT-SMITH (S.). Babylonian Art. Royal 8vo, pp. 50. 76 *collotype plates*. *Benn. London.* £1 1s.

In the *Kai Khosru Monographs on Eastern Art*, Messrs. Ernest Benn are giving us a series of books, handsomely illustrated and beautifully produced, which will undoubtedly fill a gap that has long existed in the literature which sets out to deal with the Art of the East. They do not profess to be exhaustive, but each gives us a concise and scholarly introduction to the subject with which it deals. The illustrations have been, as a rule, carefully selected with due reference to the requirements of the text.

Mr. Harcourt-Smith begins with an account of the art of the Sumerians and Elamites before the conquest of Mesopotamia by Hammurabi. In Chapter II, he tells us how, at the beginning of the second millennium, "the complicated machinery of empire became so efficient that Mesopotamia was able to enjoy almost continuous prosperity. . . All this had a most unfortunate effect upon the country's psychology . . . nothing could disturb the competent dullness of the Empire." Mr. Harcourt-Smith's style is decidedly lively. Speaking of the statue of Napir-asu of about 1500 B.C. he says the "generous proportions, depicted with all the frankness of mountaineers, combine with it (a curious skirt) to give her an air of dowdy prosperity which might almost suggest the nineteenth century of our own era". Of the bearded god illustrated in plate 38 he says, "there is a peculiarly unpleasant quality

[1] We translate from the French edition.

in its ugliness, a fallacious air of over-civilization, which almost recalls Richard Strauss in his Wagnerian days."

Chapter III begins with the revival of Assyria under Assur-nazir-pal (884–860). Mr. Harcourt-Smith compares the Assyrian Empire to the France of Louis XIV. "In Assyria there were the same moments of sanity punctuated by barbarisms, the same alternations of warlike hardship and soft luxury . . ." Chapter IV deals with the last period of Babylonian art, beginning with Nebuchadnezzar and ending with the Achaemenian Empire of Persia. "It was the end of the bizarre complexities of the Semitic mind, the first appearance of intelligences logical according to our standards."

Mr. Harcourt-Smith's book may not be so exhaustive or so profound as some other books dealing with the same theme. It is certainly more entertaining than the majority.

LUTZ (H. F.). Sumerian Temple Records of the Late Ur Dynasty. (Univ. of California Publ. in Semitic Philology, Vol. IX, No. 2, pp. 117–268.) Large 8vo. *Univ. of California. Berkeley.* $2.50.

The tablets reproduced in the first part of this contribution are mainly from Umma, Nippur, and Lagash. Those of the second part are nearly all from Umma. Dr. Lutz gives a transliteration and translation of thirty-seven selected texts. They are principally concerned with temple accounts, receipts of various sorts, records of employment and the provisioning of employees.

We remarked, in a previous notice of Dr. Lutz's work, the care and thoroughness with which the indices are compiled. The same qualities are again apparent here.

STEINDORFF (G.). Die Kunst der Ägypter: Bauten, Plastik, Kunstgewerbe. Sm. 4to, pp. 328 (inc. 200 *plates*), 17 *text-illus.* *Insel-Verlag. Leipzig.* *M.* 14.

This is a very charming book in every way. It gives us a comprehensive and effective introduction to the study of Egyptian art in general; the type is clear; the illustrations, in half-tone, admirable, and the arrangement of the text convenient.

The author, in his preface, reminds us that the work of archæologists during the past eighty years has now made it possible for us to regard Egyptian art as a self-contained and independent whole, from its beginnings in remote antiquity to its final ending under the Roman empire. He deals first with architecture, describing the arrangement of dwelling houses of all classes, and lays stress on the devotion to symmetry and geometrical regularity which characterizes them. Then he deals with graves, from the stepped pyramid of Sakkara, built about 2770 B.C. to the tremendously elaborate tomb-monuments of later dynasties. The development of temple architecture is then followed.

The second part of the book is devoted to sculpture, and here, it seems to us, the illustrations have been very wisely chosen, not only for their purely æsthetic interest, but to illustrate the influence of religious and social factors upon the development of art. Speaking of the peculiar and essential characteristic of Egyptian art, Herr Steindorff says—he is dealing especially with the differences between Egyptian and Greek art—"classical Greek art, and with it the art of all those peoples who have been inspired by it, in its pictures reproduces the external world as the eye perceives it. The artist is guided by the sight-impression received by the retina, and must consequently make use of foreshortening. In a word, Greek art requires perspective. The case is different with Egyptian art, and with it the art of all those peoples which pre-dated classical Greek art, or were unaffected by it. This brings to expression those characteristics which seem essential to the mind without troubling about

the impression which the eye receives . . . Bodies and their parts are drawn as though the artist looked at them directly and not obliquely." In his section upon the applied arts, Herr Steindorff deals with pottery, glass and faience, cabinet-making and metal work, reproducing in his illustrations some very beautiful examples.

Finally we have a chronological table in which the principal productions are classified according to their dynasties.

TABOUIS (G. R.). Le Pharaon Tout Ank Amon: sa Vie et son Temps. With a preface by M. Théodore Reinach. 8vo, pp. 308. 16 *plates* and *several text-illus. Payot. Paris. Fr.* 25.

This very entertaining book affords an excellent example of the application of what may be called the vivacious method of history to a remote period of antiquity. We know little, as M. Reinach reminds us, of the political history of Egypt, but the work of archæologists has been able to reveal to us many details whereby its civilization may be reconstructed. M. Tabouis, in this book, has performed this task admirably, so well indeed that M. Reinach compares him to the young, enthusiastic and scholarly writers of the type which flourished in Italy at the time of the Renaissance. The author makes Tutankhamen and his Court a living reality to us, and, in spite of his frequent references to authorities which, indeed, enhance the value of his book, his story reads like a first-rate novel.

The first chapter deals with *Tutankhamen's Father and the Great Revolution in Religion*, the second with *The Childhood of Tutankhamen*. This describes the boy's amusements, his lessons, and the religious ceremonies in which he must take part. Chapter III is devoted to *The Marriage of Tutankhamen*. Chapter IV to his relations with foreign powers. Chapter V deals with *The Return to Thebes*. Then follow three chapters which are perhaps the most interesting in the book: *The Business of Kingship*; *The Harem of Tutankhamen and Love-life at Thebes*, and *Tutankhamen and his Physicians*. The concluding chapters describe the death and entombment of the young king.

M. Tabouis has a most vivid style, and has succeeded in presenting a mass of carefully collected material in most fascinating form.

WORRINGER (W.). Egyptian Art (translated by Bernard Rackham). Sm. 4to, pp. x + 95. 31 *illus. Putnams. London.* 12s. 6d.

This is an astonishing book which, if it means anything, implies that Egyptian Art has been and is still hopelessly over-rated because, as Mr. Rackham says in his preface, the frame of mind which contemplates it "is tainted with the romantic wonder that belongs to all things very ancient and distant", a kind of "superstitious veneration". Professor Worringer regards Egyptian Art as a purely sterile, mechanistic type of creation, if one can imagine such a thing, and perhaps the main impression which one receives from his book is that he is trying to show that Egypt is, or rather was, in a Spenglerian cycle, the America of the Ancient East, while America is, in another Spenglerian cycle, the Egypt of the Modern West. Imaginative sterility and mechanistic perfection are characteristic of both. Both are equally unromantic.

Now, Professor Worringer, again following in the footsteps of Spengler, suggests that all this is due to a "structural similarity in . . . sociological conditions"; that both the America of to-day and the Egypt of Antiquity do not stand in that vital relation of a race to the soil which forms it, which alone can produce fluidity and vigour of creative power. We cannot, unfortunately, follow the author through the whole course of his argument. But we very much doubt whether he has taken as much trouble to make sure of his premises as he has to elaborate the argument that is based on them. One can certainly draw parallels between Egyptian

and American civilizations, but they may be purely adventitious. One of Professor Worringer's main points, the unromantic quality of America, is absolutely untrue. The Americans are terribly and, it would seem incurably, romantic. Their skyscrapers, instead of proving the contrary, help to make this fact clear. Professor Worringer seems to think that efficiency and romance are mutually exclusive, but he does not tell us why. We must leave the reader to make what he can of this interesting, if provocative, book. Mr. Bernard Rackham has made an excellent translation of a difficult work, and Messrs. Putnam's Sons have produced it admirably. 2

EBELING (E.) and MEISSNER (B.). Reallexikon der Assyriologie. Vol. I. Part I. A.—Altkleinasiatische Volker. 8vo, pp. xi + 80 *Berlin.* Subscription price, *M.* 8. 2a

The work will be completed in about twenty parts.

CHAPPLE (J. M.). To Bagdad and back. 8vo, pp. 303. *Illus. New York.* $6. 2b

GÖTZE (A.). Das Hethiter-Reich : Seine Stellung zwischen Ost und West. Large 8vo, pp. 46. *Leipzig. M.* 1.80.

Der alte Orient. Vol. 27. Part 2.

LORIN (H.). Bibliographie Géographique de l'Égypte. Tome I. *Géographie physique et géographie humaine.* Roy. 8vo, pp. 488. 15s. 6d.

ROUILLARD (GERMAINE). L'Administration Civile de L'Égypte Byzantine. 4to, pp. xv + 268. 8 *plates. Paris. Fr.* 100.

Second edition ; revised, corrected, and illustrated.

BORCHARDT (L.). Die Entstehung der Pyramide an der Baugeschichte bei Mejdum nachgewiesen. Mit e. Beitrag. über Lastentransport und Bauzeit von Louis Croon. 4to, pp. 40. 8 *text-illus.*, 7 *plates. Berlin. M.* 22. 2c

UR EXCAVATIONS, TEXTS. I. Royal Inscriptions by C. J. Gadd and L. Legrain, with contributions by S. Smith and E. R. Burrows. 2 vols. Sm. folio. *London.* £3 3s.

Vol. I, pp. xxiv + 100, Introduction, Table, Transliteration, Translation, Notes, Supplement, Index.

Vol. II, Plates : 22 photographic plates of the tablets, 59 plates of transcribed texts.

HURRY (J. B.). Imhotep, the Vizier and Physician of King Zoser, and afterwards the Egyptian God of Medicine. 2nd ed., revised. Demy 8vo, pp. xvi + 211. *Col. frontis.* and 25 *illus. Oxford.* 10s. 6d. 2d

BROCKELMANN (C.). Lexicon Syricum ; Editio secunda aucta et emendata. 8vo, pp. viii + 930. *Halle. M.* 120. 2e

BOTTI (G.) and PEET (T. E.) [Editors]. Papiri Ieratici del Museo di Torino : Il giornale della Necopoli di Tebe. Fasc. I. folio. *London* and *Liverpool.* £2 10s. 2f

GOTZE (A.). Madduwattaš. 4to, pp. iv + 178. *Leipzig. M.* 13.50.

Vol. 3 of *Hethitische Texte, in Umschrift, mit Übers. u. Erl.*, edited by F. Sommer. A publication of the *Vorderasiatisch-aegyptischen Gesellschaft.*

JENSEN (P.). Das Gilgamesch-Epos in der Weltliteratur. Vol. II (Die israelit-Gilgamesch-Sagen in d. Sagen d. Weltliterat.). Part I. Large 8vo, pp. xiv + 165, 96. *Marburg. M.* 12.

Subscriptions are only accepted for the complete volume.

KRUPNIK (B.) and SILBERMANN (A. M.). A Dictionary of the Talmud, the Midrash and the Targum. With Quotations from the Sources. Hebrew-English-German. 2 vols. Cr. 4to. £2 2s.

2f SARKIS (J. E.). Bulletin Bibliographique. I, 1920–1926 ; II, 1927. Two parts. 8vo, *sewed*, in Arabic. *Cairo.* 3s. 6d.

A classified bibliography containing all new Arabic works published during these years. It forms a supplement to the large work by the same author which is now in the press.

2g NEWMAN (E. W. P.). Great Britain in Egypt. Demy 8vo, pp. 320. 16 *plates*, 2 *maps*. *London.* 15s.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN (Mandated Territories). *Colonial Report*, 1927. *London.* 4s. 3d.

FORTHCOMING.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE ARABE, Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de. Comprenant (1) le nom de tous les ouvrages imprimés, tant en Orient qu'en Occident et en Amerique, depuis la création de l'Imprimerie jusqu'à l'année 1919 inclusivement ; (2) une biographie succinte de la plupart des auteurs anciens et modernes ; (3) les sources des notes biographiques. Par Joseph Elian Sarkis.

Actually in the press, this important work will contain approximately 1,000 pp. double column, and will be published in parts of about 100 pp. each. Price by subscription to the complete work, payable on reception of part 1, £1 11s., or by parts as issued, 5s.

GAULIS (Mdme. B. G.). Le Nationalisme Égyptien, 1924–1928. 8vo, pp. 204. *Paris. Fr.* 15.

GHORBAL (Shafik). The Beginnings of the Egyptian Question, and the Rise of Mehemet Ali. Prefatory Note by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee. Demy 8vo, about 15s.

SAUBIN (A.). Lexique Assyrien-Français. The announcement of this book declares that it will contain all the Assyrian words yet known. It has been collated with all the works on the subject that have appeared either in German or English. The price of subscription before October is *Fr.* 100. It will then be raised to *Fr.* 120.

3. INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

ABBOTT (Justin E.). Bhikshugita, the Mendicant's Song (A Translation of the 23rd Chapter of the Eknathi Bhagavata). 12mo, x + 113, 28 + 14 pp., 79 *pages of text*, and *index*. *Summit, N.J.*

This volume is the third of Dr. Justin Abbott's series *The Poet-Saints of Maharashtra.* He tells us that he includes this portion of Eknāth's version of the Sanskrit Bhikshugita because in the process of expansion into his Marathi version the poet "had ample opportunity to express his own thoughts". Dr. Abbott has used the Pāngārkar edition of 1915, and this is given at the end of the book.

The portion of the Bhikshugita here translated is concerned principally with the sufferings and vices which proceed from the love of riches. The later part deals with the control of mind. It is all very simple and kindly philosophy, and, as Dr. Abbott suggests, Eknāth's wish that the reading of it "might bring peace to those troubled by the turmoils of this worldly life, is sure to be realised in some degree by every reader". We are glad to note that Dr. Abbott next proposes to publish the life of Dāsopant Digambara, a contemporary of Eknāth, and the autobiography of Bahiṇābāi, a poetess of the same period as Tukārām.

ACHARYA (P. K.). Indian Architecture according to the Mānasāra-Śilpaśāstra. Sm. 4to, pp. iv + 268. *Oxford University Press.* 15s. 3

Dr. Acharya in this book gives us a compact and interesting, though somewhat technical, treatise upon Indian Architecture in the literature of India. The standard work upon the subject is the Mānasāra, and a description of that work forms the kernel, so to speak, of Dr. Acharya's book.

The author begins with a general survey of the references to architecture in literature, dealing first with Vedic and Buddhist works, then with the Purāṇas, Āgamas, and other works. In his second section he summarizes the Mānasāra, and gives shorter accounts in turn of the following works: the Mayamata, the Aṁśumad-Bheda of Kāśyapa, the Viśvakarmiya-śilpa, the Āgastya, the Saṁgraha, and one or two others. Section III deals with the Position of the Mānasāra in Literature. Here, types of buildings are discussed, measurements, the five orders, and the three styles.

In Section IV, Dr. Acharya discusses the possible relationship between the Mānasāra and the well-known treatise of Vitruvius. He deals at length with the similarities not only in content and treatment, but also in style, between the two works, and declines "to attribute all these affinities to mere chance". This is a particularly interesting chapter.

Section V, *Age of the Mānasāra*, deals with various indications by which the date of the Mānasāra may be approximately fixed, and decides that it must have been written somewhere between A.D. 500 and 700. An appendix treats of certain features characteristic of the language of the Mānasāra.

The book has an excellent index.

ACHARYA (P. K.). A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture. Sm. 4to, pp. xx + 861. *Oxford University Press.* £1 10s.

A work like this, which treats of "Sanskrit architectural terms, with illustrative quotations from *śilpaśāstras*, general literature and archæological records", will appeal probably to a comparatively small circle of students, but to them its value will be very great. Hitherto, there have been no dictionaries, even in Sanskrit, which have fully treated architectural terms, so that the present work, which has entailed enormous labour—the author tells us that he has gone through 50,000 pages of archæological material—breaks entirely new ground. Dr. Acharya's work has been the greater since, for his purposes, the term "architecture" must include everything built or constructed, from a royal palace to a sewer, or a garden to a bird's nest.

The work is based primarily on the Mānasāra, but its sources include all the architectural treatises of the Vastusāstras, and those portions of the Āgamas and Purāṇas, etc., which deal with architecture. In addition, all the inscriptions published in such collections as *Epigraphia Indica*, the *Indian Antiquary*, and *Epigraphia Carnatica*, etc., have been taken into account.

Dr. Acharya has arranged his dictionary according to the Sanskrit alphabet. He gives, in English, a concise explanation of each term, followed by quotations sufficiently long to make clear the exact connotation of that term in its various uses. Not only are precise references given to passages in such works as the *Indian Antiquary*, when they have a bearing on the subject, but long and adequate quotations are given. The work is tremendously detailed: the entry *Stambha*, for example, occupying sixty pages. There are two appendices, the first of which gives a sketch of Sanskrit treatises on Architecture, and the second, a list of architects. Finally there is an index arranged according to the English meanings of the Sanskrit terms.

The author is to be congratulated upon his achievement of what must have been a most laborious task. He has produced a pioneer work of scholarship for which future workers in the field will always be grateful.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA. Vol. IV edited by John Allan. 8vo, pp. viii + 390. 26 *plates*. *Oxford Univ. Press*. £2.

It is now twenty years since the publication of Vol. III of this work, which was edited by Mr. H. Nelson Wright. The present volume was originally planned by the same editor, but its publication was delayed by the war, and it now appears under the general editorship of Mr. J. Allan. Section I, *Coins of Awadh*, is written by Mr. C. J. Brown; Section II, *Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins of South India*, by the late Dr. J. R. Henderson; and Section III, *Bombay, Rājputāna and Central India*, by the late Mr. W. H. Valentine.

In a short introduction to Section I, Mr. Brown briefly sketches the history of the Awadh, or Oudh, dynasty, from its foundation by Ṣ'ādat Khān in 1720. In 1819 the then Nawab assumed the title of king, but the kingdom came to an end just before the Mutiny. The catalogue deals (1) with the coins struck by the Nawābs of Awadh at Banāras; (2) those with the Mint-name Ṣuba Awadh; and (3) those of the kingdom. Mr. Brown considers that some of the Ṣuba Awadh coins, though they bear an earlier date than those of the royal coins, were actually minted during the mutiny.

Dr. Henderson arranges his section on Mysore Coins in three divisions: (*a*) The earlier Hindu series, i.e. all coins issued prior to the Muḥammadan period. This includes the Canteroy fanam struck by Kaṇṭhīrava-Narasa-Rāja (1638–59) which was later recoined in a slightly smaller size during the minority of Kṛishna Rāja (1799–1843). (*b*) contains the Muḥammadan series from about 1763 to 1799; and (*c*) the later Hindu series, from 1799 to 1843. His *Miscellaneous South Indian Coins* is divided into (i) Coins issued by the French Compagnie des Indes; (ii) Coins of the East India Company; (iii) Coins of Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukkottai, and (iv) a coin of one of the Āli Rājas of Cannanore.

Mr. Valentine's section is the most extensive. It deals with the numerous native states of Bombay and Western India, Rājputāna and Central India. As the author points out, with the collapse of the Mughal power, the states that arose began to strike their own coins. Most of them continued to do so after their adhesion to Britain, but economic reasons gradually compelled the provision of a more uniform currency by the Indian Government, so that at the present time, very few states still possess the privilege of coining their own money.

At the end of the book are eight separate indexes, Geographical, Rulers, Mints, Ornaments and Symbols, Isolated Letters, Types, Denominations, and Inscriptions. Four appendices provide a Glossary, a table of Eras, a table of Grains and Grammes, and a table of Inches and Millimetres.

COURTILLIER (G.). La Légende de Râma et Sîtâ, extraite du Râmâyaṇa de Vâlmîki. 8vo, pp. 272, *illus. with woodcuts* by Andrée Karpelès. *Bossard. Paris*. 1927. *Fr.*

This volume is the twelfth of the series *Les Classiques de l'Orient*, published under the editorship of MM. Louis Finot and Victor Goloubew. M. Courtillier explains in his introduction that he has thought it wiser to translate certain passages of the Râmâyana, and thread them together, rather than to give a selection of "pages choisies" which would have given a defective idea of the unity of the work as a whole. He reminds French readers that a complete translation by the Abbé Roussel was published in 1903. M. Courtillier's introduction is devoted mainly to a discussion of the manner in which the Ramayana was developed to its present form, and

he has something to say of the criticism which may be directed against it on artistic grounds.'
The book will be attractive to those who have neither the capacity, nor perhaps the desire, to study the Râmâyaṇa in its entirety. M. Courtillier has given a polished translation of the portions essential to the main theme. 3

COYAJEE (J. C.). The Reserve Bank of India. 12 mo, pp. 37. *The Book Company. Calcutta.*

In this booklet, Professor Coyajee, who was a member of the Indian Currency Commission of 1926, explains the scope of the proposed Reserve Bank of India. He outlines the arguments in favour of the Commission's proposals, and discusses the alternatives put forward during the controversy, namely, the utilization of the Imperial Bank or the establishment of a State Bank. In his arguments against these two alternative proposals, he cites the results of a considerable amount of central banking experience.
Professor Coyajee also touches upon such details as the composition and location of reserves, the problems of a proportional, as opposed to a fixed, fiduciary system of issue, and the special conditions which, in India, affect questions of banking and currency.

NATARAJAN (K.). Miss Mayo's *Mother India*; a Rejoinder. 16mo, viii + 126 pp. *Natesan. Madras. As.* 12.

This little book consists of articles apparently printed in *The Indian Social Reformer* of which Mr. Natarajan is Editor. It is temperately written and effective. Opinions of Miss Mayo's book by prominent Indians and others are quoted in an appendix.

SERGEANT (P. W.). The Ruler of Baroda: an account of the life and work of the Maharaja Gaekwar. 8vo, pp. xiii + 312. 21 *plates. Murray. London.* 16s.

This book, though it is obviously written by a very determined admirer, gives us an interesting account of the character and activities of a notable Indian ruler. It is perhaps not less interesting because it clearly reflects the point of view of that ruler himself.
Maharaja Sayajirao III was the son of a comparatively obscure branch of the Gaekwar family. He was placed upon the throne by the British authorities when he was but twelve years old, after the deposition of Malharrao Gaekwar in 1875. Mr. Sergeant's book describes to us in considerable detail the method of the Maharaja's upbringing. It was arduous and, in a sense, isolating, so that we are not surprised to learn that an intense feeling of loneliness has always oppressed the Prince. "'I never had any family life,' he told a friend once, 'no kissing—to mention a small point—no familiarity, all salaams! This was so when I was a boy. When I married and had children of my own, I did not know *how* to be anything else than *Maharaja*. My children have said to me, "You are always the Maharaja." I have never ceased to look after them; but there has been no intimacy.'"
The Prince's ideas with regard to the relations between the paramount authorities and the ruling princes are given at some length. "I consider in many respects we are worse dealt with than servants and labourers," he says in a letter, objecting to the restrictions placed upon his visits to Europe. The famous incident at the Durbar of 1911 is also dealt with. Certainly it would seem that the Maharaja's explanations on this occasion were treated with less than due consideration by the English press.
One of the most valuable features of the book is the record which is given of the Prince's activities on behalf of the social and industrial improvement of his people. His frequent visits to Europe seem always to have

3 resulted in the introduction of some new improvement. Special attention is paid in Mr. Sergeant's book to the development of educational policy in Baroda.

SIRCAR (MAHENDRANATH). Comparative Studies in Vedantism. 8vo, pp. xii + 314. *Oxford University Press.* 14s.

Dr. Sircar gives us in this volume a concise interpretation of the philosophical concepts involved in Vedantism according to the different main schools which have made these concepts their especial study. It is a difficult book to follow, in spite of great clearness in presentation, because the European mind must always find difficulty in understanding the technical expressions of a *Weltanschauung* entirely remote from its own. There have been but few scholars of the type and with the qualifications of M. Masson-Oursel, to prepare the way for a really intelligent study of Oriental philosophies.

"Philosophy," says Dr. Sircar, "knows no barrier of land, time and civilization, and in all humility I suggest that Vedantism as a system of thought has not outgrown its importance and usefulness. As speculatve thinking it is deeply instructive, as a promise of life it is highly inspiring, as a solace in affliction it is unfailingly consoling." All this is true enough, but there is perhaps no greater danger than the development of an attachment to a philosophical system without the most profound understanding of its fundamental principles. We have, in the West, too many unfortunate examples of attempts to adapt Eastern theories to Western facts. Fortunately, Dr. Sircar's book is one, not for such *dilettanti*, but for the scientific student who is as ready to labour over its *termini technici* as the chemist over the elements of the compound he is studying.

"Vedantism is the philosophy of the self-conscious. It is pre-eminently the search for the self." We have been repeatedly impressed by the similarity of aim, though upon different planes, between Vedantism and certain other oriental philosophies, and the most modern school of psychology in the West. Both are concerned with Consciousness from the dynamic point of view; both consider the development and extension of Consciousness their essential aim. Each, we imagine, would do well to learn something of the other.

We cannot here do more than draw the attention of the reader to Dr. Sircar's very interesting section on Dialectic in Love, in which he explains the ideas of the Vaisnava school upon the development of Consciousness through Love and Joy, and his remarks in the final chapter, *Realization and Discipline*, upon the same subject.

WARMINGTON (E. H.). The Commerce between the Roman Empire and India. 8vo, pp. x + 417. 1 *illus.* and *map.* *Cambridge University Press.* 15s.

Mr. Warmington's book will be welcomed as a useful contribution to our knowledge of the early relations between East and West. It is unusually well documented, the notes, which occupy more than sixty closely printed pages, being concerned almost entirely with references. The map, which would have been more conveniently placed in a pocket, is very clear and useful.

The period with which the book deals, extends from the triumph of Augustus to the death of Marcus Aurelius. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which treats of *The Opening Up and Progress of Rome's Commerce with India.* This is further divided into three chapters: (1) The Trade Routes between Rome and India; (2) Early Developments: The Discovery of the Monsoons, and (3) Commerce from the Reign of Nero to the Death of Marcus Aurelius. Part II is entitled *The Substance of Rome's Commerce with India.* This is divided into Section A: Objects of Importation from India, including Animals and Animal-Products,

Plant-Products, Mineral-Products; while Section B deals with Articles of Exportation and the Adverse Balance. 3

Such is the professed scope of the book. Actually much more is to be learned from it. We find, for example, in the index, no less than sixty-one references to *China*, and seventy-nine more to the *Chinese*. It would seem that Mr. Warmington has not been able to study the Chinese sources in the original, but he has certainly made exhaustive use of the material available in European languages. Speaking of the articles exported eastwards by the Roman Empire, he tells us that there was a considerable traffic in slaves to China; that the embroidered fabrics of the Roman Empire were preferred by the Chinese to the Babylonian fabrics; that henna and storax were imported by the Chinese from the eastern portion of the Empire. Glass, too, and it would seem the art of glass making, came to China from the West. We are told of a fine Alexandrian vase found in Honan.

Mr. Warmington shows clearly the enormous volume of Rome's commerce with the East. He tells us how that commerce was built up, first by the security of overland routes, and, after the discovery of the Monsoons, by the development of shipping. "Rome," he says in conclusion, "carried on successfully a tolerably peaceful traffic with the Far East for more than two centuries, and this, like the reduction of most of the known world to peace and order, was no mean achievement for an ancient people."

BANDYOPADHYAYA (N. C.). Hindu Polity and Political Theories. Part I. From the Earliest Times to the growth of the Imperialistic Movement. pp. 328. *Calcutta*. *Rs.* 8.8. 3b

BENGAL DISTRICT RECORDS. Rangpur, Vol. VI, 1786–87. Letters issued. India. 1928. £3 6s.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RECORDS (Selections from the). No. DCXII. New Series. Papers relating to the Revision Settlement of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals District. 1927. 11s. 6d.

LANDON (P.). Nepal. 2 volumes. Roy. 8vo, pp. xxiv + 358; viii + 363. 184 *illus.* (4 coloured), 5 *maps*. *London*. Limited edition, £3 3s.

A history and description, with genealogical charts and a map from the 1926 survey.

MOOKERJI (RADHAKUMUD). Asoka. 8vo, pp. xii + 273. 15 *plates* and *map*. *London*. 21s.

Gaekwad Lectures.

NORTHEY (MAJ. W. BROOK) and CAPT. C. J. MORRIS. The Gurkhas: their Manners, Customs and Country. Foreword by Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. 8vo, 70 *illus.*, *sketch map*, *index* and *bibliography*. *London*. 18s.

PROSAD (B.). The Theory of Government in Ancient India. pp. vii + 399. *Allahabad*. *Rs.* 8.8.

RAYE (N. N.). The Annals of the Early English Settlement in Bihar. 8vo. *Calcutta*. *Rs.* 10.

Gives an account of the political troubles towards the end of the Moghul empire, and describes the life of the early English Factors.

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE. Despatches from England, 1717–1721. India. 1927. 13s. 6d.

RONALDSHAY (EARL OF). The Life of Lord Curzon. Vol. 2. The Viceroy of India. Demy 8vo, pp. 430. *London*. 21s.

"SILVER HACKLE." Man-Eaters and other Denizens of the Indian Jungle. Demy 8vo, 32 *illus.* *Calcutta* and *London*. 16s. 8d.

3b UNITED PROVINCES DISTRICT GAZETTEERS. Vol. XXVII C. Mirzapur District. 1927. 1s. 3d.

VICKLAND (ELLEN E.). Women of Assam. 12mo, pp. 179, *illus. Philadelphia.* $1.50.

Written by a woman missionary in Assam.

VREDENBURG (THE LATE E. W.). A Supplement to the Mollusca of the Ranikot Series. Ed. with notes by Dr. G. De P. Cotter. Large 8vo, *sewed.* 9 *plates. Calcutta.* 11s.

Mem. Geol. Survey India, Vol. 10, No. 4.

3c BANERJI (R. D.). Basreliefs of Badami. Sm. folio, *sewed.* 17s. 9d.

Memoirs Archæol. Survey India, No. 25.

HERZFELD (PROF. E.). New Inscription of Darius from Hamadan. Sm. folio. *Calcutta.* 10d.

Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 34.

LONGHURST (A. H.). Pallava Architecture, Part II (Intermediate or Mamalla Period). Sm. folio. *Calcutta.* £1 1s. 9d.

Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 33.

3d BELVALKAR (S. K.) and RANADE (R. D.). History of Indian Philosophy. Vol. II, The Creative Period. 8vo, pp. xxxii + 514 + 10. *Poona.* £1 5s.

This is the second volume of eight upon which these authors are engaged. Vol. I dealt with The Origins: From the Earliest Beginnings to the late Vedic Period.

GLASENAPP (H. VON). Religiose Reformbewegungen im heutigen Indien. Large 8vo, pp. viii + 72. *Leipzig. M.* 3.

Morgenland, Part 17.

GUENON (R.). Man and His Becoming, according to the Vedanta. Authorized translation by C. Whitby. Demy 8vo, pp. 228. *London.* 10s. 6d.

NEUMANN (K. E.). Die Reden Gotamo Buddhos; aus der längeren Sammlung *Dighanikayo* des Pali-Kanons. 4 vols. *Munich. M.* 48.

SIRCAR (MAHENDRANATH). Comparative Studies in Vedāntism. 8vo, pp. xiv + 313. *India* and *London.* 14s.

An attempt to indicate the fundamental concepts of Vedāntism.

3e SCHMIDT (R.). Nachtrage zum Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung von Otto Böhtlingk. Part VII. Folio, pp. 289–336. 8s. 6d.

This part concludes the work. A binding case will be issued at about 6s.–7s.

WINFIELD (REV. W. W.). Grammar of the Kui (Dravidian) Language. Roy. 8vo, pp. 262. *Calcutta* and *London.* 6s. 6d.

Bibliotheca Indica.

3f KISHINSINGH. The Modern Hindustani Instructor. 8vo. *India* and *London.* 6s. 8d.

NIGHANTU (The) and the Nirukta. The Oldest Indian Treatise on Etymology, Philology and Semantics. The Sanskrit text critically edited from the original MSS. with an Appendix showing the relation of the Nirukta with other Sanskrit works, by Dr. Lakshman Sarup. 8vo. *Lahore. Rs.* 4.8.

VRIES (J. D. L. DE). Der Śrāddhakalpa im Harivaṁśa und in fünf anderen Purānen (Gekürzte Einl.). 8vo, pp. 45. *Bonn. M.* 3.

3g AGRICULTURE IN INDIA. Report of the Royal Commission on. *London.* 11s.

An abridged edition is published at 1s. 6d.

Vol. 2, Evidence taken in Sind. *London.* 3s. 9d.

BANERJEA (P.). Indian Finance in the Days of the Company. 8vo, pp. x + 392. *London.* 15s. 3g

Indian public finance of the period 1765–1858.

CHAPMAN (J. A.). India: its character. A reply to *Mother India.* 8vo, pp. 92. *Oxford.* 3s.

CHATTERTON (SIR ALFRED). Rural Economics in India. (Russell Lecture, 1926). 8vo, *sewed. London.* 1s. 6d.

DORA-SAMI (A.). Quo Vadis, Mother India. 8vo, pp. 244. *Madras. R.* 1.

DUTT (M. B.). Commercial Drugs of India. 18mo. *London.* 8s. 4d.

HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN BRITISH INDIA. Consists of a series of articles on the Provincial Health Organizations of British India, specially prepared on the occasion of the Interchange study tour organized by the League's Health Organization for Medical Officers of Health from Far-Eastern Countries. pp. 388. *London,* for the League of Nations. 12s.

HOROVITZ (J.). Indien unter britischer Herrschaft. 8vo, pp. vi + 135. *Maps. Leipzig. M.* 4.80.

Handbuch d. englisch-amerikan. Kultur.

HOWARD (A. and G.). The Development of Indian Agriculture. Cr. 8vo. *London.* 3s. 6d.

Being the eighth volume of *India To-day.*

SISTER INDIA: A Critical Examination of and a Reasoned Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's *Mother India.* By "World Citizen". 8vo, pp. v + 242 + xii. *Bombay. Rs.* 2.8.

L'INDE ET SON ÂME. Écrits des Grands Penseurs de l'Inde Contemporaine. Orné de 40 compositions décoratives par Andrée Karpelès, de documents iconographiques et de planches musicales. 8vo, pp. 504. *Paris.* 7s. 3h

No. 1 of a new series, *Feuilles de l'Inde.*
Other volumes in preparation for the series are: *Lucioles* and *Contes,* by R. Tagore; *Berceuses Bengalaises* and *Legendes et Devinettes Hos,* by A. Tagore.

FORTHCOMING.

AN ARABIC HISTORY OF GUJARAT. Entitled Ẓafar ul-Wálih bi Muẓaffar wa Álih. By 'Abdalláh Muḥammad bin 'Omar Al-Makkí, Al-Áṣafí, Ulughkhání. Edited from the Unique and Autograph Copy in the Library of the Calcutta Madrasah by Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E. Vol. III. Demy 8vo. 21s.

Indian Texts Series. Vol. I, Demy 8vo, 12s. net, and Vol. II, Demy 8vo, 21s. net, have been previously published.

A NEW INSCRIPTION OF DARIUS FROM HAMPDAN. Sm. folio. (*Mem. Arch. Survey India,* No. 34.)

HAVELL (E. B.). Indian Sculpture and Painting. Illustrated by typical masterpieces, with an explanation of their motives and ideals. Roy 8vo. With 6 *coloured illustrations* and 74 pages of *half-tones.* Second edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. £2 2s.

KRISHNAMACHARIAR (M.). History of Classical Sanskrit Literature.
An exhaustive account of poetry, drama, rhetoric, music, etc., with archæological and epigraphical references.

4. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET, AND MONGOLIA.

BOROVKA (G.). Scythian Art. Royal 8vo, pp. 111. 74 *collotype plates. Benn. London.* £1 1s.

Dealing with a subject which, so far as we are aware, has never before been treated in one comprehensive volume, this book is likely to prove the "best seller" of the three first volumes to be published in the *Kai Khosru Monographs on Eastern Art*, of which Mr. Arthur Waley is the General Editor.

The author approaches his subject with an enthusiasm which is evidenced by the zeal with which he insists upon the native quality of Scythian art, the extent of its field and the influence it exercised outside that field. He tells us that it represented the culture of an "independent and unique cultural province" which "extended right to the frontiers of China and was to some extent unitary throughout its whole area".

Dr. Borovka begins with the origin of the Scythians and their early history. He speaks of the influences that came to bear upon them from Greece on the one hand, and from Iran on the other. Then he proceeds to develop his theory of the essentially native character of Scythian art. None of the cultures with which the Scythians came in contact, he tells us, possessed anything which can be compared with the stylistic qualities of their art. He deals at length with three peculiar motives: the stag or elk, the bird's head, and the panther. This animal style was essentially Scythian in both subject and treatment. Partly owing to Greek influences it began to degenerate in the fifth or sixth centuries, while Iranian influence introduced an external element in the form of polychrome decoration.

The last part of Dr. Borovka's study is devoted to the question of Scythian influence upon Chinese art. He makes the rather startling general assertion that "indebtedness to Siberia can be detected in nearly all Chinese bronzes of this age (the Han dynasty) and also on other artistic products such as nephrite articles". Again he says: "Even to-day China and Japan and even partly Buddhist India draw the inspiration for their art from those streams that, in the Scythian period, flowed from Central Asia in diverse directions southwards, eastwards and westwards."

Some of the objects reproduced are very beautiful, and a considerable number have been published for the first time in this book.

EMPSON (R. H. W.). The Cult of the Peacock Angel: a short account of the Yezîdî tribes of Kurdistan, with a commentary by Sir R. C. Temple. 8vo, pp. 235. 6 *plates. Witherby. London.* 15s.

Mr. Empson has written a very interesting book upon a race of people whose origins are still wrapped in considerable mystery, and whose religion and customs are little understood. He has contrived to compress a great deal of valuable information into quite a short book.

The author begins by explaining that the Yezîdîs should be considered as Devil propitiators rather than Devil worshippers. In Chapter II, "The Origin of the Yezîdî Tribes," he discusses the various theories that have been advanced by the Yezîdîs themselves, by Muslims and by western writers. Elsewhere in the book he concludes that "there is much to be said for the belief that the beginnings of the worship of the Devil by the Yezîdîs sprang from the rituals of the Zoroastrians. . . . The cult of Manes dwindled at the close of the tenth century, and for nearly two hundred years Dualism was at a low ebb in Persia, consequently, on the coming of Sheikh 'Adî from the Zoroastrian element in Western Persia, the wilder people were ready to accept anything of the nature of a new doctrine". Later, they migrated to Kurdistan, where they became known as Worshippers of Yazed (the Kurdish term for Devil).

Chapters III and IV deal with "Tribal Customs and Habits" and "Tribes and Strongholds". We could wish they had been longer. V, VI and VII treat of the religion of the Yezîdîs, and their religious orders. "Little study is necessary," says the author, "to make it abundantly clear that their religion is syncretic, to which at various periods the teachings of Sheikh 'Adî and heretical Christian, pagan and Persian Dualistic influences have undoubtedly contributed." Chapters VIII, IX and X deal with "Sheikh 'Adî, the Saint; Sheikh 'Adî, the Shrine, and Melak Tâ'ûs", the Angel Peacock, the "master of this earth, all-powerful and all-present". The final chapter is devoted to the sacred books. This is especially interesting, for these books, written in an archaic Kurdish, have always been kept most strictly secret. 4

Sir Richard Temple contributes a long "commentary" to the book in which he expresses his opinions upon many of the subjects dealt with by the author.

SWANLJUNG (C.) and L. S. PALEN. Men and Monsters. Cr. 8vo, *portrait* and *sketch-map*. *London*. 7s. 6d. 4b

Adventures in Central Asia.

LE COQ (A. VON). Die buddhistische Spätantike in Mittelasien. Part VI (Neue Bildwerke II) von A. von Le Coq und E. Waldschmidt. Fol., pp. 90 (text), 233 *illus.*, inc. 33 *plates*, of which 12 in colours. *Berlin*. *M.* 150. 4c

PÂRVAN (VASILE). Dacia. an Outline of the Early Civilizations of the Carpatho-Danubian Countries. 8vo, pp. x + 211. 16 *plates*. *Cambridge*. 7s. 6d.

RADLOFF (V. V.). Traces of the Ouigurian Language. Posthumous edition of the materials collected, and supplemented by S. E. Maloff under the editorship of V. Barthold. Preface by S. F. Oldenbourg. 8vo, pp. 308. *Leningrad*. Approx. 16s. 4e

In Russian, Ouigur and German.

FORTHCOMING.

BELL (SIR CHARLES). The People of Tibet. *London*. Approx. 21s.

SHIROKOGOROFF (S. M.). Social Organization of the Northern Tungus. *Illustrated* with *maps*, *charts* and *pictures*, two of which are in colours.

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5. THE FAR EAST (CHINA, JAPAN, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, MALAYA, AND THE DUTCH INDIES).

ALEXÉIEV (B. M.). The Chinese Gods of Wealth: a lecture delivered at the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, on 26th March, 1926. 8vo, pp. 36. 24 *plates* (three in colours). *Published by the School of Oriental Studies in conjunction with the China Society*. 7s. 6d.

The amount of time, care and money expended in the reproduction of this lecture would appear to be entirely disproportionate to the importance of the subject and the manner of its treatment.

The author tells us that in order to secure an explanation of the numerous pictures he reproduces he had "always" to address himself "to the simple minded rustics who are the real admirers of them". Later, he says: "If the religion of Ts'ai Shên be carefully studied with full documentary evidence, the *very bed-rock* of Chinese popular religion will become evident."[1] The "full documentary evidence" upon which he invites us to form this conclusion, seems to bear a strong family resemblance to a collection of "Valentines", and we should ourselves

attach little more importance to it. Not that we would disparage the importance of "Valentines", but a study of them would leave us some distance from the bed-rock of anything.

Dr. Alexéiev is obviously a humourist. "The idea of wealth in both ancient and modern China," he tells us, "is *peculiar* in that it is frequently combined with the desire for high official rank." [1]

AMANN (G.). Sun Yatsens Vermächtnis: Geschichte der chinesischen Revolution. 8vo, pp. xxvi + 271. *Map*, 18 *illus. Vowinckel. Berlin-Grüne-wald. M.* 8.50.

This book is undoubtedly one of the clearest and most interesting books which have recently appeared upon the political situation in China to-day. It is written by one who apparently was in close touch with the Nationalist leaders for some years, though he does not tell us in what capacity. His book is thus well-informed, though it can hardly be acquitted of partiality.

Herr Amann begins by giving us a very concise sketch of foreign relations in China during the nineteenth century. Then he has a very interesting account of the personality of Sun Yat Sen, the development of his influence, and the causes which favoured it. He has much to say of the nature and direction of Russian activities in the Nationalist camp. He tells us, for example, that Borodin was not concerned with the spread of communistic propaganda among the Chinese people. "In the Kuo Min Tang, and in the Nationalist government, the overwhelming majority of leaders and members were averse to Communism. They sought to apply the methods of Russia, that they might thereby bring salvation to an oppressed people. But they would suffer no dictatorship of the masses, nor any communistic confiscation of private property." If the Chinese leaders turned to Russia at all, it was because they felt the need of instruction in Western methods, and they felt safer in calling to their aid a Power which declared that the enemies of Nationalism were its own enemies.

The author's account of the military operations of the Nationalists up to the establishment of the Nanking government is remarkably clear. He ends by suggesting that for the moment the Nationalist movement has fallen into the hands of its own militarists. Here we are inclined to think he does a little less than justice to Chiang Kai Shek.

The illustrations are excellent.

CLIFFORD (Sir Hugh). In Court and Kampong, being Tales and Sketches of Native Life in the Malay Peninsula. 8vo, pp. 255. *The Richards Press. London.* 7s. 6d.

We welcome this new edition of a work which Sir Hugh Clifford first published in 1897, the more especially because it contains a new, auto-biographical, preface of forty pages, written with the same charm that one finds in all Sir Hugh Clifford's work. We find it difficult to believe the author when he speaks of this book as "the first of a long line of little-read books". We could indeed wish that every "resident" who feels impelled to write a book, every globe-trotter who thinks he can see and describe what he has seen, might be compelled to read this book before being allowed to set pen to paper. Then we might indeed have fewer books, but they would surely be better books.

We shall say no more about *In Court and Kampong*. The author himself says of it, "there is to be found in the pages of my books a singularly faithful picture of life among the Malays and the wild hill-tribesmen of the States on the East Coast of the Peninsula as it was forty years ago and as . . . it can never be again." The book has no illustrations: it needs none.

[1] Italics ours.

COEDÈS (G.). Les Collections Archéologiques du Musée National de Bangkok (*Ars Asiatica* XII). 4to, pp. 120. 40 *plates*. *Van Oest. Paris. Fr.* 200.

M. George Coedès, the General Secretary of the Royal Institute of Siam, gives us in this volume one of the most interesting studies that has yet appeared in that indispensable series, *Ars Asiatica*. He starts by explaining the development of that archæological interest in Siam which has led to the formation of the National Museum, inaugurated by the present king in 1926. This museum is situated in the palace of Văng Nā, which was built in 1782, and is itself a monument of considerable interest. M. Coedès devotes some space to a description of the arrangement of the collection in this building.

After reminding us of the great variety of civilizations and schools which are to be met with in Siam, the author proceeds to classify them, illustrating this classification by the reproduction of certain specimens actually found in that country. The earliest are sculptures from Brah Pathama. These are in the pre-Gandharan tradition, resembling to some extent Indian statues of the Gupta period. They are the work of Mon artists, and M. Coedès classes them together in the Dvāravatī school of not later than the seventh century. Dvāravatī was a kingdom between Burma and Cambodia mentioned by Hsüan-Tsang and I Ching.

There have been recently discovered at Jaiyā a number of sculptures, some of which show traces of Indian influence, while others show certain resemblances to the school of Dvāravatī. Others again present analogies with Cham art. M. Coedès ascribes them to the school of Çrīvijaya.

Khmer art first makes it appearance at Labapurī at the beginning of the eleventh century. It shows signs of some degeneration, and differences from the Khmer art of Cambodia itself. A very remarkable statue of this period is reproduced in Plates XVIII and XIX.

M. Coedès considers that we cannot speak of a definitely Siamese art in Siam before the thirteenth century. But then various schools appear. He classifies them as Xieng Sen, which had a prototype in the art of Magadha; Sukhodaya, possibly influenced by Ceylon, and Ū Thòng.

The volume is produced with the usual perfection of the series.

EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION. Catalogue of the Chinese, Corean and Siamese Paintings. By LAURENCE BINYON. Fol., pp. vii + 39. 75 *plates* (25 in colour, 50 collotype in black and white). *Ernest Benn. London.* £12 12s. (Edition limited to 560 numbered copies.)

A book which combines magnificence and beauty to such a degree as this, must confound the reviewer. The collection whose treasures it reproduces is pre-eminent among private collections of Chinese works of art. Mr. Laurence Binyon has a universal and unassailable reputation as an authority upon the subject. The production of the book is in every respect as near perfection as it is, at the moment, possible to conceive. This said, there seems so little else to say.

Mr. Binyon, in his introduction, classifies the pictures, not by periods, but according to the subject of which they treat. He begins with Religious Paintings. Plates 21 and 22 reproduce two Buddhist paintings on silk, the former of *Vaisravana*, possibly of the thirteenth century; the latter of *Bhaisajyaguru Buddha, with Sixteen Divinities*, which shows the influence of Tibetan Lamaism, and is probably of the fifteenth century. The extreme scarcity of Chinese Buddhist paintings makes these of especial interest. Mr. Binyon turns next to Figure-Paintings. "Chinese art," he says, "is eminently humane, as befits the country which produced, and has for so many centuries revered, Confucius. But the human form has never been, as it has in Europe, the central symbol, the all-significant motive. The body here has no glory in its

nakedness." The humanity which it depicts is essentially in harmony with its environment, "a relation of the human spirit to the world, not merely of toiling man to the sustaining earth." The most important picture in this group reproduced is that of an episode in the *Three Incarnations of Yüan-tse*, attributed to Liu Sung-nien, which Mr. Waley has discussed in his *Chinese Painting*. Plates 38 and 39 reproduce two charming pictures of a mother playing with her children.

After Portraiture, of which the Eumorfopoulos Collection has but few examples, we come to Landscape. Speaking of the long horizontal rolls, Mr. Binyon says, "In the fully developed landscape of this type, the element of portraiture is more or less submerged, and the artist is concerned rather with the emotional effect of related and contrasted themes, each supplying its peculiar features of design. . . . In many of these rolls the conclusion is lingering and serene after a climax of storm and sublimity; in others a cluster of bold peaks and pinnacles makes the final sonorous note." Several examples are reproduced, one of the most charming of which is by Wang Yüan-ch'i, one of the great landscape painters of the K'ang Hsi period. This is in ink.

Two remarkable pictures are reproduced to represent the Paintings of Animals. Plate 17, *Buffaloes going Home*, attributed to Han Huang—an attribution which Mr. Binyon does not uphold—is exquisite. Plate 23, *Feeding Horses in a Moonlit Garden*, reproduces one of the most important pictures in the collection. It is by Jên Jên-fa of the Yüan dynasty.

Birds and Flowers conclude the classification which Mr. Binyon has adopted in this work. The finest examples Mr. Eumorfopoulos possesses are in an album which formerly belonged to the Viceroy Tuan Fang. They are reproduced in Plates 2 to 8. The most striking of them is perhaps *The Bird on a Bough*, reproduced in colours in Plate 2. There are also two fine studies of bamboos in the same album. Mr. Binyon says of them: "The bamboo with its elastic strength, its erect and graceful growth, is associated with the kind of qualities most esteemed by the Chinese in human character: and the precision and cleanness of its form, in stem and leaves alike, call for the like prized qualities in the brush-stroke. To take a brush charged with ink, and with those forms perfectly visualized in the mind, to evoke them swiftly and confidently, stroke after stroke, from the surface of the silk: no Western painter has at hand quite this concentrated ultra-personal means of expression."

Five Corean paintings, and two Siamese, are reproduced, together with two fragments of mural painting discovered at Turfan by Professor von Le Coq.

The book is itself a treasure.

FERGUSON (J. C.) and ANESAKI (M.). Chinese-Japanese Mythology. 8vo, pp. xii + 416. *44 plates, 61 text-illus., map. Marshall Jones Company. Boston, Mass.* $10.

This most attractive volume is the eighth of a collection, *The Mythology of all Races*, which Messrs. Marshall Jones are publishing for the Archæological Institute of America, under the general editorship of Canon J. A. MacCulloch.

Dr. Ferguson is responsible for the Chinese section of the book. He tells us that he has to some extent simplified his task by omitting all myths "which have any suspicion of a foreign origin", and he has avoided all comparison between Chinese myths and those of other countries. He begins with a chapter on Taoism, explaining that "the relation of Taoism to the mythological characters of China . . . is complete". Then follow interesting chapters on the legendary emperors of China, cosmological theories and the spirits of Nature. Chapter XI deals with Occultism, XII with folk-lore, XIII and XIV with folk tales, while the

last chapter is devoted to the rationalistic attitude towards myths of such writers as Wang T'ung and Han Yü.

Dr. Ferguson's bibliography is almost incredibly inadequate. In the first place, he gives no definite references to standard Chinese works. Surely any reader who could find use for the Chinese characters in the index might be expected to be interested in the Chinese literature dealing with the subject. Such books of reference as the *Tz'u Yüan* and the *P'ei Wên Yün Fu* are not mentioned. Strangely enough, European works fare little better. There is no reference to the two most important works of M. Marcel Granet, *Fêtes et Chansons anciennes de la Chine*, and *Danses et Légendes de la Chine Ancienne*, which are surely indispensable to any student in this field. De Groot's *Religious System of China* is mentioned but not his *Les Fêtes annuellement celebrées à Amoi*. Especially surprising is the lack of any references to the important articles which have appeared in the principal journals. We might extend this list of omissions considerably.

Dr. Anesaki's study of Japanese Mythology is wholly admirable. In the introduction he discusses the relation of physical factors to Japanese mythology. Then he proceeds according to four main divisions: (1) cosmological myths and stories of origins; (2) products of the imagination, such as fairy tales; (3) the play of romantic interest in love stories and tales of heroes, and (4) stories with a moral. Perhaps some of the material with which Dr. Anesaki deals can hardly be classed as mythological, but we shall not quarrel with him on that account. His stories of fairies and vampires, of animals and plants are far too entertaining.

We cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the book has been produced. Paper, typography and illustrations are alike excellent.

GARSTIN (Crosbie). The Dragon and the Lotus. 8vo, pp. 348. 70 *illus.* by the author. *Heinemann. London.* 10s. 6d.

This extremely jolly book—thank goodness—has no ulterior motive, and this is refreshing in days when a race of professional travellers seems to have arisen, travellers who rush round the world, spend three weeks in a country like China, and then hurl at us a ponderous disquisition upon the causes of the social upheaval in that unhappy land. Mr. Crosbie Garstin, fortunately, takes quite another line. He sat "lunching sumptuously and heartily in the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, London", and an Editor said to him "Will you go to Annam for me?" as one would say "Pass the salt, please". Mr. Garstin agreed, as readily as he would have passed the salt, and this most entertaining book is the result. He travelled by America, Japan and China, passing, of course, by Shanghai, where he made the acquaintance of the longest and most famous bar in the world. "I forget its exact length, but three laps round it equals two of Epsom race-course—or something of the sort. Standing up to the bar of the American Club for thirty minutes at the sacred cocktail hour is equal to four rounds with comrade Tunney—or thereabouts. The French Club—but this will never do!—nothing but dances, hotels and clubs, tut-tut! Let us pass on to the historical, architectural, botanical and antiquarian aspects of Shanghai." He does nothing of the sort, either at Shanghai or anywhere else, but everywhere behaves as a frivolous and unregenerate traveller. Perhaps in Angkor he is more serious; its splendour made him so.

Mr. Garstin's book will undoubtedly make some hopelessly solemn people turn up their noses. It will do them good to read it, none the less. Ordinary human beings will be delighted with it. The illustrations are almost as amusing as the text.

GRAHAM (Dorothy). Through the Moon Door: the Experiences of an American Resident in Peking. 8vo, pp. 340. 32 *plates. Williams and Norgate. London.* £1 1s.

5 This is one of those books which, we imagine, are written because the author believes himself to be possessed of more than usual perspicacity, and concludes that the general public will be charmed to share in the benefits of a rarely paralleled experience.

The type of " resident ", whether of Peking, Bali or Timbuctoo, who can produce such a book as this, is only too familiar. Mrs. Graham tells us of her desperate struggles to secure a *Chinese* house in Peking. " Running water ! Electric lights ! These last considerations concluded the bargain." So typically Chinese, we suppose. We are told how " Jim's enthusiasm, unflagging at this (the dinner) hour, demanded an ice box ". Such trivialities are doubtless supposed to assist us in our comprehension of the inscrutable East. Little scraps of threadbare information are doled out to us about Chinese astronomy, the old Empress, the temples and palaces of Peking. We are told that " After filial piety, Confucius admonished harmony between brothers ". But for fatuity, the authoress excels herself in a description of the Lama temple. " Beyond, unquestionably immodest, were the obscene Buddhas, negligently uncovered. Two contortioned, grotesque bodies on one pedestal with a number of outstretched arms, we recognized as the Passion Buddha which is for sale in miniature at the curio shops. Uselessly obnoxious were these statues, used in the name of religion. Like the skulls on the altars, the paraphernalia of awe, they contribute to the terrorization of the people and the resultant domination of the priests." It would be hard to beat this paragraph for a mingling of unintelligence and doubtful grammar.

HARADA (JIRO). The Gardens of Japan. 4to, text pp. 39. 140 *plates* (of which 6 in colour). *The Studio. London.* 7s. 6d. (in wrapper), 10s. 6d. (in cloth).

This is one of those books which, apart altogether from the interest of their text, bring a rare sense of refreshment to a weary reader. We cannot too heartily congratulate *The Studio* upon the excellence with which it has produced a delight at a price surely within the reach of everyone.

Mr. Jiro Harada is a member of the staff of the Imperial Household Museum at Tokio. It is no small compliment to say that, taking into account the limitations of a popular monograph, he has done his work in a manner worthy of its subject. " Material wealth alone," he tells us, " no matter how abundant it may be, cannot produce beautiful gardens. It requires something more. With us it has been a yearning for Nature that has helped to create them, the yearning ever present in the innate character of our people which found expression whenever means and circumstances permitted."

The book begins with a short sketch of the history of gardens in Japan from the Nara period onwards. The second chapter describes the different styles of gardens, with illustrations from the *Tsukiyama Teizo Den.* The third chapter, " Garden Parts and Accessories," treats of such things as the use of waterfalls and lakes, of bridges, stepping stones and sand, of arbours, lanterns, and pagodas. In conclusion, Mr. Harada speaks of the philosophic purpose of Japanese gardens. " Zenism . . . strongly established itself in connection with *cha-no-yu* which revolutionized our garden. Its influence still prevails, giving a strong and worthy character to our garden. It aims to bring man closer to Nature in the precincts of the garden, where one may see oneself in right proportion to the Infinite."

The illustrations are a joy.

MILLARD (T. F.). China : Where it is to-day—and Why ! 8vo, pp. vi + 350. *Williams and Norgate. London.* 10s. 6d.

Mr. Millard's views upon the Chinese question are well known. He is an American with, as he tells us, thirty years of personal contact with the Far East. His compatriot, Mr. Rodney Gilbert, the author of *What's Wrong with China*, has also spent long years in China, and his conclusions are diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Millard. All of which goes to show what a bewildering problem the Chinese problem is, and how much depends upon the standpoint which one decides to adopt, for a purely objective attitude seems impossible.

Mr. Millard, unfortunately, is much duller than Mr. Gilbert; he returns frequently to the same point and restates it, perhaps because, as he says, his work is "journalese". None the less, this book should be carefully studied by anyone who really desires to understand the events of the past three years in China. The reader should not fail to heed Mr. Millard's warning that he is "not conscious of bias for any nation except his own". He has certainly none in favour of this country.

In the chapter called "Flux", the author discusses Chinese militarism and money; the Kuomintang, Debts, Railways, Taxes, Trade and Industry. In "Privilege", he deals with Extra-territoriality, Interests and Protection. In "Help", he divides his sections into Educational, Religious, Moral, Physical, Administrative and Incidentals. "Influences" deals with Propaganda, the Russians, Japan and Pan-Asianism, What of the British? and American Vacillation. "Citadels of Standpattism" includes the Legation Quarter, Shanghai the Unique, Who made Shanghai? Overlapping Jurisdictions, Chinese Justice, Safety and Comfort, Danger, and Need of Reform. The final chapter is headed "Get out or get in".

Mr. Millard's book impresses us by its logic. Mr. Gilbert's book equally impresses us by *its* logic. The fact is that the definitely Oriental point of view is directed upon one plane, and the definitely Occidental point of view upon another. They cannot be reconciled because they cannot meet. Yet a decision must be reached, and provisionally, either sentiment or interest may prevail. But the ultimate result is simply a question of reality, and reality is only measurable in terms of force.

MONROE (P.). China: a Nation in Evolution. 8vo, pp. xv + 447. *Illus., maps. Macmillan. New York* and *London.* 15s.

Dr. Monroe warns us in his preface that his volume "is not for the specialist, or for those familiar with China", but he has given us a book which, within the limits assigned to it, is really valuable. Throughout it are to be found expressions of common sense which seem like truisms until we realize how little the facts which call them forth are appreciated by those who pretend to have an understanding of "the Chinese problem". For example: "The major factor in the situation," the author tells us, "is not political but psychological. Attitudes are now more important than facts. Or rather, attitudes have now become the most important of the facts which the Western powers have to face in China."

The book covers so much ground that we can only enumerate its chapters. After "The Problem", come "The People and the Physical Background", with a section on economic conditions and standards of living; "Institutions and the Social Background", and "The Philosophy and Religions of China", a short chapter which is, unfortunately, too sketchy to be of much use. Then "Contacts with the West", an excellent summary; "The Republic; Sun Yat Sen and the Nationalist Movement," and "Russia and China", with an interesting discussion of the nature and importance of Communist influence. "In the Russian or Soviet influence in China," concludes the author, "there is a mixture of good and evil—a contradictory and apparently irreconcilable combination." Then follow "American Policy in China; Modern Education and the Student Movement", which deals with the influence which the students exert upon the masses; "Christianity and Mission Work,"

which explains to some extent the bitterness which so many Chinese feel against the missionaries, and " A Model Province and a Benevolent Despot ", an account of Yen Hsi Shan and his work in Shansi.
Dr. Monroe's final chapters are headed : " From Inside Looking Out," and " From Outside Looking In ". They deal mainly with the questions of extra-territoriality and the privileges of foreigners in China, and suggest a policy for the American government.
The Bibliography seems to us hardly adequate.

ROSE-INNES (A.). Japanese Reading for Beginners. Vol. V. The Epistolary Style. 8vo, pp. 144. *Yoshikawa. Yokohama.* 7s. 6d.

With this volume, Mr. Rose-Innes concludes his series *Japanese Reading for Beginners*. He begins by explaining the principal divergences between the epistolary style and the literary style, and follows up this explanation with a short grammatical introduction. Nothing could be more convenient than the author's method of setting out his examples. In the first place, he does not mix them up with a host of grammatical rules. They are as straightforward as any ordinary text. Secondly, their arrangement on the page saves constant reference to other pages. On the left hand, he prints his example at the top, with a version in ordinary print beneath it. On the right, a *Romaji* version is placed above the necessary notes. At the end of the book we are given a number of examples of handwriting, each in both *Kaisho* and *Gyōsho*, with the more usual printed form for the epistolary style, and a version in ordinary print.
In our opinion, the five volumes of *Japanese Reading for Beginners* form a most valuable introduction to the Japanese language in its printed forms. We know of no similar work in any language. Together with the same author's *Conversational Japanese for Beginners*, and his *Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters*, they provide a simple, graduated and effective series of manuals with which anyone possessed of moderate intelligence should be able to learn sufficient Japanese to tackle any modern book. This is saying a good deal.

SCHWARTZ (W. L.). The Imaginative Interpretation of the Far East in Modern French Literature, 1800–1925. 8vo, pp. xiii + 346. *H. Champion. Paris*, 1927. *Fr.* 45.

Dr. Schwartz has chosen a very interesting subject for this volume, which appears in the *Bibliothèque de la Revue de Littérature Comparée*. He tells us that in it he has " sought to discover by what channels the authors studied derived their interest in the Far East, and the extent to which they were influenced by it, and also to indicate the merits of the different avenues of approach and forms of literary technique which French writers employed in their treatment of Chinese and Japanese themes ".
The author divides his book into four chapters, each of which corresponds with a definite period of literary technique. In the first, he deals with the Gautiers, Théophile, and Judith, whose knowledge of the East was obtained mainly from books. This seems to us the most satisfactory chapter in the book. Dr. Schwartz shows how the Gautier influence had a far reaching effect upon the Goncourts, Flaubert, and the Parnassian group. He gives a very interesting account of the literary career of Judith Gautier, who is perhaps best known to English readers by her *Livre de Jade*. Chapter II deals with the Goncourt brothers, and the period of their influence (1860–1895), the " Japonisme " fad, and such writers as Albert Samain and Francis Jammes. Chapter III is devoted to the period between 1885 and 1905, when we find for the first time " French imaginative writings by men of letters travelling in the Far East ". Loti was the pioneer in this field, followed by Claudel, Toulet, and Claude Farrère. In Chapter IV, Dr. Schwartz describes what he

calls "Recent Progress and Recent Tendencies". Here he deals with such writers as Couchoud, Challaye, and Toussaint. He is very severe upon what he calls the "literary charlatanry" of certain authors, especially Maurice Magre. On the other hand, he speaks of "the new group of qualified French interpreters" who use "a new technique combining the literary research of the Gautiers, the art studies of Edmond de Goncourt, and the travels of Loti". Such a school must surely be possessed of all the requisite qualifications for "imaginative interpretation". Its representatives, according to Dr. Schwartz, are Charles Pettit, Soulié de Morant, Raucat, Yamata, Segalen, and Forthuny. A more strange combination could hardly be imagined.

In an appendix, the author discusses the influence of Japanese poetry upon the French poets, a subject touched upon in Chapter IV.

SIMON (W.). Zur Rekonstruktion der altchinesischen Endkonsonanten. 8vo, pp. 21. *De Gruyter. Berlin. M.* 2.

In this pamphlet, which is reprinted from the *Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen*, Dr. Simon discusses certain conclusions with regard to final consonants in ancient Chinese, put forward by Karlgren in his *Analytic Dictionary*. He deals first with Karlgren's theories about the relation between voiced finals and the falling tone; secondly with the interchangeability of the diphthong *ậu* with *uâi* and *ʷi*, and thirdly, of a similar interchangeability of *uo* with *iu*. In proof of his theories in the two last parts of his study, Dr. Simon produces evidence from the rhymes of the Book of Odes.

The pamphlet, in spite of its size, offers an important contribution towards the solution of the complicated problem of Chinese phonetics.

SOOTHILL (W. E.). China and England. 8vo, pp. 228. *Oxford University Press.* 7s. 6d.

This book, we fear, will do nothing towards the elucidation of the difficult problem of this country's relations with China. The outpouring of pious platitudes at a critical moment is not only exasperating but dangerous, and is apt to arouse derision in quarters from which we should prefer to receive respect. When Mr. Soothill solemnly announces that "the spirit of Britain . . . offers the right hand of friendship to China and seeks nothing but a hand of friendship in return", we fear the unregenerate will put their fingers to their noses.

The author tells us that his book has been developed from a series of lectures given in Oxford for the University Extension Committee. He must have had small regard for the intelligence of his audience. The rapturous exclamation "Nationalists and War-lords are patriots all" could only call forth laughter from an audience which had the slightest acquaintance with Chinese affairs. And what are we to make of the passage in which Prof. Soothill, beginning his relation of the blessings of extra-territoriality, reminds us that it was this privilege that saved Saint Paul. "By this appeal to Extra-territoriality he was spared to give Christianity to the world." Is this a suggestion that the world-famous bar of the Shanghai club may yet produce its apostles?

Whatever case Prof. Soothill may have, it is impossible to say that he presents it fairly. To give but one example: he complains of "misleading statements" that extra-territoriality provides harbourage in the Settlements for criminals. He talks about powers of extradition, though he knows quite well that the type of criminal to which the opponents of extra-territoriality refer, is not the "common criminal" to whom extradition might apply.

We hope we can be said to have an entirely open mind on the Chinese question. We can appreciate the views of a Shanghai "die-hard". We can enjoy a Rodney Gilbert, and deem his opinions worthy of serious

consideration. But the veil of sentimentalism with which Prof. Soothill enshrouds this difficult and dangerous problem is enough to throw anyone into the arms of Borodin.

WHEELER (L. R.). The Modern Malay. 8vo, pp. 300. 8 *plates*. *Allen and Unwin. London.* 15s.

This is an essentially practical and sensible account of the Malay States and their peoples, which should prove valuable, not only to those whom pleasure or business take to the Peninsular, but to those who desire a general introduction to the study of Malaya.

The first section of the book is very short and introductory. The two following sections deal with "Early Influences (up to A.D. 1874)", and "Recent Influences". They form a concise historical sketch, with added chapters upon "Ethnography" and "Early Malay Beliefs and Character".

Perhaps the most interesting sections are those which deal with actualities, "Present Conditions", "The Present Response", and "The Future of the Peninsula Malays". Here Mr. Wheeler deals with such problems as Land Policy, Education, Contact with Europeans, and the Health of the Native Peoples. "The interests of the community are safeguarded by the land policy, and, although any cultivator or mining pioneer has every reasonable facility for his productive labours, the fundamental problem of keeping the possession of the land in the hands of the State has been successfully solved."

When he deals with Education, Mr. Wheeler seems too ready to assume that European methods, which, it should be remembered, are based upon one fundamental principle, can be adapted for the advantage of a people whose outlook upon life is essentially alien to that principle.

In his chapters upon "Contact with Europeans" and "The Cinematograph", the author offers several very timely warnings. He suggests that there is a risk that the quality of the Europeans in Malaya may deteriorate. "The number who not infrequently take more alcohol than is good for them, or who, whether in consequence of this or from birth or defective education, are lacking in courtesy or efficiency, is not small. And it is always the case that those who talk loudest about racial superiority do the least to maintain the prestige of their own." He seems particularly anxious about the behaviour of white women. "There is a danger of the white race losing prestige through misunderstanding by Malays and others of the remarkable degree of women enjoyed nowadays by white girls and married women alike." With regard to films, he says: "It is little short of a tragedy that the production of films should be mainly in the hands of a nation which has none of the difficulties and dangers of contact with vast populations of alien standards and beliefs."

The book has an extremely well arranged bibliography.

WIRZ (P.). Der Totenkult auf Bali. 4to, pp. xi + 130. 147 *illus*. *Strecker und Schroder. Stuttgart. M.* 20.

This is a very careful and thorough study of the elaborate customs and ceremonies observed by the Balinese in their disposal of the dead. After a short discussion of the probable customs of the original inhabitants of Bali, the author comes straight to his subject. The Balinese place the greatest emphasis upon the burning of the body. This is essential in order that the soul of the departed may be able to quit the earth and enter heaven. Unfortunately, this burning of the body must be carried out, even in its simplest forms, with the most elaborate ceremonial. So expensive a process is it, that frequently the poorer classes find it necessary to bury their dead for many years before they can find the money to dig them up again and burn them. In other cases, a temporary lodgment is provided, for in no case can a body be burned before forty-

two days after death, while preliminary ceremonies occupy another two weeks, after which an auspicious day for the cremation must be awaited. The whole business is regulated by a definite ritual and accompanied by most elaborate ceremonies. 5

Dr. Wirz describes all these ceremonies in detail. He tells us that in order to be able to do so, he had to assist at dozens of funerals. He describes the preliminary burial, then the ceremonies which precede the actual cremation. Chapters are devoted to the funeral tower upon which the body is carried to the place of burning and the receptacle in which the body is placed. This, in the case of the higher castes, takes the form of a prescribed mythological animal. Then follow descriptions of the offerings which are burnt with the dead, and the effigies which serve to represent the dead man, upon which various ceremonies are carried out. Lastly the actual cremation and the disposal of the ashes are described.

We have, unfortunately, only been able to relate some of the subjects with which Dr. Wirz deals in detail. The book, which is admirably illustrated, is extraordinarily interesting and will be a permanent contribution to our knowledge of Balinese funeral customs.

CROW'S Handbook for China. Fourth edition, up-to-date *maps*. *Shanghai*. 12s. 6d. 5a

JAPAN YEAR BOOK (THE), for 1928. (24th Year of Issue.) 8vo, pp. xvi + 958. *Tokyo*. Approx. £1 15s.

This year's issue contains a new feature, Addendum and Supplement consisting of six chapters (46 pp.) on current topics.

MAJUMDAR (DR. R. C.). The Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East. Vol. I. Champa. Roy. 8vo, pp. 525. *Maps* and *plates*. *Lahore*. *Rs.* 15. 5b

WHEATCROFT (RACHEL). Siam and Cambodia, in Pen and Pastel: with Excursions into China and Burma. 8vo. *Coloured* and *other illus*. *London*. 21s.

FINOT (PROF. LOUIS). L'Origine d'Angkor. Demy 8vo, pp. 28. 9 *plates*. *Phnom-Penh* (*Cambodge*), 1927. 4s. 6d. 5c

HALLEMA (ANNE). Het jade in de oud-chinesische Kunst. 8vo. *The Hague*. *Fl.* 3.

VAN DE WALL (V. I.). De Nederlandsche Oudheden in de Molukken. Lge. 8vo, pp. xx + 314. 135 *illus. on* 93 *plates* and 3 *sketch-maps*. *The Hague*. *Fl.* 10, bound in cloth *Fl.* 12 (£1).

On the Dutch Monuments in the Moluccas. Contents: Foreword by Dr. N. J. Krom; 1, Banda; 2, Ambon; 3, Ternate, and Appendices.

WILHELM (R.). Die Geschichte der chinesischen Kultur. pp. 310. 32 *plates*. *Munich*. *M.* 9, bound *M.* 12.

JOHNSON (O. S.). A Study of Chinese Alchemy. 8vo, cloth, pp. 156. *Shanghai*. 12s. 5d

PYUN (Y. T.). My Attitude toward Ancestor-Worship. 8vo, boards. *Seoul*, 1926. 3s. 6d.

YU-LAN FUNG. A Comparative Study of Life Ideals. 8vo, pp. 264 + xii. *Shanghai*. 7s.

WITTE (J.). Mê Ti. Der Philosoph der allgemeinen Menschenliebe und sozialen Gleicheit im alten China. Large 8vo, pp. 56. *Leipzig*. *M.* 2.40.

POLEVOY (PROF. S. A.). Russko-Kitaiskyi Slovar. (Dictionary of Juridical, Political, Diplomatic, Commercial, Military, Philosophical and other Scientific Terms, Russian-Chinese.) 8vo, pp. 650. *Peking*. £1 7s. 5e

Arranged as follows:—Russian-Chinese—Transcription in Russian alphabet.

Chinese Index to above. 8vo, paper covers, pp. 242. 6s.

5f WEIG (Rev. P.). Deutsch-chinesischer Sprachführer mit Wörterbuch. Ein Hilfsbüchlein f.d. tägl. Gebrauch. 8vo, pp. 369. *Tsingtao.* *M.* 8.

KWEE KEK BENG. La Pai Po. Een kleine studie over China's grootsten dichter. 8vo. *The Hague.* *Fl.* 2.25.

5g ASIATICUS. Von Kanton bis Schanghai. 8vo, pp. 352. *Vienna.* *M.* 3.90.
An account of the revolutionary movement during the years 1926–7.

BAIN (H. F.). Ores and Industry in the Far East. pp. xii + 229. *Maps.* *New York.* $3.50.
A study of the natural resources of the Far East.

BAU (Mingchien Joshua). China and the World Peace; studies in Chinese International Relations. 12mo, pp. 194. *New York.* $2.

CHINA CUSTOMS. Analysis of Foreign Trade of China, 1926. *Shanghai.*
Vol. I: Imports, pp. 695. $ Mex. 5.
Vol. II: Exports, pp. 663. $3.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE OF JAPAN (The). Revised English Translation by Dr. J. E. de Becker. 8vo, half leather. *Kobe.* *Y.* 10. *London.* £1 3s.

COMMERCIAL CODE OF JAPAN (The). Revised English Translation by Dr. J. E. de Becker. 8vo, half leather. *Kobe.* *Y.* 12.50. *London.* £1 5s.
Contents: Gen'l Provisions; Com'l Companies; Bills; Commerce by Sea; Appendix. Limited edition of 500 copies.

DAYE (P.). Le Japon et son destin. 16mo. *Paris.* *Fr.* 10.

HARADA (S.). Labor Conditions in Japan. 8vo, pp. 293. *New York,* $4.50, and *London,* 18s.

PLETNER (O.). Die Agrarfrage in Japan. pp. 248. *Map.* *M.* 7.60.
In Russian.

RUFFÉ (d'Auxion de). Is China Mad? Transl. from the French by R. T. Peyton-Griffin. Roy. 8vo, pp. xvi + 358 + appendix and index. *Illus.* *Shanghai.* 18s. 6d.
Additional matter has been added to bring the book up-to-date. Chapters are entitled, China, Preliminary Sketch, Opium, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, The Christian General, The Foreigner in China, Extraterritoriality, The Foreign Debacle, Conclusion.

TAYLER (J. B.). Farm and Factory in China. 8vo. *London.* 2s. 6d.

WONG (W. A.). The Mineral Wealth of China. 8vo, pp. 129. *Shanghai.* 6s. 6d.

5h BENNETT (J. W.). Dragon Shadows. 12mo, pp. 286. *New York.* $2.
Stories of modern China.

CORMACK (Mrs. J. G.). Chinese Birthday, Wedding, Funeral and other Customs. 3rd rev. and enlgd. edn. Cr. 8vo, pp. 220. 8s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

ARNOLD (J.). Some Bigger Issues in China's Problems.
Contains three charts in colours—(1) Population map of China; (2) Industrial and economic contrast between China and the United States; (3) America's position in world trade and industry.

BOXER (C. R.). A Portuguese Embassy to Japan, 1644–7. Translated from an unpublished Portuguese MS. with a commentary and appendices. Roy. 8vo. *Plates.* *London.* Approx. 5s.

GODSHALL (PROF. W. L.). Tsingtau Under Three Flags. A study of the vicissitudes of Tsingtau under the German, Japanese and Chinese rule. Copious appendices of official documents.

HŌBŌGIRIN: Dictionnaire Encyclopédique du Bouddhisme d'après les sources chinoises et japonaises.

This very important work is being published by the Maison Franco-Japonaise of Tokyo. Profs. Sylvain Lévi and J. Takakusu are directing the work, which is appearing under the editorship of M. Paul Demiéville. The book will be issued in sections of from 150 to 200 pages, with *plates* and *illustrations* in the text, and the book will consist of about 1,200 pages. The subscription price for the whole work will be about £3. Special prospectuses of this book are available. They include a specimen page.

MORSE (H. B.) and H. F. MACNAIR. Far Eastern International Relations. This is an adaptation and condensation of Morse's *International Relations of the Chinese Empire*. Dr. MacNair brings this standard work up to date with some original chapters, making it suitable for a textbook.

WEALE (PUTNAM). Chang Tso-Lin's Struggle against the Communist Menace. Demy 8vo, pp. 170. *Portrait. Shanghai.* 9s.

WEIGH (DR. K. S.). Russo-Chinese Diplomacy.

Dissertation submitted to Johns Hopkins University for the Ph.D. degree, treating of the diplomatic relations between China and Russia from the beginning of their intercourse to 1926.

WU (DR. K. C.). Ancient Chinese Political Theories.

6. AFRICA.

BUDGE (SIR E. A. WALLIS). A History of Ethiopia: Nubia and Abyssinia. Royal 8vo, 2 vols., pp. xxx + viii + 675. 49 *plates*, 31 *text-illus.*, *map*. *Methuen. London.* £3 13s. 6d.

It seems a very short time since, in reviewing another work by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, we spoke of his indefatigable industry. When we look upon the two fine volumes of this *History of Ethiopia*, that industry begins to appear limitless. A tremendous amount of labour must have been expended over the research demanded by a work of such comprehensive magnitude, but the result has been a book which is much more than a history of an interesting though surprisingly little known people.

In his preface, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge tells us that the Ethiopia with which he deals comprises the Abyssinia of to-day, and the land of Kush, now generally called Nubia. In the case of Abyssinia, the principal sources of his history have been the Royal Chronicles written by native authors, sources of uncertain reliability, since they consist of a series of uncritical compilations.

The book begins with the history of Nubia. The earliest mention of the land of Kush dates back to the fourteenth century B.C. upon the Tall al-'Amārnah tablets. Little information about its inhabitants is afforded us in the earliest Egyptian records. At the end of the VIth dynasty they were strong enough to assert their independence, and a little later the Nubian king Piānkhi conquered Egypt and left an account of his conquest, on a basalt column in the temple of Amen at Jabal Barkal.

When we reach the Roman conquest of Nubia, the author digresses to give accounts of the Nubians by classical writers, including Herodotus, Strabo, and Diodorus. He then continues the relation of the history under the Roman Empire, the Arabs, and so until the present day.

The account of Abyssinia occupies the greater part of the first volume and all the second. It begins with a short geographical sketch, which includes some ethnographical details, and a short account of the resources and trade of the country. This is followed by a discussion of the early religion of Abyssinia, the introduction of Christianity, and some very interesting liturgical details. Then comes a description of the famous rock hewn churches of Lābīlalā which the author calls " the most remarkable churches in the world . . . which certainly deserve to be reckoned with the Seven Wonders of the World ".

Before beginning the actual history of Abyssinia, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge gives a short account of the European writers who have treated of the country.

The Abyssinians begin their list of kings with Adam himself, but they become decided about their history only with Māḳĕdā, the famous Queen of Shĕba, the delightful story of whose visit to Solomon is given in three different versions. One of the most interesting portions of the history is that dealing with the reigns of Sūsenyōs and Fāsīladas (1607–1667), in which the struggle of Roman Catholic missionaries to bring the country into allegiance to the Pope is fully described. Another interesting section is that dealing with the early visits and expeditions of European travellers. The history is continued to the year 1916.

The final chapters deal with Ethiopic literature, and the languages of Abyssinia. A short account is also given of the Galla and Shankalla peoples. Finally a long bibliography and a full index bring to a close an important and valuable work.

DANQUAH (J. A.). Akan Laws and Customs, and the Akim Abuakwa Constitution. 8vo, pp. x + 272. *Routledge. London.* 10s. 6d.

This book, written by an Akan, appears opportunely on the occasion of a visit to this country of Sir Ofori Atta, the Paramount Chief of Akim Abuakwa. It possesses more than a merely topical interest. It gives us an authoritative and carefully arranged study of the political organization of Akim Abuakwa, and the functions and privileges of its various officials, together with a very valuable account of the social institutions and customs of the Akan tribes. The book is a remarkable achievement in view of the fact that " with one or two exceptions, the principal chapters of this book were all complete in manuscript two years before the author had a chance of reading any scientific book on sociology or anthropology, and the statements in the book may safely be accepted as uninfluenced by preconceived ideas or theories of what Akan customs probably are or ought to be ".

Mr. Danquah has much light to throw upon the position of women, and marriage, among the Akans. He tells us that the Queen Mother occupies " perhaps the most sacred position in the State ". She has a place upon the Executive and *Okyeman* Councils. She has often the right of appointment to vacant stools, and in default of a male succession, may herself become Queen. Women of the " stool heir " class, though they marry commoners, retain the privileges of their rank.

The chapters on Marriage and *Ayefare* are very interesting. The author begins by denying that love, in the European sense of the word, is unknown in Akan marriages. He explains the formalities and fees which precede the conclusion of the contract. " If the bridegroom is already a married person, he must ' pacify ' each of his old wives with money to an extent regulated by law. The new wives must also ' pacify ' the old wives through the husband, otherwise there will be no end to perpetual . . . wife-brawls actuated by jealousy." *Ayefare* is the system by which monetary satisfaction may be claimed by an injured husband from his wife's lovers. The amounts are fixed by the civic standing of the husband, and seem remarkably small. (They vary from £3 12s. to £16.) The husband's oppor-

tunities for making a little money in this way are facilitated by his being able, at any time, to demand from his wife on oath an account of her relations with other men. The husband then sends a sort of statement of claim to the gentlemen in question, and, satisfaction being given, husband and wife settle down once more to a happy domestic existence. The book is full of interesting information. 6

DANQUAH (J. A.). Cases in Akan Law: Decisions delivered by the Honourable Nana, Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E. 8vo, pp. xxxii + 288. *Routledge. London.* 10s. 6d.

Two reviewers of this book, whose notices we have read, were inspired to apply the appellation of "Solomon" to Sir Ofori Atta. But we are inclined to doubt whether the implied compliment is really just. The judgments of Solomon were simple but erratic; the judgments of Sir Ofori Atta are equally simple, but based upon the very sound foundation of an admirable and definite code of customary law. The directness and equity of the Omanhene's decisions are delightful, and the book as a whole provides convincing proof of the wisdom of the Gold Coast Government's policy in entrusting, under the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, large measures of power and authority to the Paramount Chiefs, elected and maintained as they are, by the people themselves.

Mr. Danquah, himself an Akan, was for some time the Registrar of the Omanhene's tribunal. He contributes a short introduction, in which he explains the powers and jurisdiction of the native courts, and makes clear the nature of certain offences which might seem puzzling to a European reader.

The author's intention is that this book shall be taken as "a guide to, and maybe an authoritative case law on Akan Customary Law", and he has obviously been at especial pains in the selection and classification of the judgments given. Class A deals with Right and Title to Lands, Farms and Houses (67 cases); Class B with Marriage, Divorce and Ayefare (78 cases); Class C with Custody and Paternity of Children (4 cases); Class D with Intestacy and Devolution of Heritable Property (11 cases); Class E, Fetish, "Juju" and Witchcraft (16 cases); Class F, Family Relations and Tutorship. Clans (11 cases); Class G, Debts, Loans and Other Civil Claims (7 cases); Class H, Stool and Other Political Cases (8); and Class I, Miscellaneous Customs. A Supplementary Synopsis deals with costs and procedure, and special notes on the cases are also added.

The book is much more interesting than one would be inclined to gather from its title. We wish we could find space to quote some examples to illustrate the striking common sense of Sir Ofori Atta's judgments.

DUGMORE (MAJ. A. R.). African Jungle Life. Sm. 4to, pp. viii + 246. 8 *illus.* by the author (in colour). *Macmillan. London.* 15s.

Major Radclyffe Dugmore's reputation as a naturalist is well known. In this book he makes it clear that he has a genuine affection for the great beasts whose life stories he tells. "I have endeavoured," he says, "to give accounts of the lives of various species of the larger African animals to show, so far as I know, how they live among themselves and to some extent what their feeling is towards man." Again, "My sole object is to give those who, though interested in wild creatures, have no opportunity of seeing them in their natural surroundings, some little idea of how the lion, the elephant and others love and what they have to fight against, also so far as I can tell what are the reasons for some of the things they do and which to the casual observer may appear as being without reason." The result is a very simple but charming series of stories, written, as the author promised, from the animals' point of view.

6 There are five stories in all: Tembo the Elephant; Simba, the Black-maned Lion; Mbogo, the Buffalo; Kifaru, the Rhinoceros, and Twiger, the Giraffe and Co. Major Dugmore's descriptions of the teeming life of the African jungle will certainly fascinate many a young reader.

6b DUGGAN-CRONIN (A. M.). The Bantu Tribes of South Africa; photographic studies. Vol. I, sectional. The Bavenda. Introd. and notes by G. B. Lestrade. Demy 4to, 20 *plates*. *Cambridge*. 15s.

AFRICA. Triangulations of East and Central Africa; including Kenya, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. *Special Report of the Colonial Survey Committee*. *London*. 4s. 6d.

6c BURKITT (M. C.). South Africa's Past in Stone and Paint. 8vo, pp. xiv + 183. *Col. frontis.* and 30 *plates*. *Cambridge*. 1928. 12s. 6d.

HORNBOSTEL (E. M. Von). African Negro Music. Roy. 8vo, pp. 36, with several musical examples. 1s. 6d.
Reprinted from *Africa*, Vol. I, No. 1.

TERRASSE (C.). Medersas du Maroc. 4to, pp. 36 (text), 70 *plates* (in portfolio). *Paris*. *Fr.* 150.
Illustrates a hitherto inaccessible type of religious architecture—the Musulman colleges of the first half of the fourteenth century.

WUILLEUMIER (P.). Musée d'Alger (Supplement). 29 × 37 cm., pp. 114, 15 *plates*. *Paris*. *Fr.* 100.
In the series *Musées et collections archéologiques de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie* issued by the French Government.

6g ARNDT (E. H. D). Banking and Currency Development in South Africa (1652–1927). 8vo, *cloth*. £1 5s.

BOUTIN (F.). L'Expansion Commerciale du Maroc. 8vo, pp. 248. *Paris*. *Fr.* 30.

BUELL (R. L.). The Native Problem in Africa. 2 vols, 8vo. *London*. £3 3s.
A documented report on the impact of industrial civilization on primitive African peoples in British, French and Belgian Territory, and in Liberia.

MÜLLER-MINY (H.). Moderne Industrien im tropischen Afrika: Eine wirtschaftsgeographische Studie. 8vo, pp. v + 133, 4 *maps*. *Leipzig*. *M.* 5.60. *Geographische Schriften*. Part 3.

SCHEFER (C.). L'Algérie et l'évolution de la colonisation française. 8vo, pp. xxii + 542. *Paris*. *Fr.* 50.
Collection du Centenaire de l'Algérie: *Archéologie et Histoire*.

6h DELACROIX (E.). Trente et un dessins et aquarelles du Maroc: reproduits en fac-similé: 41 × 53 cm. mounted in portfolio. *Paris*. *Fr.* 700.
Edition limited to 300 copies.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, *Colonial Office Report* (*Mandated Territories*). 1927. *London*. 3s. 9d.

FORTHCOMING.

BULLOCK (C.). The Mashona. The Indigenous Natives of Southern Rhodesia. Demy 8vo, about 400 pp. Approx. 12s. 6d.

7. OCEANIA, &c.

ANDERSEN (L. C.). Myths and Legends of the Polynesians. 8vo, pp. 512. 48 *plates* (16 in colour). *Harrap. London.* £1 1s.

The author of this book is one of the Joint Editors of the *Journal of the Polynesian Society.* In the first chapter he considers the various theories which have been put forward with regard to the origin of the Polynesians, and gives a very interesting account of the early Pacific sailors. "Their single canoes, large dug-outs, or vessels made of pieces lashed and sewn together, were more than the equals of the Greek ships at the siege of Troy, or of the dragons of the Norsemen, or even of the vessels of Colombus and other early European voyagers." Mr. Andersen holds that the traditions of the Polynesians upon the subject of their early travels are worthy of credence. Chapter II gives us the story of Koropanga and Rukutia, which is concerned with Hawaii; Chapter III, Kelea and Kalamakua, with the same island. Mr. Andersen describes the gift of the Hawaians for navigation. Chapter IV contains the Maori story of Uenuku.

Ogres and fairies form the subject of a number of short stories from New Zealand and elsewhere, given in Chapter V. Chapter VI is devoted to the Tawhaki cycle, a series of fables concerning the dealings of men and immortals. Many of the latter are personifications of natural forces. This is followed by the story of Maui, who is possibly a personification of the sun, and of Hina, Maui's sister. Chapter IX tells the story of Pele the Fire-Goddess, one of the most interesting of all the myths Mr. Andersen relates. Chapter X deals with the Spirit Worlds. In this chapter we are given two beautiful dirges composed by Uanuku about 1770. They seem strangely reminiscent of the *Alcestis* of Euripides. The Drama of Ngaru and the Ball-Throwers' Song are also included in this chapter, which the author brings to an end with a short account of Songs and Music.

Chapter XI is concerned with myths of creation, and the ideas of the Polynesians with regard to a supreme being. A beautiful chant of creation is given from the Marquesans. The final chapter deals with the Areoi Society and the Hula Dance, and Religious Observances. There is a useful glossary combined with the index.

Mr. Andersen's book is full of interest. It is written for the general reader who is interested in the subject matter of the myths and the manner of their telling, rather than the specialist in anthropology, but the latter will be glad of the author's account of the variations in the stories according to the locality in which they are told.

BUNKER (F. F.). Hawaii and the Philippines. Cr. 8vo. *London.* 6s. **7a**

GRACE (T. S.). A Pioneer Missionary among the Maories, 1850–79. Letters and Journals. 8vo. *London.* 10s. 6d. **7d**

PATTERSON (A.). Hawaii: Twelve Woodcuts. *Washington.* 65 *cts.* **7h**

Univ. of Washington Chapbooks, No. 15. Limited edition, 500 for sale.

FORTHCOMING.

FIRTH (R.). Wealth and Work of the Maori: a Study in Economic Anthropology. Introduction by R. H. Tawney. Roy. 8vo, 16 *plates*, 3 *maps*. Aprox. £1 5s.

8. GENERAL WORKS ON ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, &c.

DAWSON (C.). The Age of the Gods: a Study in the Origins of Culture in Prehistoric Europe and the Ancient East. 8vo, pp. xx + 446. 4 *illus.*, 10 *maps*. *Murray. London.* 18s.

In this book Mr. Dawson has performed the useful service of gathering together the results of recent excavation and research, and from them presenting a "brief survey of the whole problem of the origins of our civilization from the standpoint of the new methods".

He begins by defining his attitude towards the problems of the relation between culture and race, and of the change and progress of cultures. The first chapters of his book deal with the Glacial Age in Europe, the Religion of the Hunter, and the rise of the Peasant Culture. Then comes what to us, at least, seems the most interesting part of the book. Mr. Dawson discusses the types of man who were to be found in the Near East after the close of the Glacial Period, and so approaches the vexed question of the Painted Pottery Culture. He tells us of the field which this culture covered: it has been traced at Susa, at Anau in Western Turkestan, in North-West China, in Baluchistan. He considers that the evidence is sufficiently precise to exclude the probability of an accidental similarity in the products which are ascribed to this culture, referring to the hollow legged tripods found in Eastern Europe and in China, and the shallow bowls upon pedestals, which have been found not only in China and Eastern Europe, but also at Assur and in the earliest dynastic tombs of Egypt. Then he proceeds to show how the Painted Pottery Culture north of the Central Asian area remained of the purely peasant type, while southwards, in Mesopotamia and India, we find the development of the city-state.

Thereafter Mr. Dawson deals only with the southern province of the Painted Pottery Culture. Wherever it is found, he tells us, we find, too, similar types of religion and social organization. He speaks of the civilizing influence of the cult of the Mother Goddess, then of the rise of the city-state and the development of Sumerian culture. Chapter VII deals with the Archaic Culture in Egypt and the Development of the Great State. Chapters XI and XIII deal with the further developments in Egypt and Mesopotamia, the decline of the Egyptian Empire and the relation of Hittite culture to Mesopotamia.

Considerations of space have compelled us to refer only to those portions —perhaps half—of Mr. Dawson's book which are primarily concerned with the East. The rest is no less interesting, especially the chapters on the origin of the Megalithic culture.

There is an admirable bibliography, followed by a series of chronological tables and a full index.

VATTER (E.). Religiöse Plastik der Naturvölker. 8vo, pp. 194. 101 *illus.* *Frankfurter-Verlag, Frankfort-on-Main.* 1926. *M.* 14.

During the past ten years many books have been published upon the art of primitive peoples. Most of them have relied for effect almost entirely upon their illustrations, and such text as accompanied the illustrations possessed very little real value. Herr Vatter's book belongs to a different category. His post of Keeper at the important Völkerkunde-Museum of Frankfort indicates in some measure his capacity for dealing with the subject, and the book itself quickly shows his saneness of outlook.

Herr Vatter tells us, at the outset, that his purpose is to consider the relation between the plastic art of "Naturvölker" and their Religion on the one hand, and their mentality and type of culture on the other.

We leave the term "Naturvölker" in the original, because Herr Vatter has objections to the use of the word "primitive" in this connection. A so-called "primitive people" is often primitive only from certain points of view, and as our author remarks, we have no need to go beyond the limits of Europe to find large sections of population who are, in the ethnological sense, primitive. 8

One of the most interesting and suggestive chapters in the book is that upon the "psychische Grundlage" which lie behind the expression of ideas and beliefs in art of this type. The term "pre-logical" which Levy-Bruhl uses to designate primitive thought, should not be taken to mean "illogical", but rather "otherwise logical". "Reality," says Herr Vatter, "has quite another meaning to the Primitive than it has for us. We insist that the reality of a phenomenon must be measured by its coincidence with the experience of our senses; the primitive is satisfied if it fulfils the requirements of an idea formed, or being formed by the process of 'participation'" (in Levy-Bruhl's sense). All this is reflected in the works of art produced by a primitive people.

Perhaps we have said enough to show the nature of Her Vatter's approach to his subject. He lays no less emphasis on the ethnological side of it than on the psychological side. He deals thoroughly and scientifically with the figures of the dead, of spirits and of ancestors (a class, he tells us, which is too frequently confused with that of "fetishes"), magic figures, totems, figures of the gods, and masks. His treatment of the first and last of these classes is especially interesting. Finally, he deals with questions of form and style.

The book is brought to an end by a detailed description of the objects illustrated, and a useful bibliography.

DIXON (R. B.). The Building of Cultures. 8vo, pp. x + 312. *New York* and *London*. 16s.

ETHNOLOGISCHE ANZEIGER. Jahresbibliographie u. Bericht über d. völkerkundl. Literatur. Edited by M. Heydrich in collaboration with G. Buschan. Vol. I. Part 5 (covering the years 1924–5). 4to, pp. 145–192. 2 *plates*. *Stuttgart*. *M*. 8.

PORTENGEN (A. J.). Primitieve cultuur. 8vo. *Zutphen*. *Fl*. 3.90.

SMITH (G. ELLIOT). In the Beginning: the origin of civilization. 8vo, pp. 96. *London*. 2s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

CULTURE: The Diffusion Controversy. By G. Elliot Smith, Bronislaw Malinowski, Herbert J. Spinden, and A. Goldenweiser. 6¼ × 4¼, pp. 89. *London*. 2s. 6d.

"*Psyche*" *Miniatures*.

MALINOWSKI (B.). The Sexual Life of Savages in North-West Melanesia. Roy. 8vo, 80 *plates*. *London*. £2 2s.

9. GENERAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES.

ANGUS (S.). The Mystery-Religions and Christianity. A study in the religious back-ground of early Christianity. 8vo, pp. xvi + 359. *London*. 10s. 6d.

First published in 1925.

CASH (W. W.). The Expansion of Islam: An Arab Religion in the Non-Arab World. Preface by Prof. Margoliouth. 8vo. *London*. 3s. 6d.

DAICHES (RABBI SALIS). Aspects of Judaism: (14) selected essays. Cr. 8vo, pp. 248. *London.* 7s. 6d.

DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN (L.). Vijnaptimatratasiddhi, La Siddhi de Hiun-tsang: traduite et annotée par M. de la V.P. Part I. 8vo, pp. 1–112. *Paris. Fr.* 62.50. (The work will be completed in five parts and must be subscribed for as a whole.)

Buddhica, Series 1.

FARBRIDGE (M. H.). Judaism and the Modern Mind. Cr. 8vo. *London.* 10s.

LEVONIAN (L.). Moslem Mentality. A discussion of the presentation of Christianity to Moslems. Cr. 8vo, *cloth*, pp. 245. *London.* 1928. 5s.

STEWART (J.). Nestorian Missionary Enterprise. The Story of a Church on fire. 8vo, pp. xxxiv + 352. *Edinburgh.* 8s.

An account of the spread of the Nestorians in Persia, Arabia, China, Japan, Central Asia and India.

WEIGALL (A.). The Paganism in our Christianity. Cr. 8vo, pp. 254. *London.* 7s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

BUDDHICA. Second Series. A second series in the collection *Buddhica* edited by M. Jean Przyluski, will consist of "Documents" with bibliographical studies and critical indications of sources. The volumes in preparation are: (1) Glossary of the Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongol and Chinese versions of the Dasabhûmika Sûtra; (2) Archéologie et Épigraphie des Monuments du Bouddhisme Indien; (3) Vinaya des Mûlasarvâstivâdin.

WINDLE (B. C. A.). Religions, Past and Present. 8vo, pp. 318. *London.* 8s. 6d.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

FISCHER (O.). Die Kunst Indiens, Chinas und Japans. Sm. 4to, pp. 643. 45 *plates* (several in colours). *Illus., maps. Propyläen-Verlag. Berlin. M.* 50.

This volume appears in the series *Propyläen-Kunstgeschichte*, in which, to mention only those volumes of particular interest to orientalists, have previously appeared *Die Kunst des alten Orients*, by Prof. H. Schäfer and Dr. W. Andrae, and *Die Kunst des Islam*, by Dr. H. Gluck and Dr. Ernst Diez. Dr. Otto Fischer, the author of the present volume, is Director of the Museum der bildenden Künste at Stuttgart.

It is difficult to do justice to such a work as this. It must contain at least five hundred, mostly full-page, illustrations apart from the plates, and though one feels, at times, that the reproduction does not always do justice to the originals, there can be no question that even from the point of view of illustrations alone, the student has every reason to be grateful to the author and the publishers for giving him, at such a moderate price, so wonderfully comprehensive a work. The book is not intended for the specialist in oriental art. It appeals to a reader of a different class, to the man who knows little but wishes to know more, and prefers to learn from a man of scholarship rather than a *dilettante*. Even so, the book would not profess to be more than an introduction. In 128 pages, Dr. Fischer gives us an account of his subject. He deals first with India, and then with China and Japan together. It is a difficult task to deal in any way satisfactorily with such a gigantic subject in such a space, but the author has performed it remarkably well. He writes clearly and interestingly. In the case of India, he begins with the recent

discoveries in the valley of the Indus which brought to light the existence of a definite culture in the third or perhaps the fourth millennium before Christ, which shows a resemblance to the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia. He takes us quickly through Vedic times to the beginnings of Buddhism. In *Die Kunst des Altertums* he deals especially with the development of Buddhist art and the characteristics of the Buddha image. *Die klassische Kunst* is concerned with the glories of Ajanta, and the Gupta period. *Die Kunst des Barock* takes us forward another three hundred years, and deals with the spread of Indian influences to Indonesia, Java and Sumatra. The last section is headed *Die Kunst der Spätzeit*, and includes a mention of Khmer art. 11

Chinese and Japanese art are treated in much the same way. We cannot do more than give the headings of the chapters in this section. First comes an introduction, then in turn, *Die Kunst des Altertums, Die Kunst des Übergangs, Klassische Kunst Chinas, Klassische Kunst Japans, Die malerische Kunst, Kunst der Spätzeit.*

At the end of the book is a description of the illustrations (with further illustrations of its own in the text). We are also given four sketch maps, a series of chronological tables, and an index.

HAUSHOFER (K.) and MÄRZ (J.). Zur Geopolitik der Selbst-Bestimmung. I. Südostasiens Wiederaufsteig zur Selbstbestimmung von Dr. K. H. II. Das Schicksal uberseeischer Wachstumspitzen, von Dr. J. M. 8vo, pp. 503. *K. Vowinckel. Berlin.* 1923. *M.* 10.

Although this book can hardly be described as a very recent work, we are glad to devote a short notice to it, because it deals with two aspects of a vital subject from a point of view which has received far too little consideration in this country.

Dr. Haushofer is an expert in Far Eastern politics. He considers that the geographical factors which influence the political situation from time to time have received very little attention in comparison with the historical factors, and in the present book he endeavours to adjust the balance. He lays stress upon the importance of the Monsoon, upon the pressure of population due to climatic variation, and, of course, upon geographic facilities for communication.

Dr. Marz is concerned with the bases upon which Europe, America and Japan rely for the maintenance of their power in the Far East. These he discusses from the point of view of position, statically, and again from the standpoint of their importance as possible centres of expansion. In two further chapters he gives an account of the historical development of what he calls " Stutzpunktpolitik ", and the distribution of bases and *points d'appui* in the South Atlantic, the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The book is exceptionally well supplied with bibliographical references, and has an excellent index.

KIRTLAND (L. S.). Finding the Worth While in the Orient. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii + 462. 48 *illus. Harrap. London.* 10s.

Those who feel the need of a guide-book to the countries of the Far East, Malaya, Burma, India and Ceylon, will find this compact and cheerful volume very useful. The author himself tells us that he " has no designs on the province of the guide-book. He aims to stress those places which in his opinion possess unusual beauty, strangeness, or the fascination of the picturesque. He aims also to warn the traveller against certain famous places which will be found both mediocre and uninspiring despite their renown ".

None the less, this book is a guide-book of sorts, and a good one. It contains much useful advice to travellers upon the material and practical aspects of their journey ; it gives them something of the story of the sights they have come to see, and it is readable for its own sake. Unfortunately

11 some of the trips it recommends call for resources beyond the reach of the average European traveller.

KOHN (HANS). Geschichte der nationalen Bewegung im Orient. Sm. 4to, pp. xi + 377. 16 *diagrams. K. Vowinckel. Berlin. M.* 24.

We cannot too strongly commend this book to those of our readers who are interested in the problems created by the extremely rapid development of nationalism in the East. The author has cleverly succeeded in bringing together in one truly fascinating volume a mass of information for which one would have to search, often vainly, through dozens of other books. The diagrams he uses to make clear his points are admirable.

In his introduction, Dr. Kohn sums up the general situation. He tells us that the Great War has produced, directly or indirectly, three great communities of interest, distinct, and to some extent mutually antagonistic. The first is that of the continent of Europe, with the exception of Russia, which is faced with the necessity for the gradual breaking down of national boundaries, for political, financial and economic reasons. This would mean the end of political nationalism. The second community of interests is that of the Anglo-Saxon Peoples—the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and South Africa. This has to face Soviet Russia and its undetermined influences, on the one hand, and the oriental, the third, community of interests on the other. The population problems of the Far East, which demand relief through emigration will, in the author's opinion, "provide the material for conflict between the anglo-saxon and the oriental communities of interest in the near future."

Community of interest in order to become dynamic, says the author, demands a living, inspiring *leitmotif*. In Europe, Religion served this purpose until the eighteenth century. Its place was taken by Nationalism. Now in the East, the same change is occurring. Not that the East had unity of religion, but the basic attitude towards religion was more or less the same. But in the East, the problem is complicated by the concurrence of a demand for social emancipation with that for national emancipation.

In eleven chapters the author sketches for us the course of events in the development of the national movement in the East. We can, unfortunately, do no more than enumerate his chapters. "Reform and Renaissance in Islam"; "Panislamism"; "The Religious Renaissance in India"; "Great Britain and the Orient"; "The Russian Revolution in the Orient"; "The National Movement in Egypt"; "Turkish Nationalism"; "The New Arabia"; "Changes in Persia and Afghanistan"; "The Awakening of India"; "The New Consciousness in India."

Dr. Kohn ends his book with a warning against the dangers of nationalism to the East, and with a hope that the nearer approach to a similar standpoint in both East and West may lead ultimately to the development of a new Humanism.

There is an excellent classified bibliography and a good index.

LANE (C. G.). Adventures in the Big Bush: in the Haunts of the Aboriginal. 8vo, pp. 287. 47 *illus. Hutchinson. London.* 18s.

Mr. C. G. Lane tells us that, of the twenty-nine years he has spent in Australia, the greater part has been spent in the wilds. His book, which describes his life among the Queensland aboriginals, is written *con amore*. It is not an ethnological treatise, nor yet a scientific work upon the fauna of Northern Queensland, but it will interest those—and they are many—who enjoy reading the personal experiences of a hunter and traveller, especially when the writer seems to have been at pains to understand the simple people among whom he has lived. Mr. Lane has certainly done this.

The book seems somewhat disconnected. This is probably due to the fact that some of its chapters have been separately published in certain

journals. Interesting chapters describe the life of the aboriginals, their family councils and especially their children. Others are devoted mainly to the author's hunting experiences, and descriptions of the animals he shot. In one, he describes a corroborree he watched from the hollow trunk of a tree, accompanied by a small black boy, who, like himself, had no business to be there. 11

Mr. Lane's book is full of picturesque descriptions, the most charming of which are undoubtedly those of the black children to whom he so endeared himself, and of whom he seems to have been so fond.

VARTHEMA (LUDOVICO DI). The Itinerary of Ludovico di Varthema of Bologna from 1502 to 1508 . . . with a Discourse on Varthema and his Travels in Southern Asia, by Sir Richard Carnac Temple. Cr. 4to, pp. lxxxv + 121. *Illus. The Argonaut Press. London.* £1 5s.

This edition of Varthema's travels is made from the translation of the 1510 Italian edition by John Winter Jones. Jones's translation was published in 1863 by the Hakluyt Society with notes by Badger, and Mr. Penzer in his preface to the present volume tells us that Sir Richard Temple has used Badger's notes as far as possible, but since these are now necessarily often out of date, he " has gone his own way in remarking on Varthema's story ".

We know very little about Varthema himself. Sir Richard Temple tells us that he was an Italian, and that he was knighted by the Portuguese, and that is all of which we can be sure. Only a few years after the first appearance of his book, doubt was thrown upon its veracity by a certain Garcia da Orta who had himself been in India with the Portuguese. Since that time various writers have hesitated to attach much weight to Varthema's reliability. Sir Richard Temple, however, decides in his favour, first on the score that the dates Varthema gives of his arrival at different places are consistent with the possibilities of navigation; secondly, on consideration of the traveller's finances; and thirdly, because certain of his descriptions, such as that of the clove tree in the Moluccas, could only be the result of personal experience.

Varthema's first journey was to Egypt and Syria. From Damascus he set off through Arabia Deserta to Mecca. He was then a Christian, but Sir Richard Temple tells us there can be no doubt that he later became a Muslim. He gives an interesting description of Mecca, where he spent twenty days, and then took ship at Jeddah, and went down the Red Sea. Arrived at Aden, he was thrown into prison, and there he tells us the queen fell in love with him. " I took off my shirt," he says, describing the lady's visit to him in prison, " and held it before me for modesty's sake, and thus she kept me before her for two hours, contemplating me as though I had been a nymph, and uttering a lamentation to God in this manner . . . : Would to God that this man were my husband ! " Varthema escaped from both prison and lady, and went by India to Persia. From Persia he went back to India, reaching Calicut about 1st January, 1505. He has many entertaining things to tell us at this stage. There is the Sultan of Combeia who " has moustachios under his nose so long that he ties them over his head " and " every day . . . eats poison ". Then we hear of women who cram their children with food and " without washing either their faces or their bodies, they throw them into the sand, in which they remain covered up from morning until the evening ". Finally he gets down to Sumatra and the Spice Islands, returning whence to Calicut, he sails home again, landing at Lisbon, where the King knighted him.

The book is beautifully printed on Japon vellum, and the edition is limited to 975 copies.

CAMBRIDGE ANCIENT HISTORY. Plates. Vol. II. Prepared by C. T. Seltman. Demy 8vo. *Cambridge.* 9s.

Illustrations to Vols. V and VI of the text.

11 CONDLIFFE (J. B.), Editor. Problems of the Pacific : Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu. July, 1927. 8vo, pp. 643. *Maps*, etc. *Chicago* and *London*. 15s.

DIGBY (B.). Tigers, Gold and Witch-Doctors. Demy 8vo. *Illus. London*. 12s. 6d.

Adventures in Siberia of a collector of specimens for American museums.

GEISLER (W.). Durch Australiens Wildnis : Forschungsreisen von Australiens Stätten der Kultur zu den Naturvölkern in den Jahren 1925–1927. Large 8vo, pp. xii + 290. 182 *illus. Halle. M.* 12.

GOBINEAU (Comte de). Ce qui passe en Asie ; suivi de L'Instinct révolutionnaire en France. 12mo. *Paris. Fr.* 20.

A hitherto unpublished work of le Comte de Gobineau. In addition to the ordinary edition of 600 copies, an *edition de luxe* of 30 copies is sold at the price of Fr. 120.

GRABAR (A.). Recherches sur les Influences Orientales dans l'Art Balkanique. 8vo, pp. xii + 152. 28 *text-figures*, 16 *plates*. *Paris* and *London*. 10s. 6d.

KOMROFF (M.), Editor. Contemporaries of Marco Polo. 8vo, pp. 381. *New York*. $3.50.

Contains the travels of " William of Rubruck ; the Journey of John of Pian de Carpini ; the Journal of Friar Ocloric and the Oriental Travels of Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela ".

MAPS, Six Early Printed. Selected from those exhibited at the British Museum on the occasion of the Intern. Geographical Congress, 1928. Fol., half-cloth. 2 pp. description and 6 reproductions (four double-page). *London*. 6s.

Includes Baffin's Map of the Empire of the Great Mogull. Compiled from information supplied by Roe, this is the earliest English map of the Moghul Territories.

MEMOIRES DU COMITÉ DES ORIENTALISTES, LENINGRAD. Tome 3, Pt. I. 8vo, swd., pp. 220. *Leningrad*. 12s. 6d.

Containing : Frank-Kameneckij, Le Syncrétisme réligieux en Égypte a l'époque thébaine ; Kračkovskij, V. Guirgass : Pigulevskaja, La vie de Sahdona ; Struwe, Manethon et son temps, Chapitre I.

RICHARDSON (A. P.). Windows of Asia. 12mo, pp. 213. *Illus. Concord*. $3.

FORTHCOMING.

CHILDE (V. Gordon). The Most Ancient East. Cr. 8vo. *Illus. London*. Approx. 7s. 6d.

HALL (J. W.). Eminent Asians. 15s.

Studies of six personalities : Sun Yat-Sen, Yamogata, Ito, Mahatma Gandhi, Joseph Stalin, Mustapha Kemal.

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12. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

ANTHROPOS : An International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics. Vol. XXIII, Parts 1 and 2 (in one volume). 4to, pp. 394. *Illus. Anthropos. Mödling*. Annual subscription, £1 16s.

Anthropos, as usual, is full of most interesting material. The first article is that of Father P. Camboué, S.J., entitled " Aperçu sur les Malgaches

et leurs conceptions d'art sculptural ", in which he suggests that though the Malagasy people, being a hybrid of many races, display in their art the influences of their separate origins, they are by no means without originality. " Die ersten Lebensjahre des Kindes in Südafrika," by Dr. L. Walk, is a long and carefully documented article, full of interest. In " Beiträge zur Kenntnis der elamischen Sprache ", Dr. Robert Bleichsteiner first discusses the conclusions at which previous scholars have arrived with regard to the relationship of the Elamite language with the languages of the Southern Caucasus. Afterwards, from a comparative standpoint, he deals with Phonetics, Morphology, and the Vocabulary of the language. 12

An important article is " Die Verwandtschaft des Koreanischen und der Ainu-Sprache mit den indogermanischen Sprachen ", by Dr. Koppelmann. He suggests that while there is nothing to exclude the possibility of a relationship between the Korean-Ainu group of languages and the Indogermanic, there is much positive evidence to show that such a relationship does exist, and that this evidence is worthy of a thorough investigation.

Fr. Schebesta in " Gesellschaft und Familie bei den Semang auf Malakka " gives much interesting information about the family organization of a little known people. The Rev. H. Hartmann writes " Some Customs of the Lɔwo (or Nilotic Kavirondo) living in South Kavirondo ", dealing with birth, betrothal and marriage, and the burial ceremonies for married men, women, and children.

The last article is both long and interesting. It is " Die Megalithen Südostasiens und ihre Bedeutung für die Klärung der Megalithenfrage in Europa und Polynesien ", by Dr. R. Heine-Geldern. He deals in turn with the megaliths of Assam and Western Burma, the island of Nias, the stone circles and pyramids of the Nagas, and the stone buildings of the Nagas and Polynesians. He discusses the similarities in type and purpose between the European megaliths and those of the East, and Stonehenge and the Greek Theatre both find their way into the discussion.

ARTIBUS ASIÆ. Edited by Carl Hentze and Alfred Salmony. 1927. No. IV. 4to, pp. 245–320. *Avalun-Verlag, Hellerau. M.* 20.

Professor Paul Pelliot contributes the first article in this interesting number of *Artibus Asiæ*. It deals with a small Buddhist statue of bronze in the collection of Dr. A. C. von Frey at Paris, dated, in our reckoning, A.D. 502.

Mr. Sueji Umehara has a long article upon " L'Analyse Chimique des Bronzes Anciens de la Chine ". A detailed account is given of the analysis of fourteen objects mostly of the Han Dynasty. They show considerable variety in the proportions of the various alloys, and the author concludes that in their selection of materials in relation to the purpose for which the bronze was required " l'art de certains fondeurs (of the Han period) atteignit un degré et des connaissances chimiques dignes de la science moderne ".

Herr Hermann Smidt continues his study " Die Buddha des fernöstlichen Mahāyāna " with the second portion of his contribution on " Vairocana ". In this he deals with the Bosatsu and Myō Ō who appear as accessory figures to the representations of the Five Butsu. The author gives a very interesting explanation of the Go-Rin-Tō, a stupa of five sections commonly found in Buddhist cemeteries in Japan. It serves as what Herr Smidt calls " a mathematical transformation of philosophical concepts ".

In a further article by Mr. Ajit Ghose on " The Development of Jaina Painting ", the author deals with the effect of the contact with Moghul art upon the school with which he is concerned. He reproduces a very

12 fine specimen of a painted manuscript cover, probably of the late sixteenth century, which is apparently a unique example of raised gesso-work. He also reproduces two examples to show the difference between the two periods of Rajput influence upon Jaina art.

Dr. Coomaraswamy continues his "Notes on Indian Painting" with a paper upon Bishndās, one of Jahāngīr's favourite painters. He gives a list of the known works by this artist. Dr. Coomaraswamy reproduces also a picture by Ḥūn Karmānī, and a fine example by Muḥammad Afṣal from his own collection.

Shorter articles are contributed by Dr. Rostovtzeff on the relation between the arts of Persia, India, and China, and by Dr. E. A. Voretzsch on the Cologne Exhibition of Asiatic Art in 1926. Herr O. Vonwiller writes an appreciation of the late Ernst Grosse.

ASIA. Vol. XXVIII, No. 7, July, 1928. 4to. pp. 517-592. *Asia Magazine, New York.* Annual Subscription $5. Single numbers 35 *c.*

The first article in this number of *Asia* gives a preliminary instalment of a short life of "Ward of Salem", the American adventurer who organized and commanded the famous "ever-victorious army" of the Taiping rebellion, which we associate more usually with the name of Gordon. The article is by Vincent Sheean and is very interestingly illustrated.

John Earl Baker continues his series of articles on China with "Chinese Views of Truth and Justice". Mr. Baker tells us that the ethical basis of Chinese judicial procedure "exhibits three notable non-western characteristics. First, it does not presuppose scientific tests of accuracy. Secondly, it allows other virtues to rank ahead of truth.... Third, it does not necessitate any connection between responsibility and cause".

In "The Passing of the Ordou", Mirza Mahmoud Khan Saghaphi continues his descriptions of life in Persia under Nasser-ed-Din. Colonel V. K. Eustafieff describes the method of hunting with eagles in the Kalmuck Steppes, in "The Golden Death". "Old and New Gods in Mongolia", by Anna Louise Strong, deals with the social developments introduced to Mongolia by the Soviet Government, and the persistence at the same time of the old forms of worship. In "The Rising Star of Mustapha Kemal", Halidé Ebid Hanim continues her vivid descriptions of the chief characters in Turkish Nationalism.

Asia continues to publish most remarkable photographs in illustration of its articles.

CONGO: Revue Générale de la Colonie Belge. March,[1] May, and June, 1928. *Goemare, Brussels. Fr.* 7.50.

In the May number of *Congo* M. Verdonck describes the funeral ceremonies which took place at Kivu in the territory of Buhavu at the death of Mwami Rushombo, and the ceremonial at the enthronement of his successor, Mwami Bahole. Mr. J. E. T. Philipps writes, in English, an account of the Nabingi, an anti-European secret society, which flourishes in British Ruanda, Ndorwa, and the Congo.

M. Droogmans contributes to the May number an important paper on "Le paludisme au Congo", at the end of which he makes certain recommendations to the authorities. M. Vanden Bon, under the heading "Uit het Leven der Batetela's", gives versions of two folk-stories, "De Rat en de Hond" and "De Mbuluku en de Luipaard".

The June number begins a new volume. MM. Pieraerts and De Winter continue their articles entitled "Contribution à l'étude des Malvales". Here they deal with "Quelques Tiliacées, indigènes ou introduites du Congo Belge à titre d'oléagineux". Father Vanden Bon, in his series "Uit het Leven der Batetela's", gives us four more folk-tales.

[1] By an oversight, the March number of *Congo* was not noticed at the proper time.

EASTERN ART. A Quarterly. Vol. I, No. 1. 4to, pp. 67. *Eastern Art, Philadelphia.* Annual subscription, $6 (single numbers $2). 12

We are glad to welcome the appearance of this new periodical devoted to the art of the East, and to offer our congratulations to the Editors, Messrs. Hamilton Bell, Langdon Warner, and Horace H. F. Jayne, upon the exquisite manner of its production.

The first article is upon "Chinese Influences in the Musulman Pottery of Susa", by M. Raymond Koechlin, whose work on Musulman Pottery from Susa preserved at the Louvre is reviewed elsewhere in this Record. M. Koechlin here develops the theory of the relation between Chinese and Sumerian art which is touched upon at intervals in his book. The article is carefully documented. Mr. F. W. Gookin describes the rare set of twelve prints by Masanobu known as "Yamato Irotake". They are beautifully reproduced. "Notes on Persian Miniatures of the Timurid Period in the Metropolitan Museum" are contributed by M. S. Dimand. Chinese influence is apparent in some of the examples reproduced.

Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy begins a series of articles upon "Early Indian Iconography", with a study of the representations of Indra, with special reference to "Indra's Visit". Dr. J. C. Ferguson describes "The Four Bronze Vessels of the Marquis of Ch'i", which come from the collection of "Shên Po-hsi". He gives a reproduction of the inscription on the *Tui*, with a transliteration in modern characters and a translation. Dr. Ferguson ascribes the bronzes to the latter part of the Chou dynasty.

M. Gaston Migeon gives an interesting description of "Khmer Art in the Musée Guimet", where under the direction of MM. Hackin and Rene Grousset, so many remarkable works of art form the centre of valuable studies upon the art of Indo-China.

Two useful features are the list of the principal Museum Accessions in America, and the abstracts from current literature upon oriental art.

The present number contains 24 plates, admirably printed. We wish *Eastern Art* every possible success.

EUROPE. Nos. 65 and 66. May and June, 1928. 8vo, pp. 1–304. *Rieder Paris. Fr.* 5.50.

In the May number of *Europe* M. C. Saint-Jacques, in a short sketch entitled "Les Noirs et le Monde", gives what he calls "un rapide aperçu de l'histoire de la race noire". He considers that the black races throughout the world are beginning to awaken to a sense of power, and ends by quoting Michelet: "Ces races, si longtemps écartées, méprisées, seront seules dans l'épuisement de la race blanche, le salut du globe."

Mr. C. Nehru contributes to the June number an article headed "L'Évolution de la politique Britannique aux Indes". This article is well worth reading. Mr. Nehru says that the influence of the industrial West upon the East has been unfortunate. "It destroyed the economic life of the pre-industrial age without affording any satisfactory substitute: its vices became worse and its virtues fewer." He asserts that Great Britain deliberately destroyed existing industries in India for the benefit of the Lancashire mills, producing unemployment which could not be alleviated by a return to the land, for the land was already fully taken up. "It is estimated," he tells us, "that in the middle of the XVIIIth century, roughly 25 per cent of the population of India lived in towns, while, in the XIXth century, this percentage was reduced to 15. In 1770, the population of the city of Dacca was 200,000; seventy years later it had fallen to 90,000."

GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, THE. Vol. LXI, No. 6, and Vol. LXII, No. 1. 8vo, pp. 513–612 and 1–96. *Illus. The Royal Geographical Society.* 2s. (each number).

The June number begins with a paper on "Some Valleys and Glaciers

12 in Hunza ", by Captain C. J. Morris. This is followed by " A Journey across the Sahara from Kano to Ouarghla ", by Lieut. D. R. G. Cameron, and " The Island of Tahiti ", by C. Crossland.

In the July number Mrs. Patrick Ness gives a very interesting description of a journey she made in the winter of 1926–7 between the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan and Lake Tanganyika, dealing with the Shilluks, Dinkas and Nuers, the Masai and Batusi. The article is illustrated by some remarkable photographs. T. Alexander Barns contributes a paper : " In Portuguese West Africa : Angola and the Isles of the Guinea Gulf."

INDIAN REVIEW, THE. Vol. XXIX, Nos. 5 and 6. Sm. 4to, pp. 305–448. *Natesan and Co., Madras.* Annual subscription 10s.

The most interesting feature of these two numbers is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. To the June number Sir Hari Singh Gour contributes a short article on " Communalism and Nationalism ", and Mr. H. A. Talcherkar one on " The Mutiny of the Mill Operatives ".

JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2 (together). 8vo, pp. 325. *Published by the Society. Rs.* 15.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee gives " A descriptive list of the Arabic, Persian, and Urdu MSS. in the B.B.R.A.S. Library ". This contains twenty-eight notices. " Sātavāhanas and the contemporary Kṣatrapas," by V. S. Bakhle, gives us the first instalment of a prize essay of considerable interest. It deals with the century that followed the death of Aśóka, the political changes that took place, and the laying of the foundations of the Sātavāhana power in Western India.

Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar writes upon " The Bappa Bhaṭṭi Carita and the Early History of the Gurjara Empire ". In an extremely scholarly article he discusses the historical reliability of the life of Bappa Bhaṭṭi included in the Prabhāvakacarita of Candraprabhā Sūri, and certain identifications of the rulers mentioned therein.

In " The Authors of the Rāghavapāṇḍavīya and Gadyacintāmaṇi " Mr. A. Venkatasubbiah controverts the opinion, held by Professor Winternitz, about the authorship and date of the two poems of the first name. He suggests that Hemasena was the author of the Dvisandhānakāvya between A.D. 960 and 1000, and that Kavirāja's Rāgha was written between A.D. 1236 and 1307. The Gadyacintāmaṇi of Śrīvijaya he ascribes to about A.D. 1027.

Professor E. M. Ezekiel contributes an interesting paper on " The Position of Woman in Rabbinical Literature " ; D. B. Diskalkar describes " Some Copperplate Grants recently discovered ", and Fr. Heras, S.J., writes upon " Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions ", with an interesting preliminary account of the discussions themselves.

Mr. R. R. Halder in " Some Reflections on Prthviraja Rasa " rejects the authenticity of that poem. The veteran Indian scholar, Dr. J. J. Modi, has a paper entitled " The Story of Alexander the Great and the Poison-Damsel of India ", which, he tells us, was suggested by Appendix III to Mr. Penzer's edition of *The Ocean of Story.*

JOURNAL OF THE MALAYAN BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. Vol. V, Parts I, II, and III. August to December, 1927. 8vo, pp. xxxvi + 591. *Maps* and *illus. Published by the Society.* $3.50 (Singapore) (each number).

The first part of this important publication is devoted to the " Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca, 1678 ", which has been translated by M. J. Bremner, with an introduction and notes by Dr. C. O. Blagden.

Dr. Blagden tells us that " the report is a good specimen of the kind of document which it was the regular habit of Governors of Dutch settlements to prepare for the information of their successors " ; and again,

" From it we get a clear view of the principles of Dutch policy and the details of Dutch administration in this part of the East." And, in fact, the report is a most elaborate document, of great length, going into the most meticulous detail, quoting statistics, giving reports and orders that had been issued for several years, presenting the new Governor with all the information about his post that he could reasonably demand. We are given an abstract of contents, as a preliminary to the Report itself, but the pagination attached thereto is, unfortunately, only that of the India Office MS., and since no index is provided, it is difficult to find one's way among the very varied subjects with which the Report deals. It is unfortunate, too, that no references have been made in the text to the useful and interesting notes which follow the Report. 12

Part II contains a number of shorter articles: " A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands, Pahang," by M. R. Henderson; " The Geology of Malacca " and " The Geology of Sarawak " by J. B. Scrivenor; " The Great Flood, 1926," by Dr. R. O. Winstedt; " More Notes on Malay Magic," by the same author, and among others, a very interesting and useful article upon " Pair Words in Malay ", by Zainu'l-Abidin bin Ahmad. The author deals with " set-phrases consisting of two words combined, which retain fully their literal meaning ". He explains 120 such " pair-words ", dividing them into (*a*) alliterative, in which a secondary word qualifies or intensifies a primary word in which some of the sounds or syllables are reproduced, and (*b*) non-alliterative, in which the *idea* is repeated in a different word of cognate significance.

In Part III we have " The Tale of Trong Pipit ", written down by Panglima Mudin bin Panglima Hassan for Mr. J. C. Pasqual. Dr. Winstedt outlines the story in an introduction to the native text.

MODERN REVIEW, The. Vol. XLIII, No. 6, June, 1928. Sm. 4to, pp. 641–768. *Illus. The Modern Review, Calcutta.* Annual Subscription, *Rs.* 10.

The views expressed in *The Modern Review* may not always meet with our assent, but its articles are often very interesting, and certainly worth the consideration of those who are anxious to obtain an unbiassed idea of modern Indian thought. Perhaps the most important contributions to the present number are the following: " Vidyasagar and Vernacular Education " (ii), by Brojendranath Banerji; " The Future of the Independent Tribes of the North-West Frontier," by Professor M. Timur; " The School of Vedic Research in America," by Dr. Sudhindra Bose; " Dancing in India," by K. H. Vakil; and Mr. Arthur Slater's " The Gardens of the Indian Mughal Emperors in Kashmir ". In a short article, " Sanskrit Revival, and King Bhoja's Art Criticism of Lyrical Poetry," Mr. K. P. Jayaswal gives an account of some of the most important work in Sanskrit studies now being done by Indian scholars.

MOSLEM WORLD, The. Vol. XVIII, No. 3, July, 1928. 8vo, pp. 221–330. *Missionary Review Pub. Co., New York.* 2s.

The current number of *The Moslem World* contains no article of outstanding interest. Mr. S. W. Morrison writes upon " New Developments in Moslem Lands ", Khaja Khan upon " Sufi Orders in the Deccan ", while under the title " The Turkish Press as a Mirror of Thought ", Mr. E. Pye contributes a selection of translations from Turkish periodicals.

PALESTINE: Revue internationale. Vol. II, Nos. 9 and 10. 4to, pp. 145–240. *Rieder, Paris. Fr.* 12 (each number).

The June number has an interesting article, " Les Origines du Nationalisme Juif," in which M. Léon Simon writes of the progress of Jewish nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century. In the July issue, M. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Executive Committee of the Zionist organization, has an article upon " Sion et la Société des Nations ". In both numbers, under the heading " Chroniques et

12 Documents", the reader will find much useful information about the economic and political progress of Palestine.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM BULLETIN, THE. Vol. XXIII, April and May, 1928. 8vo, pp. 24 + 24. *Illus. Published by the Museum.* 25 *c.*

The April number of this exquisite little bulletin contains some delightful pictures of the Pennsylvania Museum itself. The May number has an account by Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne, the Chief of the Division of Eastern Art, of the Charles H. Ludington Memorial Exhibition. The exhibition consisted principally of Chinese paintings, one of which is here illustrated, a portrait of an Arhat, which Mr. Jayne seems inclined to attribute to Yen Li-pên. A charming Korean portrait of a girl is also illustrated. The exhibition also included specimens of Chinese, Khmer, and Siamese sculpture.

RUPAM: A Journal of Oriental Art. No. 32. 4to, pp. 97–144. *Calcutta. Rs.* 8 (annual subscription, *Rs.* 26).

The first article, a short one, in this number, is by the Editor, Mr. O. Gangoly, and describes a very beautiful head of Shiva from Prambanam, Java. This comes from the Garuda Temple, one of the smaller of the group of temples known as Chandi Loro Jongrang, near Borobudur.

"Vedic Words for 'Beautiful' and 'Beauty' and the Vedic sense of the Beautiful" is a translation of a long, technical and important article which Dr. Oldenberg contributed a few years ago to a German periodical. He deals first with the terms *śrī*, *śrēyas*, and *śrēstha*, secondly with the relation between *śrī* and *lakṣmī*. Other words are *bhadrā*, *çāru*, *śubh-* and its derivatives, *vapus*, *valgū*, *citrā*, *rupa*, *raṇvā*, and *vāma*. Dr. Oldenberg ends with a general sketch of the conception of Beauty in the Vedas.

Mr. Ajit Ghose writes on "Some old Indian Ivories". He describes the Indian Ivory chessmen presented to Charlemagne by Harun-ur-Rashid, of which only one piece now remains, and speaks of the export of Indian ivories to Europe even from early times. Some beautiful specimens are reproduced, including an interesting piece from South India preserved at Florence.

Mr. A. N. Gangoly describes a Kangra miniature, Putana-Vadha, which is reproduced in colours. "Plotinus" discusses the questions raised in Dr. Butler's *Islamic Pottery* with regard to the origin of the art which produced the lustre ware found at Samarra and Susa. The last article, "Some Rumals from Chamba," by Mr. Puran Singh, deals with three exquisite pieces of embroidery—all reproduced—from Chamba, a small state in the Himalayas.

This periodical maintains the high standard which has characterized it for so long.

ANTIQUARIES JOURNAL, THE. Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1928. 5s. (Annual subscription, 18s. 6d. post free.)

AFRICA. Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. Vol. I, No. 3, July, 1928. 6s.

Contains eight articles by Messrs. H. Baumann, H. Labouret, W. C. Willoughby, A. Lloyd James, K. E. Laman, M. Heydrich, M. Delafosse, and Professor A. Werner.

BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY. Vol. III, No. 1. June, 1928. 2s.

Contains 27 notices of recent acquisitions and 20 fine illustrations. Annual subscription 8s.

BULLETIN OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY. Vol. XII, No. 2, July, 1928. 2s. 6d.

Contains among other articles "The City of Ur and its God Nanna(r)", by Rev. T. Fish.

CHINA JOURNAL, THE. Vol. VIII, Nos. 5 and 6, May and June, 1928. *Illus.* Each 2s. 6d. (annual subscription, £1 5s.). 12

CHINESE RECORDER, THE. June, 1928. Vol. LIX, No. 6. Annual subscription 12s.

INTERNATIONALES ARCHIV FUR ETHNOGRAPHIE. Bd. XXIX, ht. 1–3. Subscription per vol. £1 10s.

Contents: Professor V. Bounak, "Un Pays de l'Asia peu connu, le Tanna-Touva"; Professor A. W. Nieuwenhuis, "Der Geschlechts-totemismus an sich und als basis der Hieratsklassen, etc., in Australien."

JOURNAL OF EGYPTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY. Vol. XIV, pts. 1–2. pp. 208, 15 *plates*. *Num. text-illus.* Double-part, £1 5s.

JOURNAL OF THE PALESTINE ORIENTAL SOCIETY, THE. Vol. III, No. 1. pp. 64. Subscription, 20s. per annum.

JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. Vol. I, 1925–1926. 8vo, pp. 64. *Windhoek.* 3s. 6d.

Contents: "Ueber die Vorgesch. der Völkerschaften v. Sudwestafrika. I, Buschmanner; II, Die Hottentotten," by Dr. H. Vedder; "Jonker Afrikaner and His Time," by D. C. Frey; "Prelim. Notes on Customs of the Hei-jjom Bushmen," by L. Fourie.

VISVA-BHARATI QUARTERLY, THE. Vol. VI, No. 1, April, 1928. Ed. Surendranath Tagore. pp. 168. *Calcutta.* *Rs.* 2.

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Vol. 1. AUGUST–OCTOBER, 1928. No. 7.

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EDITORIAL.

THIS number of ASIATICA *brings to an end the first volume. Henceforth, each yearly volume will consist of six issues. I take this opportunity of thanking all those who have sent me appreciative letters and suggestions, and especially those whose kind assistance has enabled me to include in* ASIATICA *a considerable number of works in Oriental languages which, but for their help, I should probably have had much difficulty in discovering.*

The system of classification hitherto used was so clumsy and defective that I have decided not to wait for a new volume, but to introduce a new system at once. This is by no means perfect, but it will, at least, be an improvement over the old one. It is necessary to draw attention to one point. Individual sections have been made less comprehensive. This has entailed many books being placed in the Miscellaneous Section which would formerly have found a place elsewhere.

The Publishers tell me that they are continually having requests for back numbers of ASIATICA, *and that the supply is, unfortunately, rapidly becoming smaller than the demand. In these circumstances, they have decided to make a charge of one shilling per copy for back numbers.*

A number of reviews which should have appeared in this issue are unavoidably held over until the next, which will be published on January 15th, 1929.

THE EDITOR.

1st November, 1928.

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1. THE NEAR EAST (ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS).

HERZFELD (E.). Die Malereien von Samarra. 4to, pp. x and 111, 83 text-illus. lxxxviii plates (29 in colours). *Dietrich Reimer. Berlin.* M. 100.

This, the third volume of the series *Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra*, is one of the most interesting and attractive volumes upon any phase of Near Eastern Art and Archæology that we have yet seen. Messrs. Reimer are to be congratulated upon the excellence of this publication, and surely too they should be thanked for having produced it at what is, undoubtedly, a very low price for a work of such a nature. The coloured plates, especially, seem so near perfection that we feel bound to include the name of Herr A. Kolbe, of Dresden, who has been responsible for their production, in our tribute. Those who are acquainted with Dr. Herzfeld's previous volumes will hardly need to be assured, not only of the importance, but of the interest of the text.

In the preface the author reminds us that the excavations which brought to light the paintings described in this book were made so long ago as the years 1911 to 1913. He gives a short chronological account of the discoveries, and tells us the steps he took and the methods he employed to record them. For the water-colour sketches he used Persian colours, for these, he says, were better able to reproduce the original tones than European colours.

The introduction begins with a discussion of the appearance of figure paintings in early Islamic art in view of Mohammed's distinct prohibition of such representations. The underlying reason for these prohibitions

was the fear lest pictures might be used for magical purposes. Dr. Herzfeld suggests that this attitude is fundamentally characteristic of the Semitic peoples, and explains that the non-Semitic Muslims, especially the Persians and those who came under Persian influence, have never fully accepted it.

Though the introduction is short, the author has many interesting things to say in it. He speaks of Sir Aurel Stein's discoveries at Miran, not far from the Chinese wall, and says that the paintings found there "stand nearer to the paintings of Samarra than any others yet discovered". He does not enter into the implications of this conclusion. Of the paintings at Qusair 'Amra he says that in spite of the prevailing opinion that they are entirely Syrian, a few of them bear definite traces of Sassanian influence.

Dr. Herzfeld then comes to the pictures of Samarra. He deals with them in fourteen chapters, and in these chapters describes them fully, giving a sort of sketch of the history of the various *motifs*, with a series of most valuable comparisons with other works of art. From so much of interest it is difficult to know what to select as an example of the author's method, but we may take Chapter XI, which deals with the representation of clothing and the materials of which it was made. He speaks of the two-fold manner in which garments are treated, and the relation of the use of clothing by Greek sculptors with that of Samarra and Sassanian art. He discusses the materials represented, the "Antinoe-silks", and the *motifs* of decoration which occur in it. He gives a very detailed and careful catalogue of the classes of pattern which are to be found at Samarra and discusses their relation to Sassanian patterns.

In his final chapter, Dr. Herzfeld declares that the painting of Samarra is a last offshoot, hellenistic in character, of Sassanian painting. The conquests of Alexander the Great brought Greek art into touch with forms of artistic expression deeply rooted in the essence of the Oriental peoples. Hellenism, he thinks, acted as a rejuvenating element, not of that essence but of the forms which proceeded from it. Later there came a reaction, immediately after the Seleucid period, beginning with the Arsacids, continuing with the Sassanians, and ending with the Early Islamic period and Samarra. The importance therefore of the Samarra paintings is that "for the first time they offer us an insight into the lost world of Sassanian painting".

JOUGUET (P.). Macedonian Imperialism and the Hellenization of the East. 8vo, pp. xx and 440, 7 plates, 4 maps, 1 plan. *Kegan Paul. London.* 21s.

This volume of the important series, *The History of Civilization*, published under the editorship of Mr. C. K. Ogden, deals with a period in the history of the Near East which has not received from historians so much attention as it deserves. M. Jouguet begins his book with an account of Alexander's campaigns, and continues the story down to the period immediately preceding the establishment of Rome's power in the Eastern Mediterranean. The predominance of Macedon among the Greek states was, to some extent, characterized by the introduction of political conceptions foreign to the principles of policy which had hitherto guided the city states of Hellas. The ideal of the city state, with its insistence upon a definite, closely knit centre of local political consciousness, was not one which lent itself naturally to the development of imperialism. Macedonian imperialism was a new departure. It meant, if it was to succeed, the enforcement of political unity and self-restraint upon a number of intensely proud, self-conscious and, so to speak, individualistic communities, between whom the only tie was that of common language and common civilization. It is the purpose of M. Jouguet's book to show how and why it failed.

The first chapters show how Alexander laid the foundations of an imperialistic system. M. Jouguet insists that due credit should be given to Alexander for his work. "Where the unintelligent pedantry of the sophists would see only lucky foolhardiness (*felix temeritas*, as Seneca says), others, fairer and more discerning, perceived the action of a clear strong mind and the effects of the inner energy which makes a man truly a man, the 'virtue' (ἀρετή) which not only governs the acts of a hero, but is the very source of his power." But the organization which Alexander intended to give his Empire never matured. The fundamental idea which, in a measure, he embodied, never had time to take root; ambition, both personal and dynastic, could still find too ready a ground. There resulted a disunity which finally gave Rome her opportunity.

M. Jouguet divides his book into four parts: "Alexander's Conquest", "The Dismemberment of the Empire", "The Rivalry of the Powers," and "The Hellenization of the East". Perhaps the most useful part of the book is that which deals with Egypt during the Hellenistic period. One interesting chapter is that on "The Organization of Power in Ptolemaic Egypt," and this is followed by another, "The Hellenization of Egypt," which discusses the influence of Greeks upon Egyptians and Egyptians upon Greeks.

M. Berr contributes an excellent introduction.

BRUNTON (G.). Qan und Badari I. 4to, pp. 90, 49 plates. *London.* £1 5s.

British School of Archæology in Egypt.

CAPART (JEAN). Lectures on Egyptian Art. Roy. 8vo, pp. xxxii + 290, 188 text-illus. *Chapel Hill.* £1 3s.

Six lectures delivered in America, 1924–5.

CHASSINAT (E.). Le Temple d'Edfou. Vol. III, pt. 1, pp. 383, plates. £3 17s. 6d. Vol. III, pt 2. 12s. 6d.

CONTENAU (G.). Contrats Néo-Babyloniens I. De Téglath Phalasar III à Nabonide. Fol., pp. 4, 60 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 100.

Vol. XII of *Textes Cunéiformes* published by the Département des Antiquités Orientales of the Musée du Louvre.

COWLEY (A. E.). The Date of the Hittite Hieroglyphic Inscriptions of Carchemish. 8vo, sewed. *Oxford.* 2s.

A publication of the British Academy.

ERMAN (A.) and GRAPOW (H.). Wörterbuch der aegyptischen Sprache. Part 5. 4to, pp. 240. *Leipzig.* M. 17.25.

The book is only sold as a whole.

FRANK (C.). Strassburger Keilschrifttexte in sumerischer und babylonische Sprache. 4to, pp. 36, 1 plate and 20 plates of text. *Berlin.* M. 3.

Schriften d. Strassburger Wiss. Gesellschaft in Heidelberg. New Series. Part 9.

GUSTAVS (A.). Die Personennamen in den Tontafeln von Tell Ta'annek. Eine Studie zur Ethnographie Nordpalästinas zur El-Amarna-Zeit. 8vo, pp. 67. *Leipzig.* M.5.

From the *Zeitschrift d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* Vols. 50 and 51.

JÉQUIER (G.). Fouilles à Saqqarah: Le Mastabat Faraoun. 28 × 35 cm. pp. 44 (text), 12 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 100.

A publication of the *Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte.*

JÉQUIER (G.). La Pyramide d'Oudjebten. 28 × 35 cm., pp. 56 (text) 14 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 85.

A publication of the *Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte.*

KAHLE (P.). Die hebräischen Bibelhandschriften aus Babylonien (Mit Faks. von 70 Hs). 8vo, pp. 29, 70 plates. *Giessen.* M. 12.

From the *Zeitschrift f. d. alttestamentl. Wissenschaft.*, 1928.

KELLETT (E. E.). A Short History of the Jews, down to the Roman Period. 8vo, pp. viii + 250. *London.* 7s. 6d.

KOSCHAKER (P.). Neue keilschriftliche Rechtsurkunden aus der El-Amarna-Zeit. 4to, pp. x, 184, iii. *Leipzig.* M. 11.50.

Abhandlungen d. Sächs. Akademie d. Wissenschaften. Phil-hist. Kl. Vol. 39, No. 5.

KYLE (M. G.). Explorations at Sodom. The Story of Ancient Sodom in the Light of Modern Research. Cr. 8vo, pp. 142, illus. *London.* 5s.

LAMM (C. J.). Das Glas von Samarra. 4to, pp. viii and 130. 12 plates and 76 text-illus. *Berlin.* M. 36.

Vol. IV, Part II (Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra) of *Forschungen zur islamischen Kunst.*

LANGDON (S.) and J. K. FOTHERINGHAM. The Venus Tablets of Ammizaduga. A solution of the Babylonian chronology by means of the Venus observations of the First Dynasty. With tables for computation by Carl Schoch. Fol., bds. *Oxford.* £1 15s.

MEISSNER (B.). Die babylonisch-assyrische Literatur. 4to, pp. 103, illus., 3 plates. *Potsdam.* M. 10.

Handbücher d. Kunst- u. Literaturgeschichte d. Orients.

MENES (A.). Die vorexilischen Gesetze Israels. Im Zusammenhang seiner kulturgeschichtlichen Entwicklung. Vorarbeiten zur Geschichte Israels. Part 1. 8vo, pp. vii and 143. *Giessen.* M. 8.

Zeitschrift f. d. alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, Beihefte. 50.

PILLET (M.). Thèbes, Karnak et Louxor. 8vo, 124 illus., 2 plans. *Paris.* Fr. 18.

In the collection *Les Villes d'Art Célèbres.*

PETRIE (Sir Flinders). Gerar. 4to, pp. 34, 72 plates. *London.* £2 2s.

A publication of the British School of Archæology in Egypt.

SETHE (K.). Altägyptische Vorstellungen vom Lauf der Sonne. 4to, pp. 28. *Berlin.* M. 2.

Sitzungsberichte d. preuss. Akad d. Wiss. Phil-hist. Kl. 1928, 22.

SPIEGELBERG (W.). Neue Urkunden zum ägyptischen Tierkultus. Lge. 8vo, 3 plates, pp. 18. *Munich.* M. 2.

Sitzungsberichte d. Bayer Akad. d Wissenschaften. P-p. u. hist. Kl. 1928, 3.

THUREAU-DANGIN (F.). Tablettes Cappadociennes, 2nd series. Fol., pp. 6, 41 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 75.

Vol. XIV of *Textes Cunéiformes* published by the Département des Antiquités Orientales of the Musée du Louvre.

WRESZINSKI (W.). Atlas zur altaegyptischen Kulturgeschichte. Part 2, Section 12. 30 × 43·5 cm. 8 plates, 2 leaves of text. *Leipzig.* M. 33.

2. THE NEAR EAST (MEDIAEVAL & MODERN). ISLAM.

GHORBAL (SHAFIK). The Beginnings of the Egyptian Question and the Rise of Mehemet Ali : a study in the diplomacy of the Napoleonic era. 8vo, pp. xiv and 318. *Routledge. London.* 12s. 6d.

Mr. Arnold Toynbee, in his preface to this admirable book, says it is written with such objectivity that " it would be difficult to guess from internal evidence whether the author were an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Egyptian, or none of these." It is an extremely interesting presentation of the results of considerable original research.

In a short introduction the author explains how after Egypt was made a Turkish province by Selim the Grim in 1517, the authority of the Sultan gradually waned until " in the latter half of the eighteenth century, only the shadow of his power was kept ". The Mamelukes were concerned with the securing of wealth for themselves, and commercial conditions became so bad that the attention of European powers was continually being called to Egypt. At the same time the break-up of the Ottoman Empire was expected, and France considered that she had especial claims upon that country. These were emphasized by the war with England, and the French desire to interfere with the growing power of England in the East. It is at this point that Mr. Ghorbal begins his story. He tells us much that throws light upon Napoleon's Asiatic ambitions. In 1797 Bonaparte wrote to Talleyrand : " If it happen that at the conclusion of peace with England we find ourselves obliged to acquiesce in the loss of the Cape of Good Hope, then it will be necessary for us to acquire Egypt." As Mr. Ghorbal remarks, he knew that " when a man was not born in the purple he had to captivate men's imagination in order to be able to govern them ". The army that had been intended for the invasion of England was diverted to Egypt. " Napoleon contemplated nothing less than bringing back to the light of day a civilization long buried under the sands of the desert." He took with him a staff of " over a hundred savants, mechanics, engineers, architects, authors, and interpreters " whom later he seems to have found rather a nuisance. " Les savants," he said one day to Dr. Desgenettes, " ressemblent beaucoup aux femmes . . ." and when the doctor replied " On s'amuserait un peu mieux avec les femmes," he explained, " C'est pour le chuchotage que j'en parle et pour les rivalités et les pretentions." He had admirable schemes for the organization of Egypt (and so had Menou after him), but the British fleet never allowed them to mature. The French were thrown out of Egypt.

Mr. Ghorbal has much of interest to say about the near-Eastern policies of the European powers, and their intrigues in Egypt at this stage. None of them was in a position to interfere effectively. This was Mehemet Ali's opportunity. He drove the Mamelukes out of Cairo in 1804, and established himself there in a position of semi-independence, turning the country into a vast personal estate. " But in the exploitation . . . of the estate, the inhabitants were transformed. They became homogeneous in serving one master, they were drilled into soldiers and sailors and marched to victory against the Sultan, they were forced into schools and the production of wealth, they were governed and taught to expect and find security. Mehemet Ali made modern Egypt."

AL-'ILM WA'L 'UMRĀN. 8vo. *Cairo.*

A collection of 24 essays, representative of modern Arabic letters, that have appeared in the *Muqtataf* magazine.

ARNOLD (SIR THOMAS W.). Painting in Islam. 4to, pp. xviii + 152, with 64 plates (8 in colour). *London.* £5 5s.

ARNOLD (Sir Thomas). The Islamic Faith. Fcap. 8vo, pp. 80. *London.* 6d.
Sixpenny Library.

BELL (Gertrude). Syria : The Desert and the Sown. 8vo, pp. 364, illus. and map. New edition. *London.* 7s. 6d.

BELOT (J.-B.). Petit Dictionnaire Arabe-Francais. 16mo, pp. viii and 816. *Beyrouth.* Fr. 40.

BJÖRKMAN (Dr. W.). Beiträge zur Geschichte der Staatskanzlei im islamischen Ägypten. 4to, pp. viii + 217. *Berlin.* M. 14.
This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

BROCKELMANN (C.). Mitteltürkischer Wortschatz. Nach Maḥmūd Al-Kāšgaris Dīvān Lugāt at-Turk. 4to, pp. vi and 252. *Budapest.* M. 20.
Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica. 1.

CASEY (R. J.). Baghdad and Points East. Demy 8vo, pp. 320, 16 illus. *London.* 18s.

CHARLES-ROUX (F.). Les Échelles de Syrie et de Palestine au XVIIIe Siècle. 4to, pp. 224, 27 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 150.
Vol. X of the *Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique* of the Service des Antiquités of the French Protectorate in Syria.

EDIB (H.). The Turkish Ordeal. Further Memories of Halidé Edib. Demy 8vo, pp. 418, 19 illus. and map. *London.* 21s.
This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

ELGOOD (Lieut.-Col. P. G.). The Transit of Egypt. Demy 8vo, pp. viii + 335, map. *London.* 18s.

ELIAS (Elias A.). Modern Arabic-English Dictionary. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Roy. 8vo, pp. 741. *Cairo.* 18s. 6d.

ELLISON (G.). Turkey To-day. Demy 8vo, pp. 288, illus. *London.* 18s.

FERID (M.). Sammlung türkischer Gesetze und Verordnungen. 1st series, 12 parts. 8vo, *Constantinople.* Each part M. 2.20.
This collection of Turkish laws and regulations deals with such subjects as the development of industry, the control of assurance, and fiscal matters.
The sections are not sold separately.

FERRAND (G.). Introduction à l'Astronomie Nautique Arabe. 8vo, pp. xii and 272, 25 illus. *Paris.* Fr. 100.
Bibliothèque des Géographes Arabes, Vol. 1.

GARNETT (L. M.). Ottoman Wonder Tales. 8vo, pp. xii + 266, 4 illus. in colour. *London.* 3s. 6d.

HARVEY (J.). With the Foreign Legion in Syria. Demy 8vo, pp. 288. *London.* 12s. 6d.

HOGARTH (D. G.). The Life of Charles M. Doughty. Roy. 8vo, pp. viii + 216, 10 illus. and map. *Oxford.* 18s.
This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

HUG (G.). Pour appendre l'arabe ; manuel d'arabe parlé en Egypte (Grammaire—Vocabulaire—Dialogues). 18mo, pp. x and 135. *Paris.* Fr. 20.

HYAMSON (A. M.). Palestine Old and New. 8vo, pp. xii + 287. *London.* 7s. 6d.

JULIAN THE APOSTATE, now translated from the Syriac Original for the first time, by Sir Hermann Gollancz. 8vo, pp. 264. *Oxford.* 12s. 6d.

KANNENGIESSER (HANS). The Campaign in Gallipoli. Introd. by Marshal Liman von Sanders. Trans. by Major C. J. P. Ball. 8vo, pp. 280, illus., maps. *London.* 21s.

LEVI DELLA VIDA (G.). Les " Livres des Chevaux " de Hīsām ibn al-Kalbī et Muhammad ibn al-A'rābi. Publiés d'après le ms. de l'Escorial ar. 1705. 8vo, pp. 141 + 54, 3 plates. *Leyden.* 9s. 6d.

LEVONIAN (PROF. L.). Moslem Mentality. 8vo, pp. 345. *London.* 5s.

MACLER (F.). Contes, Légendes et Épopées Populaires d'Arménie. 8vo, pp. 161. *Paris.* Fr. 30.

MACRI (C. M.). Des Byzantins et des Étrangers dans Constantinople au Moyen Age. 12mo, pp. 120. *Paris.* Fr. 10.

MANDATED TERRITORIES. British Government Annual Report to the League of Nations: Iraq. *London.* 6s. 9d.

MARSHALL (J. E.). The Egyptian Enigma, 1890–1928. Demy 8vo, pp. 356. *London.* 10s. 6d.

MERZ (A.). Hydrographische Untersuchungen in Bosporus und Dardanellen. With an atlas of 16 maps. Large 8vo (and 47 × 39 cm.). Text, pp. 284 with 133 illus. in the text and 3 plates: Atlas, pp. iv and 16 plates. *Berlin.* M. 40.

Veröffentlichungen d. Instituts f. Meereskunde an d. Univ. Berlin.

MESSINA (S.). Traité de Droit Civil Égyptien Mixte. 2 vols., 8vo. *Paris.* Each volume Fr. 150.

The first two volumes of a work which will be complete in four. They cannot be bought separately. The contents of these first volumes includes: Sources du droit mixte; La loi et la coutume mixte; Application du droit mixte; Limites du droit mixte (dans le temps et dans l'espace); Sujets du droit mixte; Étrangers, etc.

MINGANA (A.) [Edr. and Transr.]. Christian Documents in Syriac, Arabic and Garshuni. Edited and translated with a critical apparatus. With two introductions by Rendel Harris. Vol. II. Roy. 8vo, pp. 332. *Cambridge.* £1 5s.

Woodbrook Studies. Contents: (1) Timothy's Apology for Christianity; (2) The Lament of the Virgin; (3) The Martyrdom of Pilate. Reprinted from the Bull. of the John Rylands Library.

MUSIL (ALOIS). Northern Neğd. A Topographical Itinerary. Roy. 8vo, pp. xiii + 368. Maps and 67 illus., bibliography and index. *New York.* £1 11s. 6d.

Forms Vol. V of Topog. Itineraries of Explorations in Arabia and Mesopotamia, 1908–1915. To be completed in 6 vols. with 3 separate maps.

NEWMAN (E. M.). Seeing Egypt and the Holy Land. 8vo, cloth, pp. xvii + 394, 2 maps, and over 300 illustrations from original photographs. *New York* and *London.* 21s.

OSTROROG (COUNT LEON). The Angora Reform. 8vo, pp. 99. *London.* 4s. 6d.

Three Lectures at University College in 1927.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. Report by H.B.M. Government to the League of Nations on Administration during 1927. *London.* 4s. 3d.

PETO (G.). The Egypt of the Sojourner. Cr. 8vo, pp. 238, illus. *London.* 5s.

PHILBY (H. ST. J.). Arabia of the Wahhabis. Demy 8vo, illus. and col. map. £1 11s. 6d.

RIFĀ'I (DR. AHMAD FARĪD). 'Asru'l Ma'mūn. 3 vols. 8vo, pp. xiv, 472, 439, 314. *Cairo.* 1927.

A detailed study of the period of the Chalif al-Ma'mūn, one of the most interesting figures of the Abbasid Empire. The author is now the head of the Cairo Press Bureau.

RUTTER (ELDON). The Holy Cities of Arabia. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xv + 303 ; vii + 288 ; 8 maps and plans, and frontis. to each vol. Index. *London.* £2 2s.

STOYANOVSKY (J.). The Mandate for Palestine. A Contribution to the Theory and Practice of International Law. 8vo, pp. 400. *London.* £1 5s.

TREVES (SIR FREDERICK). The Land that is Desolate. An account of a tour in Palestine. Demy 8vo, illus. and map. *London.* 10s. 6d.

TRUMMETER (F.). Ibn Sa'id's Geschichte der vorislamischen Araber. Lge. 8vo, pp. 67. *Stuttgart.* M. 3.60.

WOLFSOHN (I.). Tārikhu'l Yahūd fi Bilādi'l-Arab fi'l-Jāhiliyya wa sadri'l-Islām. 8vo, pp. 189. *Cairo.* 1927.

A study of the history of the Jews in Arabia in the pre-Islamic period and under Islam. The author is a Jewish instructor in the Egyptian State University.

YA'QŪB (QĀDĪ ABU YŪSUF). Kitābu'l-Kharāj. 8vo, pp. 304. *Cairo.*

A new edition of this important text which has been collated with a MS. in the library of Taimur Pasha.

ZAYYĀT (AHMAD HASAN AZ-). Tārīkhu'l-Adabī'l 'Arabī. 8vo, pp. xii and 405. *Cairo.*

The fourth and enlarged edition of what is perhaps the best history of Arabic Literature for use in schools. Its style will commend it also to Western students who need an Arabic History of Arabic Literature.

FORTHCOMING.

CRUM (W. M.). A Coptic Dictionary. To be published in five parts, the first will probably appear early in 1929. Approx. price £2 2s. each part.

HASLUCK (the late F. W.). Christianity and Islam under the Sultans. Ed. by M. M. Hasluck. 2 vols., demy 8vo, each with frontispiece. *London.* £3 3s.

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3. THE MIDDLE EAST.

BINYON (L.). The Poems of Nizami, described by L. B. Folio, pp. 30, 16 colour facsimiles. *The Studio, London.* £1 10s.

The manuscript from which the delightful facsimiles in this charming volume have been taken has been called " the finest sixteenth century Persian manuscript in existence ". It was bought by the British Museum in 1880. The Studio Press have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Laurence Binyon for the description of it. Mr. Binyon is himself at once a poet and a connoisseur, and his analyses of the five poems which the paintings illustrate are as interesting as his account of Persian art.

Mr. Binyon tells us that Shah Mahmud Nishapuri wrote this manuscript for his master, Shah Tahmasp of Persia, between the years 1539 and 1543. The broad margins on each page are exquisitely painted in two shades of gold with designs of real and mythological animals and birds sporting among foliage and flowers. To some, indeed, these marginal decorations may seem as attractive as the paintings themselves.

We are given a short account of Shah Tahmasp, and this is followed by particulars of the five artists who contributed to the illustration of the manuscript. These were: Mirak, Sultan Muhammad, Mir Sayyid Ali, Mirza Ali, and Muzaffar Ali. "All the artists," Mr. Binyon says, "conform to a single ideal of style; so much so, that if the entire series of paintings had been ascribed to one master, one would not have been surprised. There is far less difference of style between these miniatures than often exists between the works of a single artist."

Mr. Binyon devotes an interesting chapter to "Painting in Persia". Speaking of the character of Persian art at its zenith, he tells us: "We are impressed, first of all, by its supremely decorative quality. The figures, the dresses, the birds, the trees, the flowers, the buildings, are all real things, such as the artist saw in his own daily life; there is exquisite observation in every detail; but all is removed into a strange and radiant world, because there is no attempt to render the light and shade of nature; everything glows distinct like a jewel."

The two last sections of Mr. Binyon's description are given to the life of Nizami, and the poems themselves. There are five of these, and Mr. Binyon tells their stories very charmingly. The first is that called "The Treasury of Mysteries," then come: "Khosru and Shirin," "Laila and Majnun," "The Seven Portraits," and "The Book of Alexander."

The book has been excellently produced by *The Studio*, and its price brings it within the reach of many who will welcome it. The reproductions are the same size as the originals, and, if they do not attain perfection, this could hardly be expected.

DIRR (A.). Die Sprache der Ubychen. 8vo, pp. 134. Verlag der *Asia Major*. *Leipzig*. M. 20.

Students of linguistics have every reason to be grateful to the publishers of *Asia Major* for making possible the appearance of such valuable monographs as the present one.

The Ubychian language belongs to the group spoken in the the North-west Caucasus, though those who originally spoke it have, during the last hundred years, left the Caucasus, where they occupied a small area on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea, for Anatolia, where they are now rapidly becoming absorbed by the Turkish and Circassian population. To such an extent is the language dying out that Professor Dirr tells us he could find no traces of folklore persisting in it, none of the ancient songs, while the old names of the months are entirely lost. Even the phonetics are to some extent uncertain.

Professor Dirr tells us that, apart from a short vocabulary given by Bell in the second volume of his *Journal of a Residence in Circassia*, the only sources for the study of Ubychian are contained in a Russian work by Uslar, published at Tiflis in 1887, and in a MS. work by Benediktsen, a Dane who spent three weeks in the neighbourhood of Ismid in 1898. It was in 1913 that Dr. Dirr, at the request of the Russian Academy of Sciences, went to Asia Minor to study the language, and, in his own words, "to save as much of it as might still be saved." The result of his studies was to have been published in Russian by the Academy, but the outbreak of war put an end to the project and the author now presents his work in German.

The author modestly describes his book as a "grammatical sketch". In the circumstances, however, he is to be congratulated upon its completeness. He begins with an account of the sounds of the language, followed by some general remarks upon its phonetics. Then comes the grammar, and afterwards four short "texts", reproduced in phonetic script, with notes and a translation. Finally we have a Ubychian-German glossary, which is usefully supplemented by an index to the German words which occur in the glossary.

The work is reprinted from two recent numbers of *Caucasica*.

NORDEN (H.). Under Persian Skies : a Record of Travel by the old Caravan Routes of Western Persia. 8vo, pp. 256, 73 illus., map. *Witherby. London.* 6s.

Mr. Norden, an American, seems to be one of those inveterate travellers who are for ever in search of new and out-of-the-way fields. They are not pioneers, and they prefer to travel with a moderate degree of comfort and safety, but they are observant of things on the surface, and since circumstances are never quite the same for those who traverse a given route, their books are not necessarily repetitions of what has been given before. In the present book we learn nothing that is strikingly important about the Persia of the present day, but Mr. Norden describes his experiences without too much self-assertion, and he writes easily. This may fairly be described as " a good travel book ".

The author went first to Bagdad, which, he says," in spite of being Arabian and Iraqian and British, is an outpost of Persia." From Bagdad he went to Basra, taking what he calls " the road of the dead pilgrims ", along which are borne the corpses " wet " and " dry " of the Shiite faithful who wish to be buried at the two sanctuaries Najaf and Kerbela. A " wet " corpse is " a body not properly embalmed, and dead less than a year ". A procession of such corpses, some in boxes, some in bags and some upon a bearer's back, is hardly a pleasant thing to meet, and the transport is prohibited by law. " But here," says Mr. Norden, " no more than elsewhere, can a prohibition be strictly enforced." From Basra he went to Bushire, and thence to Shiraz, spending some time on his way among the migratory peoples of Southern Persia. Finally, after visiting Ispahan and Teheren, he left the country through Transcaucasia. " Notwithstanding the treaty of 1921 with the Russian Soviet Republic the northern part of Persia is in Russian hands. . . . The Russian sphere of influence could hardly have been more definite and more powerful between the years of 1907 and 1921 . . . than it is to-day when Soviet Russia has technically and ostensibly surrendered back to Persia every concession granted to Czaristic Russia, except the Caspian Sea fisheries."

The illustrations are interesting.

CHRISTENSEN (A.). Études sur le Zoroastrisme de la Perse Antique. Roy. 8vo. *Copenhagen.* 1928.

DE SERCEY (Comte). La Perse en 1839–40. 16mo, pp. 416, portrait and map. *Paris.* Fr. 20.

From the Caucasus to the Mediterranean through Persia, fifteen years before Gobineau.

HASAN (H.). A History of Persian Navigation. Foreword by Sir Muhammad Iqbal. Cr. 4to, pp. xiv + 176, 2 plates in colour and 9 in monotone. *London.* £5. (Edition on hand-made paper, limited to 250 copies.)

Deals with the navigation of Persia in Legendary, Achaemenian, Sassanian and Muhammadan times.

JACKSON (A. V. W.). Zoroastrian Studies : the Iranian religion, and various monographs. 8vo, pp. 358. *New York.* $4.

University of Columbia Indo-Iranian Series, Vol. 12.

RABINO (H. L.). Mázandarán and Astarábád. Roy. 8vo, pp. xxiv + 172 + 235 (Persian text). £1 8s.

Gibb Fund, New Series, Vol. VII.

SACKVILLE-WEST (V.). Twelve Days. An account of a journey across the Bakhtiari Mountains in South-Western Persia. 8vo, pp. 143. *London.* 10s. 6d.

SA'DI. Stories from the Bustan of Shaykh Sa'di together with Selections from Francis Gladwin's Translation of Sa'di's Gulistan, the former translated and the latter revised by Reuben Levy. With a frontispiece by Cynthia Kent. 8vo, pp. xix + 119. *London.* 21s.

A volume in the series *The Treasure House of Eastern History.*

SA'DI. Tales from the Gulistan or Rose Garden of Persia. Trans. by R. F. Burton. Sq. demy 8vo, pp. 276, illus. by J. Kettelwell. *London.* 10s. 6d. Also an edition-de-luxe of 100 copies on large paper, 21s.

FORTHCOMING.

BROWNE (The late PROF. E. G.). A Literary History of Persia. A re-issue of this standard work in four volumes, uniform binding, at 21s. each.

SAKISIAN (Arménag Bey). La Miniature Persane du XIIe au XVIIe Siècle. 4to, approx. 140 pp. of text, 105 plates, of which 2 are in colours and a further 103 plates reproducing 191 miniatures. Sub'n. price £3 10s. An edition-de-luxe on *papier d'Arches à la cuve*, limited to 25 numbered copies, will be issued at approx. £6. After publication the prices will be raised to £4 and £6 15s.

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4. INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

CHATTERJI (S. C.). A Plea for Open Air Schools in India. 12mo, pp. x and 57. *Taraporevala. Bombay.* Rs. 1.8.

Mr. Chatterji, in this little book, deals with the types of open-air school which he considers best fitted to the requirements of India. The first is "The Residential School of Recovery", which should accomodate not less than 200 children. Each province, he suggests, should have three such schools. This seems a sufficiently modest demand. The second type he calls "The Sanatorium School" of which each province should have one. This would be especially for tubercular children, and would have no fixed time-table or curriculum.

The subject has, apparently, hitherto received very little attention in India, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Chatterji's concise but effective little book may arouse a practical interest.

DASGUPTA (S. N.). Hindu Mysticism. (Six Lectures delivered under the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at North-western University, Illinois.) 12mo, pp. xx and 168. Frontispiece. *Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1927. 10s.

So much appalling rubbish is written and thrown upon the world as accounts of, guides to, and treatises upon mysticism of every sort and variety, that it is a welcome relief to come upon a presentation of the subject that has the merits of restraint and directness. Mr. Dasgupta's work is comparatively elementary, but it will serve admirably as an introduction to an intensely interesting and important subject.

The author deals with a wide conception of mysticism which goes beyond that of intimate devotional communion with God. His lectures deal with Sacrificial Mysticism; the Mysticism of the Upanishads; Yoga Mysticism; Buddhistic Mysticism; Classic Forms of Devotional Mysticism, and Popular Devotional Mysticism. In the first he defines the idea which he discusses throughout the series, as "a theory, doctrine or view that considers reason to be incapable of discovering or of realizing the nature of ultimate truth, whatever be the nature of this ultimate truth, but at the same time believes in the certitude of some other means of arriving at it". He then proceeds to discuss the sacrificial mysticism of the Vedas, which he says, is the earliest known to India or the world, and prepared the way

for the rise of the other forms which sprang up in India. His explanation of the development of " substitution meditation " for actual sacrifices is lucid.

In the lecture upon Yoga, Mr. Dasgupta tells us that there is ample literary evidence to prove that even so early as 800 B.C. " people were in the habit of concentrating their minds on particular objects and thereby stopping the movement of the mind and senses and achieving wonderful, miraculous powers. . . . As at first practised it . . . was simply the practise of mental concentration and breath control for the sake of the resulting peace and quietness of mind." The chapter is admirably clear.

We might continue to quote passages from Mr. Dasgupta's book, but no number of quotations would really do justice to it. The reader must buy the book for himself.

GREGG (R. B.). Economics of Khaddar. 12mo, pp. 226. *Ganesan. Madras.* Rs. 1.8.

This little book is an elaborate collection of arguments in support of the movement known as *Khaddar*—an attempted revival of hand spinning and hand weaving. The author begins with an informing and copiously documented introduction in which he points out that the standard of living is probably lower in India than in any other country in the world, the annual income per capita amounting to about £3 15s. The arguments that follow lead us through a maze of pseudo economic theories, supported by quotations from such sources as Henry Ford, the U.S. Geological Survey Reports, *Young India*, Whitehead's *Religion in the Making*, Mr. Bertrand Russell, and Mr. Maynard Keynes.

The author tells us that he is an expert in the technique of cotton manufacture. He has therefore presumably some authority for his statement that during the process of mechanical manufacture harm is done to the cotton fibres by the absorption of electricity. Another interesting statement is that for forty years after the invention of the spinning jenny, the steam engine, and the power loom Indian hand-made cloth continued to come to England and the Continent, until, in fact, onerous customs duties forced it out of the market.

Mr. Gregg's main suggestion would seem to be that, in view of the enormous amount of unemployment in India during the winter months, it would be good economics to set idle hands to work in the production of something useful. Unfortunately, he does not state his case so simply, but launches out upon lengthy disquisitions upon the transformation of solar energy—the source of all power—into work, through the medium of human muscle rather than through the burning of coal and other fuels, in an attempt to prove the former more efficient than the latter.

HABIB (MOHAMMAD). Hazrat Amir Khusrau of Delhi. 12mo, pp. 110. *Taraporevala. Bombay.* Rs. 2.8.

In a recent number of ASIATICA we reviewed Mr. Mohammad Habib's *Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin*, published like the present volume by the Aligarh Muslim University. The present work is no less interesting. In the life of the poet with which Mr Habib begins his study, he quotes Maulana Shibli as saying, "No person of such comprehensive ability has been born in India during the last six hundred years, and even the fertile soil of Persia has produced only three or four persons of such varied accomplishments in a thousand years." Khusrau came of a Turkish tribe in Central Asia which was driven from its home by Genghis Khan's invasion. He was born at Patiali in A.D. 1254. He became a courtier, entering the service, first of Malik Chajju and later of Bughra Khan. Then he came to Delhi, where he was patronized by Sultan Mohammad, until that prince fell in a Mongol raid. Khusrau himself accompanied

his patron in the field and was taken prisoner by the Mongols. "They left me nude like a leafless tree in winter," he tells us, "or a flower that has been much lacerated by thorns. My Mongol captor sat on a horse like a lion bestriding the spur of a mountain; a disgusting stench came out of his mouth and his armpits, and on his chin there grew, like a hyacinth, a tuft as of pubic hair. If through weakness I lagged a little behind, he would threaten me sometimes with his frying pan and sometimes with his spear." In the reign of Alauddin he came under the influence of Shaikh, Nizamuddin Aulia, and it was during this period that the poet's most important work was done.

In Chapter II Mr. Habib deals with Khusrau's poetical works. He quotes for us a vivid description from the *Qiranus Sa'dain* of the fate of a thousand Mongol captives who were cast before a herd of elephants at the feet of Muizzuddin Kai-Kabad. Mr. Habib considers that the *Qiranus Sa'dain* "has all the colourless insipidity of a government publication", though one would not imagine so from the example of it which he gives us, and prefers the *Dawal Rani*. He discusses the influence of Nizami upon Khusrau's work. Our author considers that his subject's poetical genius is at its best in the *ghazals*, in spite of the fact that "three-fourths of the mass, at least, is pure hack-work, a useless versification of commonplace ideas." In spite of this, "As a writer of *ghazals* Khusrau has been equalled but not surpassed."

The short final chapter is devoted to Khusrau's prose works.

Mr. Habib's little book is full of interest.

HAVELL (E. B.). Indian Sculpture and Painting. 2nd edition. Large 8vo, pp. xxiv and 288, 79 plates (6 in colours). *Murray. London.* £2 2s.

This second edition of Mr. Havell's important study of Indian Sculpture and Painting is, to all intents and purposes, a new book. The greater part of the text, especially the beginning and the final chapters, has been rewritten, and the illustrations have been greatly improved.

In Part I, which deals with sculpture, there are nine chapters. In the first of these, Mr. Havell explains his ideas with regard to the comparisons that may be made between the art of India and that of the West. The Indian artist, he tells us, "would create a higher and more etherealised type than a Grecian athlete or a Roman senator, and suggest that spiritual beauty which according to his philosophy can only be reached by the surrender of worldly attachments, and the suppression of worldly desires." The artist is both priest and poet, and "Gothic art is only the Eastern consciousness manifesting itself in a Western environment". We confess we do not understand what Mr. Havell means by this.

Chapters II and III deal with the "Evolution of the Divine Ideal", Chapter IV with "Mythology and Metaphysics". Here and throughout the book Mr. Havell is at pains to defend the Indian artist against the reproach of ignorance of anatomy. He tells us that spiritual contemplation is "the keynote of Hindu art, as it was that of the art of Fra Angelico and other great Christian masters". There has always been in Indian thought "a deep-rooted objection to anthropomorphic representations of the Divine". And again, speaking of certain symbolical representations of "divine appearances", he says: "It is the unfortunate tendency of modern European education to reduce art to mere rules of logic or technique, anatomy or perspective, style or fashion, so that the creative faculty on which the vitality of art depends is drowned in empty formularies of no intellectual, moral, or aesthetic value." It seems to be one of Mr. Havell's principal aims to chastise "the European dilettanti who, with a smattering of perspective, anatomy, rules of proportion and design, aspire to be art critics. . . ."

Chapter VI deals with "Schools of Sculpture and Painting". Mr. Havell pleads in it for the keeping alive of such artistic traditions as still survive

in India. In Chapter VIII he describes the *stupa* of Borobudur, and its sculptures, Chapter IX deals interestingly with "Portraiture" and "Hindu Art in Java and Cambodia".

In Part II Mr. Havell is concerned with Painting. The first chapter is mainly about Ajanta, Sittannavasal (which was only discovered in 1920), Sigiri and Bagh. The second is devoted to "Painting in Mogul Times", and the third to "Typical Indian Miniature Paintings". The fourth deals with "The Future of Indian Art". It is extremely interesting. Mr. Havell attacks a system of education which results in a state of affairs wherein "the average Indian graduate, with all his remarkable assimilative powers, is often less developed artistically than a Pacific islander". Native Indian artists and their work, he considers, are given not the slightest encouragement by the authorities. "The contractor's art and the jerry-builder are our aesthetic importations." The author goes on to speak of the work of Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, the founder of the Calcutta School of Painting, and the development of an art revival in Bengal. He makes sympathetic reference to "Rupam", Mr. O. C. Gangoly's review, "which shows the immense progress, amounting to a revolution, made in the study of aesthetics by the intelligentsia of India in the last twenty years".

It is possible that Mr. Havell's enthusiasm may, at times, carry him too far in his under-estimation of the value of European art. This should not prevent us from being grateful to him for a most delightful book.

HILL (W. D. P.). The Bhagavadgītā: translated from the Sanskrit with an Introduction, an Argument, and a Commentary by W. P. D. H. 8vo, pp. xii and 303. *Oxford University Press. London.* 15s.

"I find a solace in the Bhagavadgītā, in the Upaniṣads, that I miss even in the Sermon on the Mount. When disappointment stares me in the face, and all alone I see not one ray of light, I go back to the Bhagavadgītā. I find a verse here and a verse there and I immediately begin to smile in the midst of overwhelming tragedies. . . ." It is with these words of Mahatma Gandhi that Mr. Hill prefaces his admirable edition of the Bhagavadgītā, and there can be no doubt that his work will enable many English readers the better to appreciate their force.

In a long introduction of 98 pages Mr. Hill deals first with the cult of Kṛiṣṇa Vāsudeva, then with the composition and age of the Bhagavadgītā, and, finally, with its doctrine. It would, in our opinion, be difficult to deal more clearly with the problems that arise. Mr. Hill does not agree with Keith that Kṛiṣṇa was originally a deity, but thinks it "reasonable to suppose that Kṛiṣṇa . . . was in very truth a Kṣatriya warrior who fought at Kurukṣetra. . . . His father's name was Vāsudeva, and his mother's Devakī. . . . Their home, perhaps, was in the neighbourhood of Mathurā. . . ." The master became a demi-god, and, at the beginning of the second century before Christ, he is already raised to a position of supremacy. It is about this time that Mr. Hill thinks the Gītā appeared in its present form. He suggests that "at a certain stage in the development of the Kṛiṣṇa Vāsudeva cult some brilliant member of the sect composed the Gītā with a purpose, using, no doubt, a quantity of older material, but not merely setting the old side by side with the new." The purpose which Mr. Hill assumes was the establishment of the absolute supremacy of Kṛiṣṇa Vāsudeva, and the conciliation of the enemies of his cult. "The poem may be called an uncompromising eirenicon."

The greater part of the introduction is devoted to the doctrine of the Bhagavadgītā, which Mr. Hill explains in twenty short but admirably clear sections, and with the "argument". The latter is a detailed analysis of the poem in sequence.

Pp. 99–272 are devoted to the poem itself. The Sanskrit text is given at the top of the page, with a graceful translation and copious notes. In the "Bibliographical Notes" at the end of the volume we are given some account of ancient commentaries upon the work, of English translations, and other works upon the Bhagavadgītā. Then follow a Sanskrit index and a subject index to the poem.

HITOPADEŚA: The Book of Wholesome Counsel. A Translation from the original Sanskrit by Francis Johnson, revised and in part re-written by Lionel D. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D. 8vo, pp. xix and 202. *Chapman and Hall. London.* 21*s.*

This is the first volume to appear in a new series, *The Treasure House of Eastern Story*, which is being published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Sir E. Denison Ross is the editor of the series.

Johnson's translation of the *Hitopadeśa*, which has been used as the basis of the present version, appeared in 1848. It was, as Dr. Barnett points out in his short introduction, intended primarily as an aid to students of Sanskrit, and had no pretensions to literary grace. Dr. Barnett has practically re-written the work and added a few notes.

The *Hitopadeśa* is not a wildly exciting book. Dr. Barnett describes is as "natural, lively, witty and graceful". He has certainly made the best of it. He tells us that, like the *Pancha-Tantra*, it "seeks to amuse by wit and humour and to teach with garnered wisdom. In both these purposes it is singularly successful. It probably has trained no statesmen, but it has made courtless readers familiar with the principles of Indian statecraft, besides entertaining them with its stories and instructing them with its lessons of everyday morality."

The publishers have produced the book delightfully, if somewhat expensively.

KAYE (G. R.). The Bakhshālī Manuscript: a Study in Medieval Mathematics. Fol., pp. 156, xlvii plates, index. *Government of India Central Publication Branch. Calcutta.* £2 3s. 6d.

In this volume Mr. G. R. Kaye gives us a very careful and detailed study of a Manuscript, now in the Bodleian Library, that was discovered at Bakhshālī, near Mardān, on the North-West frontier of India. It is wholly concerned with mathematics.

Part I, the introduction, describes the circumstances in which the manuscript was found, its nature and arrangement, its contents, the sources from which it was taken, the measures used in it, and ends with a discussion of the age of the manuscript and the original work. Part II consists of the plates, with a transliteration of the text, which is entirely reproduced in facsimile.

The manuscript is composed of about seventy leaves of birch bark varying in size, the largest of which measures 14·5 by 8·9 centimetres. Mr. Kaye describes the bark and tells us how it was obtained. He speaks, too, of other materials used for writing in India. The text is written in Sāradā script, and the language is "an irregular Sanskrit" of a type "exceedingly common in the inscriptions of the eleventh and twelfth centuries found in the north-west of India."

Mr. Kaye classifies the problems given in the work as (*a*) academic, (*b*) commercial, and (*c*) miscellaneous. The academic problems "are concerned with particular mathematical notions that in early medieval times had a traditional value and interest," and the miscellaneous class is taken up with examples "where the chief interest is rather in the illustrative material". A special chapter is devoted to "Exposition and Method," while another gives a detailed analysis of the contents.

The chapter on "The Sources" is interesting. Mr. Kaye has formed the conclusion, for reasons which he gives, that the manuscript dates

from the twelfth century, a period when mathematical knowledge was well diffused. "Indeed the medieval mathematical works of Asia and Europe had so much in common that at first it seems almost impossible to pick out that which is definitely western or eastern in origin." Mr. Kaye thinks that both Greek and Muslim mathematics may have influenced the present work, though they may have reached it by way of other Indian works.

Mr. Kaye's work is a model of careful scholarship.

KEITH (A. B.). A History of Sanskrit Literature. 8vo, pp. xxxvi and 575. *Clarendon Press, Oxford.* £1 5s.

Those who are interested in Sanskrit literature because of its value *as* literature, will be grateful to Professor Keith for this most interesting volume. In it he deals with the field of "Classical Sanskrit Literature" rather than that of "Vedic Literature, the Epics and the Purāṇas". Consequently he is able to devote more space to the literary qualities of the Kāvya, and, by illustration, to show more fully the merits it possesses. It is particularly on this account that our gratitude is due to Professor Keith, for although we have indeed translations of some of the more important works with which he deals, only too often they do not lead us to the opinion that "the Kāvya literature includes some of the great poetry of the world."

The book is divided into three main parts: the first dealing with the Language; the second with Belles-Lettres and Poetics; the third with Scientific Literature.

In Part I Professor Keith begins by tracing the origin of Sanskrit and its development after the Ṛgveda period. He discusses the factors which tended to stereotype it, especially the grammarians, who, while they helped to keep the language pure, yet "sanctioned hardly any new formations". Then he deals with the character and extent of the use of Sanskrit, its use in Buddhism and Jainism, and its spread, in one way or another, to Indonesia and the Far East. Finally, he deals with the characteristics and development of Sanskrit in literature; the Prākrits, and Apabhraṅça.

The second part, which is much the longest, begins with a discussion of the origin and development of Kāvya literature. Professor Keith combats the theory which would assert the priority of Prākrit in secular literature and the "dormancy" of Sanskrit during the period of foreign invasions. Further chapters deal with "Aśvaghoṣa and Early Buddhist Kāvya"; "Kālidāsa and the Guptas"; "Bhāravi, Bhaṭṭi, Kumāradāsa, and Māgha"; and "The Lesser Epic Poets". In each case he tells us what is known of the author, analyses his work and discusses its form and style. Then the author comes to Indian Historical Writings, and discusses the absence of historical works—in our sense of the word—from the literature of India. He considers, first, that popular feeling was not aroused by great political events, and secondly that the doctrine of Karman and a general spirit of fatalism do not encourage a scientific study of causes and effects which is an essential preliminary to the writing of history. Such Indian historians as there were, concerned themselves with poetic effect rather than historical accuracy.

Professor Keith then comes to Lyric Poetry, both secular and religious; Gnomic and Didactic Poetry; Fable, and the Romantic Tale. There follow chapters on the great romances, and three very interesting chapters: "The Aims and Achievement of Sanskrit Poetry"; "The West and Indian Literature"; and "Theories of Poetry".

Part III deals with Scientific Literature. The first chapter is given to its origin and characteristics, and those which follow deal in turn with "Lexicography and Metrics"; "Grammar"; "Civil and Religious Law"; "The Science of Politics and Practical Life"; "The Science of

Love " ; " Philosophy and Religion " ; " Medicine " ; and " Astronomy, Astrology, and Mathematics ". This section of the book is shorter, but in no degree less interesting, than Parts I and II. It embodies the results of much recent research.

LANDON (P.). Nepal. 2 vols. Large 8vo, pp. xxiii and 358 ; viii and 363. 187 illus., 5 maps, and 2 genealogical tables. *Constable. London.* £3 3s. (Edition limited to 1,000 copies.)

" Nepal remains at the beginning of this second quarter of the twentieth century an independent kingdom, full of antiquities and relics of the past, dowered with wealth from mine and forest, peopled from both the northern and the southern civilizations of Asia—remains, too, the last survivor of those Indian communities who stood for civilization, learning, and culture when Europe was still in the darkest period of its history. She alone among Asiatic Powers has never suffered either the galling triumph of the Moslem or the political and commercial results of Christian expansion."

With these words, Mr. Landon begins a monumental book packed from end to end with interesting material, most vividly presented. A country to which foreign visitors are allowed only when they have received an invitation from the Prime Minister, and further can produce a formal guarantee from the Government of India, must obviously contain a host of possibilities. Mr. Landon had the good fortune to be favoured by the friendship and active assistance of the Maharaja Chandra Sham Sher, and the two handsome volumes before us are the result of his studies.

The first chapter gives an interesting account of the shrine of Rummindei, where Asoka, two thousand years ago, set up a pillar to mark the place of Buddha's birth. Reference is made to it in the *Travels of Hsüan Tsang*. The more definite history of Nepal begins with the reign of Vrsa deva towards the end of the fourth century. It is full of incident. We read, for example, of the visit to Nepal of the King of Tibet, Srong-Tsan-Gambo, who fell in love with the daughter of King Amshuvaram, married her and carried her off to Lhasa, where she was later joined by a sad young Chinese princess. The two wives became saints in the Lamaistic calendar, and are known as the Green and White Taras.

Mr. Landon gives us the story of the Gurkha invasion of Tibet and their capture of Lhasa. The Gurkhas looted the palace of the Grand Lama, and when ordered by the Chinese authorities to restore what they had taken, refused, probably because they knew nothing of the strength of Ch'ien Lung. In the end, they were defeated, but not without a desperate struggle.

An interesting chapter discusses the probable fate of Nana Sahib, who fled to Nepal to avoid vengeance for the massacre of Cawnpore. There were rumours of his survival almost to the end of the nineteenth century.

The appendices to Vol. I—there are fourteen of them—deal among other things with armorial bearings and flags ; books about Nepal ; and a list of the papers on the natural history of the country published by Brian Hodgson, who lived there as Assistant Resident and Resident for twenty-one years. Appendix XIII (by Mr. S. H. Prater) deals with the Fauna of Nepal.

Vol. II begins with such information as Mr. Landon was able to secure about outlying towns and roads. Large areas of the country have never been visited by any European. Mr. Landon describes the great trade routes to Tibet, the Kirong and the Kuti roads. Of the central route which runs from Darjeeling to Pithoragarh, some five hundred miles, he says " no European eye has seen more than a twentieth of it ".

The greater part of this volume is devoted to an account of the life and work of the present Prime Minister, Maharaja Chandra Sham Sher. It is a very remarkable, even a thrilling story. The author discusses and

explains the insistence of the Nepalese upon the absolute inviolability of their territory, and one is tempted to hope that it may long persist.
Space will not permit us to do more than mention the names of the important appendices to this volume. They are: Notes on Buddhism in Nepal; Authorities; The Races of Nepal; A Marriage Ceremony; Forestry in Nepal (by J. C. Collier); Notes on the Architecture of Nepal; Two Records of the Invasion of Nepal by the Chinese in 1792; List of Europeans who have visited Nepal; and Coinage.
Many of the illustrations are excellent.

MUKHOPADHYAYA (P.). Introduction to Vedanta Philosophy. 8vo, pp. ii, 258, xxv. *The Book Company. Calcutta.* 15s.

This book is made up of twelve lectures delivered at the University of Calcutta. Its title very inadequately expresses its nature. "These lectures," says the author in his preface, "deal with the Vedanta Philosophy in what I believe to be its fundamentals; and my method of treating the subject . . . has been determined partly by the theme as defined by the University (which required me to indicate the place of Vedantism in the economy of modern Western thought, and, to estimate its *value*); and partly by the fact that in these Lectures I have confined myself to stating, as far as possible in current scientific-philosophic terms, what I conceive to be the essential and general features of the Vedantic doctrine." The titles of Professor Mukhopadhyaya's twelve lectures are as follows: The Leading Issue; The Fundamental Position; Brahman as Fact; The Method of Intuition; Matter and Form; Consciousness and Brain; One and Many; The Primary Basis; Chit and Consciousness; Brahman and Reality; Reality and Value.
The book, though it is well written and extremely interesting, is difficult to follow. We feel that the author has made a careful and painstaking study of European philosophy from Kant to Bergson, flavoured with strong doses of William James's mixture of Philosophy and Psychology. His reading has been well, perhaps too well, disciplined. In this book he seems to be finding parallels between selected ideas from Western writers of the nineteenth century and selected ideas from the Vedanta of—shall we say?—two thousand five hundred years ago. To what purpose? Are we to learn in this way "the place of Vedantism in the economy of modern Western thought"?
With the best will in the world, we are only confirmed in our opinion that to attempt an exposition of the philosophy of one "*weltanschauung*" in the terms of that of another, is a dangerous and usually a fruitless undertaking. We are, so far, without the materials for a comparative study of the development of concepts in East and West, and consequently, it is impossible adequately to present the thought of the East, especially of the ancient East, by the use of terms which have been coined to express ideas that originated, developed, and have been systematized in the West.
Professor Mukhopadhyaya's book is interesting, but it is rather as an exposition of his own ideas than as an interpretation of Vedanta philosophy, that it possesses value.

AIYER (Sir A. S.). Indian Constitutional Problems. Demy 8vo, pp. 384. *Bombay.* 12s. 6d.

AJMER-MEWARA. Report on the Administration of, for 1926–27. *Calcutta.* 7s.

ANANTHA KRISHNA IYER (L. K.). Lectures on Ethnography. Sq. 8vo, pp. xvi + 277, 32 illus. *Calcutta* and *London.* 11s.
Lectures delivered at the University of Calcutta.

ARDITI (L.). L'India di Gandhi. Pp. 354, 94 illus., 2 maps. *Florence.* L. 40.

BONSELS (W.). An Indian Journey. 8vo, pp. 273, illus. *New York.* $4.

BRELOER (B.). Kautaliya-Studien II. Altindisches Privatrecht bei Megasthenes und Kautaliya. 8vo, pp. viii + 189. *Bonn.* M. 10.

BRITISH MUSEUM Pictorial Cards, Set B. 33. Indian Painting: Buddhist and Rajput Schools. 6 cards printed in colours. 1s.

BURTON (BRIG.-GEN. R. G.). Sport and Wild Life in the Deccan. 8vo, pp. 282, illus. *London.* 21s.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA. Vol. III: Turks and Afghans. Ed. by Sir Wolseley Haig. Roy. 8vo, pp. xxxi + 752, 104 illus. on 51 plates, 8 maps (including 1 folding map in pocket). Bibliographies, chronology, and index. *London.* £2 2s.

This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

CATALOGUE Descriptive of Bengali MSS. Vol. II (Padāvalī and Biographies of Caitanya Deva). By Basanta Ranjan, Roy Vidvadvallabha, M. M. Bose, and B. K. Chatterjee. 4to. *Calcutta* and *London.* 5s. 6d.

CHATTERJI (S. K.). A Bengali Phonetic Reader. Cr. 8vo, pp. 134. *London.* 5s.

DADACHANJI (B. E.). History of Indian Currency and Exchange. Cr. 8vo, pp. 226. *Bombay.* Rs. 2.14.

DEVAMATA (SISTER). Sri Ramakrishna and his disciples. 12mo, pp. 209. *La Crescenta, Cal.* $2.50.

D-H. (A. K.). Easy Colloquial Hindustani. Cr. 8vo, sewed, pp. 70. *Calcutta.* 2s. 6d.

DĪNA-NĀTHA. Srī-Krṣṇâvatāra-Līlā. Kâshmîrî Text, edited, translated and transcribed by Sir G. A. Grierson. pp. xii + 251. *Calcutta.* 6s. 6d.

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA. Ed. Hirananda Sastri. Vol. XIX, Part 4, 1927.

EPIGRAPHY; Annual Report on South-Indian, for the year ending 31st March, 1927. Folio, sewed, pp. 120, plate. *Madras.* 5s.

GANDHI (M. K.). The Story of my Experiments with Truth. Trans. from the orig. Gujerati by Mahadeo Desai. 8vo, pp. iii + 602, portrait. *Ahmedabad* (1927). 12s.

GRHASTHA-RATNĀKARA. A Treatise on Smrti by Candésvara Thakkura. Edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Kamalakrsna Smritirtha. Sanskrit Text. 8vo, maps, pp. xiv + 600. *Calcutta.* 10s.

HANLEY (M. P.). Tales and Songs from an Assam Tea Garden. Demy 8vo, pp. 100, illus. *Calcutta.* Sewed 4s. 2d., cloth 6s. 8d.

HATCH (W. J.). The Land Pirates of India. An account of the Kuravers, a remarkable tribe of hereditary criminals, their extraordinary skill as thieves, cattle-lifters and highwaymen, etc., and their Manners and Customs. Demy 8vo, pp. 272, 23 illus., and a map. *London.* 21s.

HERAS (REV. H.). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vÿayanagara. Preface by Sir R. Carnac Temple. Vol. I, 1542–1614. 8vo, pp. xliv + 681. *Madras.* Rs. 10.

KERALA PUTRA. The Working of Dyarchy in India, 1919–28. 8vo, pp. vi + 159. *Bombay.* 6s. 6d.

LAW (B. C.). Women in Buddhist Literature. 8vo, pp. 128 + vii. *Ceylon.* 2s.

LONGHURST (A. H.). Pallava Architecture. Part 2. Intermediate or Mamalla Period. 4to, pp. 55 34 plates. *Calcutta* and *London.* £1 1s. 9d.

Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India.

MEMOIRS of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XLIX, Part 2. 13s.

MILINDAPAÑHO (THE). Being Dialogues between King Milinda and the Buddhist Sage Nāgasena. The Pali text, edited by V. Trenckner. To which has now been appended a general index by C. J. Rylands, and an index of Gāthās by Mrs. Rhys Davids. 8vo, pp. xi + 466. *London.* 12s. 6d.

James G. Forlong Fund Publication, vol. v.

MOHINDRA (C. L.). Die indische Juteindustrie und ihre Entwicklung. 8vo, pp. xii and 161. *Berlin.* M. 7.20.

Volkswirtschaftliche Studien, 20.

MOOKERJI (BHUDEB). Indian Civilization and its Antiquity. 8vo, pp. xii + 122. *Calcutta.* 4s.

NEVE (E. F.). A Crusader in Kashmir. The Life of Dr. Arthur Neve, with an account of the Medical Missionary Work. 8vo, pp. 218, illus. *London.* 6s.

PALAEONTOLOGICA INDICA. Series XV, Vol. 5, Memoir No. 3. Ladinic, Carnic and Noric fauna of Spiti, by Professor Carl Diener. 24 plates. *Calcutta.* 9s.

RADHAKRISHNAN (S.). The Vedanta according to Samkara and Ramanuja. Demy 8vo, pp. 287. *London.* 10s.

Reprinted from Vol. ii of the author's *History of Indian Philosophy.*

RAO (VENKOBA). Ministers in Indian States. 4to, pp. 200. *Trichinopoly.* Rs. 15.

RAY (M.). The Law of Fixtures in British India. 8vo, pp. ii + 165. *Calcutta.* 7s.

RECORDS of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XL, Part 4, 1928.

REED (SIR STANLEY). India: an Introduction. Cr. 8vo. *Westminster Library.* 3s. 6d.

ROTHFIELD (O.). Women of India. With 48 illustrations in colour by Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar. Demy 8vo, pp. 222. *Bombay.* 20s.

RUTHERFORD (V. H.). Modern India: its Problems and their Solution. Cr. 8vo, pp. 284. *London.* Cheap edition, 2s. 6d.

SARKAR (JADUNATH). India through the Ages. A survey of the growth of Indian Life and Thought. Cr. 8vo, pp. 140. *Calcutta.* 2s. 6d.

SCOTT-O'CONNOR (V. C.). The Silken East. A record of travel and life in Burma. New edition, introduction by Sir R. Harcourt Butler. Demy 8vo, pp. 384, 200 illus., including 8 coloured plates. *London.* 21s.

SÉNART (EMILE). Caste in India. Transl. from the French by Ivy Clegg. Demy 8vo. *London.* 10s. 6d.

STEWART (COL. A. E.). Tiger and Other Game. The Practical Experiences of a Soldier Shikari in India. 2nd ed., with a new chapter on Hawking. Demy 8vo, pp. 324, illus. *London.* 16s.

TAGORE (RABINDRANATH). Fireflies. Decorations by B. Artzybasheff. 8vo, pp. 274. *London.* 6s.

TAGORE (RABINDRANATH). Lectures and Addresses. Selected from the Speeches of the Poet, by A. X. Soares. Cr. 8vo, pp. 172. 3s.

VIDYARATNA (KOKILESWAR SASTRI). Adwaita-Vada, or On the Vedantic Conception of God, Individual Self, World and Religion. 2nd enlarged ed. *Calcutta.* 7s. 6d.

WUST (W.). Stilgeschichte und Chronologie des Rgveda. 8vo, pp. xvi and 172. *Leipzig.*

Abh. für die Kunde des Morgenländischen Ges., Bd. xvii, No. 4.

FORTHCOMING.

AJANTA: An Album of the Colour and Monochrome Reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes, based on Photography. With Explanatory Text by G. Yazdani, M.A., Director of Archæology, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, and an Introductory Essay by Laurence Binyon, of the British Museum. Published under the special authority of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Part I, 16 colour and 24 monochrome plates (20 × 16 in.). *Oxford.* £8 8s.

The work will be completed in 4 parts of uniform size and bulk, the subscription price of each part being £8 8s. The price will be raised on the day of publication.

HALL (D. G. E.). Early English Intercourse with Burma (1587–1743). 8vo, 12s. 6d.

University of Rangoon Publication.

STEIN (Sir Aurel). On Alexander's Track to the Indus. Explorations on the North-West Frontier of India. Royal 8vo, illustrated. Approx. 21s.

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5. CENTRAL ASIA, TIBET, AND MONGOLIA.

BARTHOLD (W.). Turkestan down to the Mongol Invasion: Second edition, translated from the original Russian and revised by the author with the assistance of H. A. R. Gibb, M.A. 8vo, pp. xix + 514, map. *Luzac* (E. J. W. Gibb Memorial), *London.* £1 5s.

In the preface to this important book—the fifth to be published in the New Series of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial—Sir E. Denison Ross tells us that it is not merely a translation of a work that first appeared in Russian in 1900, but that it has been "revised and amplified by Professor Barthold himself in the light of the vast new materials which have been made accessible in the last quarter of a century. . . . Thus the history of Central Asia from the period of the first invasion by the arms of Islam down to the arrival on the scene of Chinghiz-Khān at the beginning of the thirteenth century is now available to Western readers".

Undoubtedly Professor Barthold's work will henceforth be indispensable to students of the history of Central Asia. It is a model work of scholarship, thoroughly well documented, and full of material of the highest importance.

The introductory chapter deals with sources, first for the pre-Mongol period, then for the Mongol invasion, with a further review of the works of reference in European languages. This chapter is supplemented by an adequate bibliography at the end of the book.

Chapter II is devoted to an elaborate geographical survey of Transoxania. It deals primarily with the places mentioned by Arabic geographers, giving identifications of their localities and alternative renderings of their names. Where the names of villages occur in the dictionaries but are not given by the geographers, the author gives a list of them with references and some indication of their neighbourhood.

Chapter III, "Central Asia down to the Twelfth Century," and Chapter IV, "The Qarā-Khitāys and the Khwārazam-Shāhs," trace the history of Central Asia from the first Arab raids to the Mongol Conquest. It is a long and complicated story of continual revolt, a record of almost continual bloodshed, but Professor Barthold is able to break its monotony by many interesting pieces of information. In the Sāmānid period trade flourished, and we are given a formidable list of exports from Transoxania. There were "the silk and cotton fabrics of the valley of the Zarafshān and the metal articles of Farghāna, especially arms, which

found a sale even in Baghdād. There were coal mines in the Isfara district and Chinese craftsmen had trained the local workers. "Not only Chinese industry but that of Egypt had some influence on the development of artistic fabrics." Paper was exported from Samarqand, and water-melons, packed in ice, were even sent from Khorezmia to the court of the Caliphs.

In the twelfth century, we are told, "the mass of the people were looked upon . . . as a body of labourers to be kept in complete subjection." Sultan Sinjar "is quoted as saying that to protect the strong from injury on the part of the weak was still more indispensable than to protect the weak from the arbitrary actions of the strong; the insulting of the weak by the strong was only injustice, whereas the insulting of the strong by the weak was both injustice and dishonour".

Chapter IV deals with "Chingiz-Khān and the Mongols". Dr. Barthold reminds us that many gaps in the history of this period will not be filled until a more thorough exploration has been made of the Chinese authorities on the period. This chapter is full of the most interesting material. We are told of the functions of the officials of the court; of the organization and discipline of the prince's personal guard, and the progress of his campaigns. Of his work, Professor Barthold says: "The policy of reconciling two incompatible things—nomadic life and intellectual culture—was the weakest spot in Chingiz-Khān's system, and the principal cause of its fall; but the organization which he gave to the empire proved sufficient to maintain its unity for forty years . . ."

A book at once satisfying and inspiring!

CLEINOW (G.). Neu-Sibirien: eine Studie zum Aufmarsch der Sowjetmacht in Asien. Lge. 8vo, pp. xv + 426, 12 maps, 47 illustrations. *Reimar Hobbing, Berlin.* M. 30.

Recent events in Western China, and the possibility of further troubles, make the appearance of this important book more than usually opportune. It is, so far as we know, the first attempt to deal scientifically with political and economic developments in that Russian borderland of "Sibkrai", which the Russians themselves consider the key position in their relations with the Far East. Dr. Cleinow has had considerable experience of Russia both under the old and the new regimes, and in 1926 he made a special journey of investigation to the Altai-Kusnetzk region, under the auspices of that very useful institution, the *Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft.*

Two elements of the Russian policy which are far too little appreciated by students of Far Eastern politics are treated with considerable skill in this book; the bid to bring Western China, Mongolia, and Central Asia generally into economic (and consequently, political) dependence upon Russia, and her treatment of the many nationalities who, so to speak, find a principal meeting place in New Siberia. Dr. Cleinow deals at especial length with these two points, and his conclusions are full of interest.

In Part I he deals with various general considerations, such as the importance of China in Soviet policy; national boundaries and the geographical factors which condition them. Part II deals with a study of Russo-Chinese relations in Mongolia. Part III is devoted to an account of the Bolshevist conquest of Siberia, and Parts IV and V with the development first of new political institutions and then of industries. Part VI discusses the possibilities of opening up "Sibkrai", with its immense natural resources, to world trade. Part VII deals with the political consequences of the growing importance of Siberia as an economic centre.

In a final chapter the author considers the future of Russian influence in the Far East. He appears to think that the intervention of the Soviet

in the affairs of the Kuomintang has only led to a weakening of Russian influence, and this weakening will result "in an inducement to other powers to attempt to constrain China". He puts forward what seems to us the remarkable suggestion that Japan may attempt, in Shantung or elsewhere, to consolidate her influence in China, and compensate China by encouraging Chinese mastery of Mongolia. In such an event he thinks that the Japanese might eventually take over the part played by the Manchus in their time.

One thing is certain. Russian activities in Central Asia are of incalculable importance as a determining factor in the future of the Far East. We cannot too strongly recommend those who are interested in that future to make a careful study of Dr. Cleinow's book.

LE COQ (A. VON). Buried Treasures of Chinese Turkestan; an account of the activities and adventures of the second and third German Turfan expeditions. 8vo, pp. 180, 52 plates. *Allen and Unwin. London.* 18s.

This popular account of Professor von Le Coq's most valuable work in the second and third Turfan expeditions will doubtless receive the welcome it deserves from the general public. We can only regret that the translation is sometimes so awkward that it does not convey the charming spontaneity and freshness of the original, and secondly that the publishers have thought it necessary to charge 18s. for a book of less than 200 pages.

Professor von Le Coq seems to possess the gift, rare in a scholar of his attainments, of being able to write a thoroughly simple and interesting book, in which no one, we imagine, could fail to take delight, without sacrificing the thoroughness of the specialist. We hope that the present work may create such an interest in the results of the Turfan expeditions that some publisher may think it worth while to produce an English edition of the author's *Die Buddhistische Spätantike in Mittelasien.*

The book begins with a general introduction which gives a short historical survey of Chinese Turkestan, and an account of the four Turfan expeditions, the first of which, under Grünwedel, went out in the winter of 1902–3, while the remaining three, under Dr. Le Coq, followed from 1904–7, and again from 1913–14. Apart from the magnificent specimens of Buddhist art which were obtained, the finds included manuscripts in "no less than seventeen different languages in twenty-four different scripts." The introduction includes also Grünwedel's classification of the different styles of the paintings, and a short sketch of the Manichaeans. It is concluded by an account of "The Country and the People in our Time".

Two chapters are devoted to "Our Life and Work in Karakhoja", one to "The Temple-Settlements of Sangim Aghyz, Bazaklik, Chikkan Kol, and Tuyoq", and two to the journey from Karakhoja to Komul and on to Kashgar. Then, after "Work and Experiences in Kyzyl", comes the thrilling account of the journey back across the Himalayas to Srinagar. It was upon this journey that Dr. von Le Coq earned the gold medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for his devoted care of Captain Scherer, his travelling companion, who suffered from a bad attack of mountain fever at a most inopportune time.

This book, despite the inadequacy of its presentation in English, is worth a dozen of the rubbishy travel books which are poured out upon us.

AFGHANISTAN. Das afghanische Strafgesetzbuch vom Jahre 1924 mit dem Zusatz vom Jahre 1925 (Nēzām-nāmā-yĕ dschāzâ-yĕ 'umūmî). Aus d. Pers. übers. etc. von Sebastian Beck. 8vo, pp 92. *Berlin.* M. 3.

From *Die Welt des Islams*, Vol. II, Parts 1–2.

AŚVAGHOṢA. Das Leben des Buddha (Buddhacaritamahākāvyanāma) Tibetan and German by F. Weller. 8vo, pp. c. + 300. *Leipzig.* M. 16.50.

Veröffentlichungen d. Forschungsinstituts f. vergleich. Religionsgeschichte an d. Univ. Leipzig, Series 2, Part 8.

BATESON (W.). Letters from the Steppe. Written in the years 1886–7. Cr. 8vo, pp. xvi + 218. Portrait, 2 maps, sketches in the text. *London.* 7s. 6d.

The author undertook a natural history expedition to the West Central Asian Steppe.

BELL (Sir Charles). The People of Tibet. Demy 8vo, pp. 336, 55 half-tone plates and 1 in colour, 3 maps. *London.* 21s.

BUDGE (Sir E. A. Wallis). The Monks of Kûblâi Khân, Emperor of China: Or the History of the Life and Travels of Rabban Ṣâwmâ, Envoy and Plenipotentiary of the Mongol Khâns to the Kings of Europe, and Markôs who as Mâr Yahbh-Allâhâ III became Patriarch of the Nestorian Church in Asia. Translated from the Syriac. With 16 plates and 6 illustrations in the text. 8vo, cloth, pp. xvi + 335, index. *London.* 12s. 6d.

EASTON (J.). An Unfrequented Highway through Sikkim and Tibet to Chumolaori. 4to, pp. 133, 16 illus. *London.* 21s.

LATTIMORE (Owen). The Desert Road to Turkestan. Demy 8vo, pp. 336, illus. *London.* 21s.

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6. CHINA.

KARLGREN (B.). The Romanization of Chinese. A paper read before the China Society on 19th January, 1928. 8vo, pp. 24. *The China Society. London.*

Professor Karlgren's paper deals with that important—and apparently eternal—question, the finding of a system of romanizing Chinese which shall be capable of universal use. Unfortunately, he does not solve the problem for us. "What we need," he says, "are systems of *three entirely different kinds*: (*a*) A philological system, strictly phonetic, for scientific language study; (*b*) A sinological system, for dictionaries, text books, treatises on Chinese history, etc., and (*c*) A popular system to be used by the Chinese themselves in creating a new colloquial literature . . ." Three systems are a minimum.

In the first case, Professor Karlgren suggests the use either of the International Phonetic System or that used by himself in his *Analytical Dictionary*. But he does not think that such a system, involving the use of special signs, will ever be generally accepted for dictionary purposes. For the latter he suggests a modification of the Wade romanization. Professor Karlgren's C. system does not arouse any great enthusiasm in us. Here is an example of it contrasted with Wade * :—

Chao ^{4} ch'eng ^{2}	hsien ^{4}	ch'eng ^{2}	wai ^{4}	yu ^{3}	i^1 chia ^{1} tzŭ ^{3}	
Djaochengh	*hien'*	*chengh*	*uae*	*iou*	*igiads*	
liang ^{3} k'ou ^{3}	jen,^{2}	i ^{1} ko ^{4}	ts'i ^{1} shï ^{2}	to ^{1}	sui ^{4} ti ^{1}	lao ^{3} p'o ^{2} tzŭ ^{3}
liangkoou	*jen,*	*ige*	*tsishïh*	*do*	*suedi*	*laaupohds*

kên ^{1} t'a ^{1} ti ^{1} êrh ^{2} tzŭ.^{3} (Wade.)
gen tadi erds. (*Karlgren.*)

We are, after this, inclined to agree with the inventor of the system that "Here as in other respects the Chinese ought to be allowed to mould their own destiny without too much foreign meddling."

* We have quoted the example exactly as it is printed in Prof. Karlgren's paper. Wade's transcription is not quite correctly given.

KING (P.). Weighed in China's Balance : an attempt at explanation. 8vo, pp. 238. *Heath Cranton. London.* 12s. 6d.

In this somewhat discursive book, Mr. Paul King deals with the outskirts of the Chinese problem from an unusual angle. He has undoubtedly great sympathy for the Chinese, but he so detests Bolshevism that its taint appears to have put Chinese Nationalism completely out of court. His admiration and devotion to Christianity can only be rivalled by his scorn for many of its missionaries. His realization that, in the world of to-day, China must to some extent tread the path that the western civilizations have already trod, is depressed by a dislike for the hateful elements of modernity. " From entire want of imagination, foreigners canot understand any persons feeling happy or getting on at all without our modern soul-deadening habits, and the idea that a whole district of a thousand square miles could exist without a morning paper, telephones. and other arrangements would seem extravagant to the verge of lunacy ! " One trouble with Mr. King's book is that he sems to go out of his way to introduce matters that are only indirectly important at the present day. Assuming that " America's greed and hostility embarassed us when things were very dark and the issue most doubtful "—Mr. King is talking about the Great War—what has this to do with " China's Balance " ? The misdeeds of the Cheka, quite naturally, horrify us, but they would leave a Chinese executioner cold. How do they come into the story ? We are afraid that *Weighed in China's Balance* does not throw much light on the fundamental problems of China. It is written with a sincerity that demands—and should not fail to receive—appreciation, but the author, disgusted by what he considers to be the travesty of Christianity presented to the Chinese, on the one hand, and his fear lest the worst features of Western civilization should oust the best features of China's own civilization, on the other, leaves too many essential and inevitable factors out of account. But at least he writes honestly, like a gentleman.

SIRÉN (O.). Chinese Paintings in American Collections. IV. Fol., pp. 69–81, plates 121–60. *Van Oest. Paris.* Fr. 1,000 (the complete work in five parts).

In Nos. 1 and 4 of *Asiatica* we have had occasion to review the previous parts that have appeared of this very interesting publication. Part IV is no less interesting than the others.

In the case of each picture Professor Sirén tells us (*a*) the collection from which it comes, (*b*) the dynasty and the artist to which it is ascribed, (*c*) the subject, (*d*) details of medium and material. Before giving his own comments upon the picture, he usually quotes the opinion of other writers upon Chinese art who have made reference to it.

The majority of the pictures reproduced in Part IV are ascribed to the Yüan and Ming dynasties. Perhaps the most interesting of them are the following : in Plates 134–5–6 a landscape scroll of the Ming dynasty formerly attributed to Ma Yüan. This was described by Mr. Laurence Binyon in a privately printed brochure, *Ma Yüan's Landscape Roll in the Freer Collection.* Professor Sirén says of it : " The composition is truly wonderful, grand, and poetic, altogether in the great master's vein. But there is something coarse and superficial in the execution which hardly harmonizes with the impression that we receive from more authentic Ma Yüan pictures." Plate 141 is a river scene with trees and rocks, boats and fishermen. It is attributed to Tai Chin of the Ming dynasty. " The swift brush of the artist seems almost to have been carried by the wind that sweeps through the whole length of the picture, bending the trees and tossing the boats on the high seas." It is " the kind of picture which the Japanese have so successfully imitated ". Plate 144 reproduces a delightful picture of a scene among the mountains, with palaces and lakes and little figures. Plate 149, a dragon-fly on a

bamboo spray, is charming. " We feel the quivering movement in the spreading wings of the dragon fly and the dryness of the leaves which begin to crumble at the edges. The impression of lightness and elegance . . . is largely due to its admirable spacing, the manner in which the open space is divided and accentuated by the thin leaves on the waving branch."

In our notice on Parts II and III of this work we said " With the name of Van Oest upon the title-page, it is hardly necessary to remark that the reproductions are excellent ". It is still unnecessary, but no one after looking upon such admirable work, could in justice refrain from offering a tribute to their printer and publisher.

The book appears as Vol. II in the new series of the Annales de Musée Guimet (Bibliothèque d'Art).

ARNOLD (J.). Some Bigger Issues in China's Problems. 4to, pp. 11 + 16 (Chinese text), 2 maps, and population map of China, in pocket. *Shanghai.* 10s.

CHAO FÊNG CHIEH. Chung kuo fu nü tsai fa lü shang chih ti wei (The Juridical Position of Woman in China). *Shanghai.* 70c.

CHAPMAN (Dr. H. O.). The Chinese Revolution, 1926-7. 8vo, pp. 336, illus. *London.* 12s. 6d.

Deals especially with events in Hankow.

CHENG (Andrew Chih-Yi). Hsüntzu's Theory of Human Nature and its Influence on Chinese Thought. 8vo, pp. iii + 84. *Peking* and *London.* 6s.

This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

CH'ÊNG SHU TÊ. Chiu ch'ao lü k'ao. (Study of Law in Nine Dynasties). 2 vols. *Shanghai.* $ Mex. 6.

CHIA SHIH I. Min kuo ts'ai chêng shih (History of the Finances of the Chinese Republic). 2 vols. *Shanghai.* $ Mex. 8.

CHINESISCHE BRONZEN aus der Abteilung für Ostasiatische Kunst an den Staatlichen Museen, Berlin. Folio, pp. 16, 35 plates. *Berlin.* 1928.

DROUGHT (J. M.). Introduction to Hakka. *Hong Kong.* $ Mex. 5.

ESCARRA (J.). Droits et Intérêts Étrangers en Chine. 8vo. *Paris.* Fr. 25.

The author is Professor in the Faculty of Law at Grenoble, and a lecturer at the Institut des Hautes Études Chinoises at Paris. Dr. Wang Chung Hui contributes a preface.

FRENCH, Joseph L. (Editor). Lotus and Chrysanthemum. An Anthology of Chinese and Japanese Poetry. 8vo, pp. xxi + 237. Notes and bibliography. New York. 12s. 6d.

This is a popular edition of a book reviewed in our February issue.

HODGKIN (H. T.). China in the Family of Nations. 2nd ed., cr. 8vo, pp. 306. *London.* 7s. 6d.

HSÜ CH'AO YANG. Chung kuo ku tai su sung fa (Ancient Methods of Judicial Procedure in China). *Shanghai.* 50c.

HUNDHAUSEN (V.). Der Ölhändler und das Freudenmädchen : Eine chines. Geschichte in 5 Gesängen. 2nd ed. 3 parts in case. 16mo. *Peking.* M. 4.75.

A poetical adaptation of the story in the *Chin Ku Chi Kuan.*

HU SHIH. Tai Tung Yüan ti chê hsüeh (Philosophy of Tai Tung Yüan). *Shanghai.* $ Mex. 1.40.

HU SHIH. Tz'ŭ Hsüan (with commentary by H. S.). *Shanghai.* $ Mex. 1.

JOSEPH (Dr. P.). Foreign Diplomacy in China, 1894–1900. A study in Political and Economic Relations with China. Introduction by Sir A. Frederick Whyte. Demy 8vo, pp. 458. *London.* 16s.

This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

KEETON (G. W.). The Development of Extraterritoriality in China. 2 vols. royal 8vo, pp. xiv + 405 ; viii + 422. *London.* £2 2s.

KOUKHNOFF (A.). Porcelaine de Chine : Étude documentaire avec les marques de fabriques. 16mo. *Paris.* Fr. 50.

KUO-CHENG WU. Ancient Chinese Political Theories. 8vo, pp. 340. *Shanghai.* 16s.

LAO SHÊ (Pseud. C. C. Shu). Chao-tzu yüeh. *Shanghai.*

A modern Chinese story.

LAO SHÊ (*Pseud.* C. C. Shui. Lao Chang ti chê hsüeh (The Philosophy of Lao Chang). *Shanghai.*

A modern Chinese story.

LAOTSE. Tao Teh King. Trans. from the Chinese by Shuten Inouye ; with critical and exegetical notes comparing various renderings in Chinese, Japanese, and English. Including new English versions by the translator. Cr. 8vo, pp. 747. *Tokyo.* 1928.

LI (Chi). The Formation of the Chinese People, an Anthropological Enquiry. 8vo, pp. 286. *Harvard* and *London.* £1 3s.

LI TAI CHIANG YÜ HSING SHIH I LAN T'U (Historical Atlas of China). *Shanghai.* $ Mex. 1.50.

MANDARIN CHOP SUEY COOK BOOK, containing authentic translation of the best recipes of leading Chinese chefs, etc. 8vo, pp. 96. *Milwaukee.* $1.25.

MAZEAU (H.). The Heroine of Pe-Tang : Hélène de Jaurais (1824–1900). 8vo, pp. xvi + 252, frontispiece. *London.* 6s.

Biography of a French Sister of Charity and her work in Peking.

MINKNER (E.). Ganz China unter dem Sonnenbanner des Südens ; die Lage im heut. China. 8vo, pp. 126, 17 plates. *Berlin.* M. 3.75.

MORRISON (Robert). Pioneer of Missions to China. By W. M. Townsend. New ed., cr. 8vo, illus., pp. 184. 2s.

NAUCK (E. G.). Epidemologie und Tropenkrankheiten in China. 8vo, pp. 83. *Leipzig.* M. 5.

No. 32 of *Archiv. f. Schiffs-u. Tropen-Hygiene, Pathologie u. Therapie exot. Krankheiten.*

NIELSEN (A. K.). The Dragon Awakes. Trans. from the Danish. 8vo, pp. 208, 84 illus., and map. *London.* 12s. 6d.

POLLARD (W.). The Life of Sam Pollard of China. 8vo, pp. 188, illus. *London.* 6s.

The Life of a Missionary and Explorer in E. China.

RICHTER (Dr. Julius). Des Werden der Christlichen Kirche in China. 8vo, pp. 578. *Gutersloh.* M. 22.

SAEKI (P. Y.). The Nestorian Monument in China. Introd. by Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil and Preface by Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce. Demy 8vo, pp. x + 342, 8 illus. Re-issue. *London.* 12s. 6d.

First published 1916.

SOULIÉ DE MORANT (G.). L'Épopée des Jésuites Français en Chine. 16mo. *Paris.* Fr. 12.

T'ANG LEANG-LI. The Foundations of Modern China. Demy 8vo, pp. 304. *London.* 12s. 6d.

TAO (L. K.). Livelihood in Peking. An analysis of the budgets of sixty families. 8vo, pp. 158 + xxii. *London.* 9s.

TAYLER (J. B.). Farm and Factory in China. Cr. 8vo. *London.* 2s. 6d.

THOMAS (E. D.). Chinese Political Thought. Roy. 8vo, pp. xvi + 317. *London.* 18s.

This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

TSEN PAK-LIANG. Recherches sur quelques minerais chinois de tungstène et de molybdène. 8vo, pp. 79. *Paris.* Fr. 25.

Vol. VI of the *Bibliotheca Franco-Sinica Lugdunensis.*

TSING TUNG-CHUN. De la Production et du Commerce de la Soie en Chine. 8vo, pp. 228, map. *Paris.* Fr. 50.

Vol. IV of the *Bibliotheca Franco-Sinica Lugdunensis.*

WEALE (PUTNAM). China's Crucifixion. 12mo, pp. 401. *New York.* $2.50.

WEIGH (KEN SHEN). Russo-Chinese Diplomacy. Roy 8vo, pp. xxiv + 382. *Shanghai.* 16s.

WILHELM (R. W.). The Soul of China. Text trans. from the German by J. H. Reece, and the Poems by A. Waley. Demy 8vo, pp. 384. *London.* 15s.

WOO (T. C.). The Kuomintang and the Future of the Chinese Revolution. 8vo, pp. 278. *London.* 15s.

WU (K. C.). Ancient Chinese Political Theories. 8vo, pp. 340. *Shanghai.* 16s.

FORTHCOMING.

EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION. Catalogue of the George Eumorfopoulos Collection of Chinese Bronzes, Sculpture, Jades, Jewellery, and other Objects, by W. Percival Yetts.

The first volume, that upon Bronzes, of this important continuation of the Eumorfopoulos Catalogue is almost ready for publication. It deals with Ritual and other Vessels, Chariot Fittings, Weapons, etc. The results of considerable research will be found in a long article upon Inscriptions, and others on the Uses of Ritual Vessels, and the Technique of Bronze Casting.

The remaining volumes, which are to appear at regular intervals of six months, will be as follows :—

Vol. II. *Bronzes* (Bells, Drums, Mirrors, etc.)
„ III. *Buddhist Sculpture.*
„ IV. *Buddhist and Other Sculpture.*
„ V. *Jades.*
„ VI. *Jewellery and Miscellaneous Objects.*

Each volume will contain 25 plates in colour and 50 in collotype.

The price of each volume in the ordinary edition will be Twelve Guineas, and of the *Edition de Luxe*, Twenty-five Guineas.

SIREN (O.). Histoire des Arts Anciens de la Chine.

In this work Professor Osvald Siren intends to trace the evolution of art in China in its various forms : bronzes, jades, ceramics, sculpture, architecture, and painting, in chronological order.

The work will be completed in six volumes :—

I. The Pre-historic period ; Chou and Ch'in periods.
II. Chinese Architecture from Han to Ch'ing.
III. The Decorative arts from Han to the end of the Six Dynasties.
IV. Chinese Sculpture from Han to Ming.
V. The Decorative arts of T'ang and Sung.
VI. Chinese Painting from Han to Ch'ing.

Each volume will contain from 90 to 128 plates, and from 80 to 100 pages of text. The subscription price of the whole work is 1,500 francs, payable in instalments of 250 francs as each volume is received. The volumes may be bought separately at 300 francs each.

7. JAPAN.

PRENZEL (W.). Der Blumen Köstlichkeit ; Blumenspiegel. 8vo, pp. 75 (32 illus.), Asia Major. *Leipzig* M. 10.

The basis of this book is a kind of short text-book upon flower arrangement according to the school of *Ikenobo*, which Herr Prenzel has translated, annotated and introduced. Herr Prenzel tells us that he is the first European who has been granted official authority to teach flower arrangement according to the principles of that school. He approaches his subject with enthusiasm. "The study of *ikebana*," he tells us, "has brought me countless hours of the deepest happiness, the truest pleasure." He writes this book "as a first attempt to prepare the way in Germany for one of the most beautiful arts that Japan has to offer us." We have found Herr Prenzel's book extremely interesting, but we doubt whether we can share his opinion about the desirability of introducing the art of flower-arrangement—in the Japanese sense at any rate—to the European public. Of all Japanese arts it is that which seems most truly native to the soil, and it seems to us as sensible to wish to introduce its practice to the West as to found a school of Chinese Painting in Wigan. This is in no sense a disparagement of the art, but the contrary. We can only too well imagine the kind of people who would rush with enthusiasm to take it up.

After an introduction, the book gives the most important rules for the beginner. He will start with aspidistra and proceed to flowering plants, chrysanthemum and the branches of plum and cherry. The positions which must be adopted are very carefully laid down. The second part deals with the flower ceremony and prescribes the ceremonial which must be adopted by a host and his guest when the latter is to take part in the arrangement. A number of plates admirably illustrate the text. Those who share Herr Prenzel's (and our own) enthusiasm for this most gracious and exquisite art, will be interested in this book. It is, unfortunately, very short.

ROSE-INNES (A.). Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters. 2nd edition, enlarged. 12mo, pp. xix and 507+25. *Yokohama*. £2 2s.

In the last number of *Asiatica* we reviewed Mr. Rose-Innes's fifth volume of *Japanese Reading for Beginners*, and referred to the admirable work which he has done for the student of a language which is not only particularly difficult, but none too well supplied with aids to study. We have now to thank the author for a copy of his *Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters*. Again, Mr. Rose-Innes seems to have divined admirably the needs of the elementary student.

The 5,000 characters given have been chosen by selection from three sources, two from newspaper printers' lists, and the third from a list of

all the characters which one of the author's assistants knew of those contained in Ueda's *Daijiten*.

In an introduction, Mr. Rose-Innes explains the system which he has devised for the more ready recognition of the characters. He divides all characters into three classes: (*a*) those which have an enveloping element, (*b*) those which are constructed " from top to bottom in layers, or from left to right in strips, so that they can be divided into two or more horizontal layers or vertical strips *without cutting through any line.*" Class (*c*) contains those characters, about 3 per cent, which do not fit into either of the other classes. Mr. Rose-Innes's plan has been, in the case of Class (*a*) to classify the characters by the envelope, whether that is the generally accepted radical or not. In the case of Class (*b*) characters are classified by the upper element, in characters divided horizontally; or by the left hand element, in characters divided vertically. This is a summary explanation. The student who has been brought up to consult a dictionary on the conventional system may find Mr. Rose-Innes's method somewhat confusing at first, but it is very quickly learned.

The compounds seem to have been selected with care. The author tells us that he has chosen the commonest ones, giving preference to those that are irregular. At the end of the book is a useful section upon variants and abbreviations.

BAYARD (E.). Le Style Japonais. 16mo, pp. 232, 140 illus. *Paris.* Fr. 12.

A volume in the series *L'Art de reconnaître les Styles.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, 1906–26. Being a classified list of literature issued in European languages since the publication of Fr. Von Wenckstern's *Bibliography of the Japanese Empire*, up to the year 1926. Compiled by Oscar Nachod. 2 vols., 8vo. *London.* £2 10s.

A remarkable work containing nearly 10,000 entries.

BOXER (C. R.). A Portuguese Embassy to Japan (1644–7). Translated from an unpublished Portuguese MS., and other Contemporary Sources, with Commentary and Appendices. Royal 8vo, pp. viii + 64, 2 plates. *London.* 5s.

A full description from contemporary Dutch and Portuguese Records of the little-known Embassy of Gonçalo de Sequeira de Sousa to Japan in 1647.

BRYAN (J. J.). A History of Japan. Fcap. 8vo, pp. 80. *London.* 6d.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN. The First Known Account of Japan in English extracted from the *History of Travayle*, 1577. Facsimile of the original work, with title-page, map, and plan of " Nangasak ", the same printed in modern type, and a Preface by M. Paske-Smith, C.B.E. 8vo, full leather, pp. 14 + 22 + 30. *Kobe.* 12s. 6d.

FOGHT (H. W. and A.). Unfathomed Japan; a Travel Tale in the Highways and Byways of Japan and Formosa. 8vo, pp. 455, illus., maps. *New York.* $5.

FRANCE (W. F.). Industrialism in Japan. With a Preface by Cecil, Bishop of Southampton. Cr. 8vo, pp. 72. *London.* 1s.

HIRINO (YUTAKA). Nippon Shindo Ron: or the National Ideals of the Japanese People. Translated with an Introduction by A. P. McKenzie. 8vo, cloth, pp. xxxviii + 176, frontispiece. *Cambridge.* 7s. 6d.

This book will be reviewed in our next issue.

HIJIKATA (S.). Nihon keizai kenkyū (A Study of the Economics of Japan). 3 vols. *Tokyo.* Yen 30.

HOLTOM (D. C.). Japanese Enthronement Ceremonies, with an Account of the Imperial Regalia. 8vo, sewed (Japanese style), pp. x + 146, 3 folding plates in colour, and 28 illustrations. *Tokyo.* 10s. 6d.

HUGHES (E. M.). Japan and Her People. Cr. 8vo, pp. 132. *London.* 2s.

HUGHES (G.) and IWASAKI (Y. T.). Fifteen Poets of Modern Japan : a book of translations. 12mo, pp. 34. *Seattle.* 65c. (paper).
University of Washington Chapbooks. 17.

KAGAWA (T.) Auflehnung und Opfer (Shisen wo koete). Lebenskampf e. modernen Japaners. 8vo, pp. 368, illus. Stuttgart. M. 6.

KIYONO (K.). Nihon sekki-jidai-jin kenkyū (Man of the Stone Age in Japan). *Tokyo.* Yen 4.60.

MATSUMOTO (N.). Le Japonais et les Langues Austroasiatiques ; étude de vocabulaire comparé. 4to, pp. x + 115. *Paris.* Fr. 75.
This is the first volume to appear in a new series *Austro-Asiatica* published under the editorship of M. J. Przyluski.

MATSUMOTO (N.). Essai sur la Mythologie Japonaise. 4to, pp. 133, 9 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 100.
Austro-Asiatica, Vol. II.

MOSLE COLLECTION. Descriptive Catalogue of Japanese Colour-Prints in the Collection of Alexander G. Mosle. Catalogued by F. W. Gookin. 2 volumes. Text pp. 58, coloured frontis., 1 plate in half-tone (11 × 7¼ in.). Portfolio containing the eight Zashiki Hakkei Reproductions, in colour. (14 × 10½ in.). £5.
Edition limited to 500 copies.

NARA bijutsu shiryō (Suiko-hen). (Materials for the Study of Nara Art—Suiko period.) *Tokyo.* Yen 2.30.

NISHIMURA (S.). Manyōshū no bunkashi-teki kenkyū. (Study of Manyōshū from the cultural point of view.) *Tokyo.* Yen 3.20.

REDESDALE (Lord). Tales of Old Japan. New ed. Fcap. 8vo, illus. *London.* 3s. 6d.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN, to 30th June, 1928. By G. B. Sansom and H. A. Macrae. Roy. 8vo, pp. 100. *London.* 3s.

TAKIMOTO (S.). Nihon keizai tensekikō. (Bibliography of Japanese Economics.) *Tokyo.* Yen 3.50.

TANABE. Edo jidai no ongaku. (Music in the Edo period.) *Tokyo.* Yen 2.50.

TERAMOTO. Zō-kan-wa santai gappeki bussetsu amida kyō (Trilingual text—Tibetan—Chinese—Japanese—of the Amida (Amitabha) Sūtra). *Tokyo.* Yen 3.

WALEY (A.) [Trans'r.]. The Pillow-Book of Sei-Shonagon. Cr. 8vo, pp. 162. *London.* 6s.

WAKATSUKI (F.). L'Humour Japonais. 12mo. *Paris.* Fr. 12.

YOUNG (A. M.). Japan under Taisho Tenno, 1912–26. Demy 8vo, pp. 347. *London.* 12s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING.

LOMBARD (F.). An Outline History of the Japanese Drama. Illustrated. 16s.

TAKEKOSHI (Yosaburo). The Economic Aspect of the History of the Civilization of Japan. 3 vols., royal 8vo. *London.* £3 3s.

8. INDO-CHINA and SIAM.

CAMBODGE, Inscriptions de, Vol IV. Groupe de Roluos : Bakong, Bako, Lloei. 4to. Plates CXLVI to CCI in portfolio. *Paris.* Fr. 225.

The fourth volume of the series *Inscriptions de Cambodge*, published under the auspices of l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. The fifth volume, which deals with the inscriptions at the Musée Guimet, is in the press.

CHATTERJI (B. R.). Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia. 8vo, cloth, pp. xv + 303, 3 illus. and map. *Calcutta* and *London.* 11s.

HERVEY (H.). Travels in French Indo-China. 8vo, pp. 286, 12 illus. and a map. *London.* 10s. 6d.

LANGLET (E.). Dragons et Génies : Contes rares et récits legendaires inédits, recueillis oralement au pays d'Annam. 8vo, pp. xii and 228. *Paris.* Fr. 40.

FORTHCOMING.

MASPERO (G.) [Editor]. Un Empire colonial français, l'Indochine.

This book is to appear in two volumes. The first will deal with " The Country and its Inhabitants ; History ; Social Life ". The second includes " French Indo-China ", with sections upon organization and administration, scientific and archaeological exploration, etc. ; " Economic Indo-China," and " Picturesque Indo-China."
Important contributors are MM. G. and H. Maspero, Przyluski, Coedès, Cordier, Marchal, Brunhes, and Fr. Cadière.
Vol. I is to appear in December. The subscription price, which is accepted only for the work as a whole, is 125 francs each volume.

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9. MALAYA and THE DUTCH INDIES.

SCHEBESTA (Rev. P.). Die religiösen Anschauungen der Semang-Zwerge von Malaya. 16mo, pp. 51. *Schwann. Düsseldorf.* Pf. 60.

This little book appears in the series *Religiöse Quellenschriften.* It is an admirably produced summary of the conclusions formed by Dr. Schebesta on his journey of exploration through the primaeval forests of the Malay Peninsular. After an account of the purpose and methods of his journey, Dr. Schebesta gives a short account of the Semang people and their mode of life. Then he deals in turn with the name given by the Semang to their Supreme Being, and their ideas of his personality ; the characteristics of the God of Thunder, Ta Pedn ; the ceremonies of the blood sacrifice ; the conceptions of sin and atonement ; the *Hala* or Priest-Medicine man ; the cosmogony of the Semang, and their belief in a future life. There is a short bibliography.
An excellent little book.

CHERRY (W. T.). Geography of British Malaya and the Malay Archipelago, together with brief historical outlines of the principal areas under British Protection. 8vo, bds., pp. 82, 11 maps. *Singapore* and *London.* 6s.

FABIUS (J.). Java. Erzählungen aus Niederländisch-Indien. 8vo, pp. 200. *Berlin.* M. 10.

GIBSON (Ashley). The Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. 8vo, pp. 256, illus. *London.* 5s.

ROBINSON (H. C.). The Birds of the Malay Peninsula. Vol. II : The Birds of the Hill Stations. 4to, pp. 334, 25 plates. *London.* £1 15s.

SUROTO (R. M. N.). Das javanische Volk und das Rassenproblem in Indonesien. 8vo, pp. 27. *Heidelberg.* M. 1.50.

ZIESENIS (A.). Die Rama-Sage bei den Malaien : ihre Herkunft und ihre Gestaltung. Large 8vo, pp. 114. *Berlin.* M. 7.

10. AFRICA.

"BEN ASSHER." A Nomad in the South Sudan. 8vo, pp. 296, 28 illus., map. *Witherby. London.* 16s.

If we describe this book as extraordinary, we use the term as an expression of astonishment rather than of disparagement. The author tells us that he spent two years as a political officer in the Bahr el Zeraf region, and he describes for us not only his experiences in that capacity (which seem to have been enlivening), but his impressions (none too flattering) of his fellow officials, and of the native peoples with whom he came in contact. He would not, we imagine, claim for his book the serious qualities of a scientific study.

The extraordinary feature of the book is its style. This may best be exemplified by one or two quotations. The author, describing the people of the Sobat river district, speaks of "young virgins whose artistic nakedness well suits the bronze-like statuary of their entrancing forms ; a corps of well-wooed matrons whose irregularly shaped figures, garbless save for the small three-cornered flap of sheep-skin hanging from their waists in front and rear, offer a crude if certain indication of impending incident." Then there is a cryptic passage in which "Ben Assher", speaking of the Sudani maiden's possession "of all those basic and eternal arts wielded by her more cultivated sister in the West" says : "In England, where the economic factor bears so hard upon the press of struggling humans, and certain basic influences in life are said to be forgotten through the press of circumstances that surround them, such show of graces quite uncurbed by any notion of a false and baleful modesty, and redolent no doubt of former Garden episodes, contribute in most laudable degree to an appreciation of the passing days." This is intriguing, but what on earth does it mean ?

A reader who is capable of finding amusement in these, and still more startling, passages, will find this book very entertaining.

SCHWARZ (E. H. L.). The Kalahari and its Native Races. 8vo, pp. 244, 27 plates, 2 maps. *Witherby. London.* 16s.

In 1925, the Government of South Africa despatched the Kalahari Reconnaissance Expedition to see if any steps might usefully be taken to counteract the devastating effects of the droughts in the Kalahari. Mr. Schwarz, who is Professor of Geology at the Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, accompanied that expedition, and on his return journey he went down the Kalahari river by boat, "being eventually washed up in the middle of a mealie field, with two hundred and fifty miles of deep sand between me and civilization, and no one but wandering bushmen on whom to call for assistance." The journey is described in this interesting book. Mr. Schwarz has a lively and entertaining style, and the reader will run no risk of being bored.

One half of the book is taken up by an account of the native races of the Kalahari. In it "there is outlined a scheme of classification of the natives according to their physical characters, language and social customs." At times the author is decidedly startling. Speaking of the tones in the Hottentot language, he says : "It is more than a coincidence that the Hottentot language should possess many of the actual tones of the

Chinese language. In Mandarin there are five tones, which will serve to show that the tones in Chinese and Hottentot are identical. . . . It is inconceivable that a poor nation such as that of the Hottentots should have elaborated of themselves such a complicated system of word sounds." Again, he tells us, vast hordes of Mongolians—perhaps a quarter of a million a year—" frequented our shores, and must have made their mark on the inhabitants ". Hence the yellow strain in the Basuto-Bechuana group of natives. Others were shipwrecked on the Namaqualand coast " and from these were derived the yellow skins of the Hottentots, their oriental eyes, Mongolian hair, and Chinese mode of enunciation ".

But that is not all. There are the Herero women, who wear " tight empress dresses, with waists under the armpits, and flowing about their ankles." So did the " ancient Cretan dames, as shown by many statuettes of the Minoan period. One must take this as a case of tribal reminiscence." The ladies who live on the shores of Lake Ngami seem to answer the question " What happened to the Vandals when they disappeared from history ? "

Mr. Schwarz has lost an opportunity. We cannot refrain from pointing it out. He quotes Dr. Bleek's translation of a Qung account of a Bushman dance. " And they dance when the women have made a drum for them. Therefore, the women make a drum for them, they dance. The men are those who dance, while the women sit down, because they clap their hands for the men when the men are those who dance ; while one woman is the one who beats the drum ; while many women are those who clap their hands for the men ; because they feel that many men are dancing. Then the sun rises, while they are dancing there. Therefore the sun shines upon the back of their heads . . ." Surely Miss Gertrude Stein must be a lineal descendant of the Qungs.

AL-'OMARĪ (IBN FAḌL ALLAH). Masālik el Abṣār fi Mamālik el Amṣār. I : L'Afrique, Moins l'Égypte. Traduit et annoté avec une introduction et 5 cartes, par Gaudefroy-Demombynes. 8vo, sewed, pp. lxviii + 282. Index. *Paris*, 1927. Fr. 100.

Bibliothèque des Géographes Arabes, Vol. II.

BASSET (R.). Le Dîwân de 'Orwa ben el Ward. 8vo, pp. 75. *Paris*. Fr. 25.
Publications de la Faculté des Lettres d'Alger, Series 1, Vol. LXII.

BLÖCKER (H.). Deutsch-Ostafrika einst und jetzt : Eine weltwirtschaftl. Monographie. 8vo, pp. 91. *Berlin*. M. 2.50.
Koloniale Volksschriften, 7.

BOURNE (R.). Aerial Survey in Relation to the Economic Development of New Countries, with special reference to an investigation carried out in Northern Rhodesia. 8vo, pp. 35. *Oxford*. 7s. 6d.

BUCK (DOROTHY). The New Lotus-Eaters. Demy 8vo, pp. 319. Illus. with 19 photos of travels in Tunis. *London*. 15s.

BULLOCK (CHARLES). The Mashona. (The Indigenous Natives of Southern Rhodesia.). 8vo, cloth, pp. vi + 400. Glossary and Index. *Cape Town*. 15s.

BURBRIDGE (B.). Gorilla : Tracking and Capturing the Ape-Man of Africa. Demy 8vo, pp. 288, 32 illus. *London*. 10s. 6d.

CAMERON (LIEUT. DONALD). A Saharan Adventure. Demy 8vo, pp. xii + 314, 24 illus. *London*. 18s.

CROS (L.). L'Afrique Français pour Tous : Comment aller, que faire en Afrique Française. 8vo, pp. 656, illus., maps. *Paris*. Fr. 15.

DAVIS (A.) and H. J. ROBERTSON. Chronicles of Kenya. Demy 8vo, pp. 311. *London*. 7s. 6d.

DELIUS (S.). Grammatik der Suahelisprache mit kleinem Sprachführer zum Selbstunterricht. 8vo. *Berlin.* M. 4.50.

Key to the Exercises, and Vocabulary. M. 1.50. 2nd Edition.

DINTER (K.). Sukkulentenforschung in Sudwestafrika. Large 8vo, pp. 145, illus. *Herrnhut.* M. 5.50.

DIRECTORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. 18th year. 8vo, pp. 645. illus. *Swakopmund.* M. 15.

DUMAS (P.). Le Maroc. 8vo, 205 illus. *Grenoble.* Fr. 27.

A volume in the collection *Beaux Pays.*

ELSNER (ELEANOR). The Magic of Morocco. 8vo, pp. 320, illus. *London.* 10s. 6d.

FROBENIUS (L.). Atlantis: Volksmärchen u. Volksdichtgn. Afrikas. Vol. 12. (Dichtkunst der Kassaiden.) 8vo, pp. iv + 387, 10 illus., 2 maps. *Jena.* M. 9.

GAUTIER (E.-F.). Le Sahara. 2nd Edition. 8vo, 26 illus., etc. *Paris.* Fr. 24.

A volume in the *Bibliothèque Scientifique* by the Professor of Geography at the University of Algiers.

GEFFEN (IRENE A.). The Laws of South Africa affecting women and children. 8vo, pp. 460. *Johannesburg.* 21s.

GOLLOCK (G. A.). Sons of Africa. Cr. 8vo, pp. 247. *London.* 5s.

GRAHAM (R. B. CUNNINGHAME). Mogreb-El-Acksa. A Journey to Morocco. Cheap edition, 8vo, pp. 312. *London.* 7s. 6d.

GRIFFITH (F. L.). Christian Documents from Nubia. Roy. 8vo, swd. *London.* 4s.

HAFSA. Desert Winds. Travel in Algeria. Cr. 8vo, pp. 398, 35 illus., and map. *London.* 16s.

HOLE (LIEUT.-COL. H. M.). Old Rhodesian Days. 8vo, pp. x + 140, illus., and map. *London.* 10s. 6d.

KRÄUSEL (R.) and RANGE (F.). Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Karruformation. Deutsch-Südwest-Afrikas. 4to, pp. 55, 11 plates, 18 text-illus., map. *Berlin.* M. 12.

Beiträge zur geolog. Erforschung d. deutschen Schutzgebiete. Part 20.

KRENKEL (E.). Geologie Afrikas. Part 2. 4to, pp. xii + 463–1001, 15 plates and 125 text-illus. *Berlin.* M. 45.

Geologie d. Erde.

LEBON (ANDRÉ). La Pacification de Madagascar 1896–1898. 8vo, *Paris.* Fr. 20.

This volume contains a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished material.

LOTSY (J. P.) and GODDIJN (W. A.). Voyages of Exploration to judge of the bearing of Hybridization upon Evolution. I: South Africa. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. viii + 315 (153 text-illus.), 11 plates in colours. *The Hague.* Guilders 35.

Volume X of *Genetica.*

LUCIEN-GRAUX (Dr.). Le Maroc Économique. 4to, pp. 608, 2 maps. *Paris.* Fr. 150.

A Report to the Minister of Commerce and Industry upon Dr. Lucien-Graux' Economic Mission to Morocco (April, 1927).

MANDATED TERRITORIES. British Government Annual Report to the League of Nations. Togoland, 3s.; British Cameroons, 5s. *London.*

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. No. 9, 1926–7. 8vo, pp. xx + 1 + 157. *Pretoria.* 5s.

OSSENDOWSKI (F. A.). Slaves of the Sun. The account of a journey through the Western part of Tropical Africa in 1926. Transl. from the Polish by H. C. Stevens. Demy 8vo, pp. 378, illus. *London.* 16s.

PASSARGE (S.). Panoramen afrikanischer Inselberglandschaften. 4to, pp. 15, map, 25 plates. *Berlin.* M. 20.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, to June 1928. By N. Elmslie, Commissioner. Demy 8vo, pp. 60. *London.* 2s.

SIBLEY (J. L.) and D. WESTERMANN. Liberia—Old and New. Cr. 8vo, pp. 338. *London.* 7s. 6d.

STOCKLEY (G. M.). Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate. Preface by E. J. Wayland. Demy 8vo, pp. 126. *London.* 12s. 6d.

VALENSI (V.). L'Habitation Tunisienne. 32 × 24 cm., 40 plates in case. *Paris.* Fr. 75.

In the *Collection de l'Art Régional.*

VAN OS (L. W.). Traveller's Practical Manual of Conversation in English and Afrikaans. (S. Africa and Rhodesia.) 12mo, pp. 84. *London.* Cloth 2s., paper covers 1s. 6d.

WALKER (C. H.). English-Amharic Dictionary. 8vo, pp. 240. *London.* 12s. 6d.

WEISS-SONNENBURG (H.). Zur verbotenen Stadt Sanaa. Eine Reise von Abessinien nach Arabien. 8vo, pp. 89, 68 illus. *Berlin.* M. 5.50.

WILLOUGHBY (W. C.). The Soul of the Bantu. A sympathetic study of the Magico-Religious Practices and Beliefs of the Bantu Tribes of Africa. Demy 8vo. *London.* 15s.

WITSCHELL (L.). Klima und Landschaft in Tripolitanien. 4to, pp. 50, 8 sketch-maps, and 18 illus. *Hamburg.* M. 5.

Veröffentlichungen d. geog. Instituts d. Albertus-Universität zu Königsberg, Part 10.

WORK (M. N.) [Editor]. A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America. 4to, pp. 719. *New York.* $12.

11. OCEANIA, ETC.

MEAD (Margaret). Coming of Age in Samoa: a Psychological Study of Primitive Youth for Western Civilization. Foreword by Franz Boas. 12mo, pp. 312. *New York.* $3.

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IVENS (Dr. W. G.). A Dictionary of the Solomon Islands Languages. 21s.

12. GENERAL WORKS ON ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, ETC.

ANTHROPOLOGY, etc. Festschrift zum fünfzigjährigen Bestehen des Hamburgischen Museums für Völkerkunde. 4to, pp. vii + 267, illus., 8 plates. *Hamburg.* M. 12.

Mitteilungen aus d. Museum f. Völkerkunde in Hamburg, 13.

BROWN (Prof. F. Baldwin). The Art of the Cave Dweller. A Study of the Earliest Artistic Activities of Man. Demy 8vo, pp. 300, illus. *London.* 18s.

EBERT (M.) [Editor]. Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte. Vol. 12 (concluding section). 4to, pp. 305–466. 34 plates (2 in colours). *Berlin.* M. 15.60.

Contains the sections "Sonde—südliches Afrika".

ELIOT (C. W.). Man and His Beliefs. Edited with a biographical study by W. A. Neilson. 2 vols., illus. *London.* £2 2s.

LÉVY-BRUHL (Prof. L.). The "Soul" of the Primitive. Transl. by L. A. Clare. Demy 8vo, pp. 351. *London.* 12s. 6d.

KANTULE (Nele and R P.). Picture Writings and Other Documents. 8vo, sewed, 5s.

Comp. Ethnographical Studies, No. 7, Pt. 1.

MARTIN (R.). Lehrbuch der Anthropologie in systematische Darstellung. Mit bes. Berücks. d. anthropolog. Methoden. 2nd, rev. edition. Vols. I–III. 4to. *Jena.* M. 96.

Vol. I.—Somatologie, pp. xvii + 578, 266 text-illus., 3 plates. etc.
Vol. II.—Kraniologie. Osteologie, pp. viii, 579–1182, 281 text-illus.
Vol. III.—Bibliographie, Literaturverzeichnis, Sachregister, etc. pp. 111, 1183–1816.

MILLER (N.). The Child in Primitive Society. Demy 8vo, pp. vi + 308. *London.* 12s. 6d.

PEAKE (H.) and FLEURE (H. J.). Corridors of Time (The). 5. The Steppe and Sown. 8vo, 84 illus. and maps. *London.* 5s.

The series will be completed in 8 volumes. Already published: 1, Apes and Men; 2, Hunters and Artists; 3, Peasants and Potters; 4, Priests and Kings.

VORGESCHICHTE, Reallexicon der. Edited by Prof. Max Ebert. Vol. XII, Part 2; Vol. XIV, Part 1. 4to. *Berlin.* Subscription price for each part M. 12.

XII (2) *Sikuler-Skarabäus* (pp. 129–208; 38 plates).
XIV (1) *Uckermark-Vase* (pp. 64; 49 plates).

FORTHCOMING.

MALINOWSKI (Dr. B.). The Sexual Life of Savages in North-Western Melanesia. Preface by Havelock Ellis. Roy. 8vo, pp. 560, 96 plates. *London.* £2 2s.

13. GENERAL WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS, PHILOSOPHIES, ETC.

WELLER (F.). Tausend Buddhanamen des Bhadrakalpa: nach einer fünfsprachigen Polyglotte, herausgegeben von F. W. 8vo, pp. xxv and 269. *Verlag der Asia Major. Leipzig.* M. 40.

An astonishing amount of patient industry must have been expended in the preparation of this work. It will appeal only to the small circle of students of Buddhist literature, but to them it should prove extremely useful.

The Thousand Buddhas, whose names are given by the polyglot in Manchu, Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Mongolian in parallel columns, are those whose advent is promised during the Bhadrakalpa age in which we live. Dr. Weller tells us that he was given a copy of the work by Dr. Erwin von Zach, and he has checked the various readerings of the names with such other material as was available to him. Careful comparison made clear to him that the Mongolian text is not a translation of the Tibetan version of the polyglot. Further, it is not a translation of any Tibetan translation corresponding to the Sanskrit version. In a considerable number of cases the Sanskrit text is given no equivalent in Mongolian. The Mongolian version goes back to a Tibetan list (called by Dr. Weller T 1), which corresponds to none of the other lists he has consulted. Dr. Weller very carefully relates all the various discrepancies which he has found between the different versions, and draws up a kind of genealogical tree.

Attention is drawn to the occurrence in this polyglot of a number of words in Buddhist Manchu which are not found elsewhere. An examination of them shows that they came into the language not through Chinese but through Mongolian.

The names are given in romanized form except in the case of the Chinese. Indexes for each language other than Chinese are given alphabetically: the Chinese is arranged according to Radicals.

The book is admirably printed.

CLEATHER (A. L.) and CRUMP (B.). Buddhism, the Science of Life. 12mo, pp. 183. *New York.* $2.

FULLER (J. F. C.). Yoga: a study of the Mystical Philosophy of the Brahmins and Buddhists. 12mo, pp. 140, illlus. *Philadelphia.* $2.

GETTY (ALICE). The Gods of Northern Buddhism, their History, Iconography, and Progressive Evolution through the Northern Buddhist Countries. With a general introduction on Buddhism translated from the French of J. Deniker. Illustrations from the collection of Henry H. Getty. Second edition, 4to, pp. lii + 220, 67 plates (some containing several illustrations) of which 7 and the frontispiece are in colour. Footnotes, Glossary, Bibliography, and Index. *Oxford.* £5 5s.

Contains important corrections and additions, including the Buddhist deities of Indo-China.

KIMURA (R.). A Historical Study of the Terms Hinayāna and Mahāyāna and the Origin of Mahāyāna Buddhism. Roy. 8vo, cloth. pp. xx + 203. Index. *Calcutta* and *London.* 4s. 6d.

MONTERO VIDAL (J.). Mahoma, su vida. El coran. 2 vols., 4to. *Madrid.* Pesetas 25.

MORI (MASATOSHI G.). Buddhism and Faith. With a glossary of Buddhistic Terms. Cr. 8vo, pp. xiv + 150. *Tokyo.* 4s. 6d.

SHAHIDULLAH (M.). Textes pour l'étude du bouddhisme tardif. Les chants mystiques de Kanha et de Saraha. Les Doha-Kosa (en apabhramsa, avec les versions tibetaines) et les Carya (en vieux bengali), avec introduction, vocabulaires, et notes. 8vo, pp. xi and 235. *Paris.* Fr. 60.

SCOTT (Dr. S. H.). The Eastern Churches and the Papacy. Demy 8vo, pp. 420. *London.* 16s.

SUGDEN (E. H.). Israel's Debt to Egypt. Cr. 8vo, pp. 224. *London.* 5s.
Fernley Lecture, 1928.

14. LINGUISTICS.

WALDE (A.). Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen. Edited, etc., by Julius Pokorny. Vol. I, Part 2. 4to, pp. 163-638. *Berlin.* M. 16.

15. MISCELLANEOUS.

BAIN (H. Foster). Ores and Industry in the Far East: The Influence of Key Mineral Resources on the Development of Oriental Civilization. 8vo, pp. viii and 229, 19 maps and diagrams. *Council on Foreign Relations. New York.* 1927. $3.50

The title of this book may perhaps alarm some readers of Asiatica, whose interest in the Far East has hitherto confined itself to cultural or political fields, but we can assure such readers that they will find that Mr. Bain's work not only deals with a subject that is vital, but is, at the same time, clearly and interestingly written.

Professor Gay, in a preface, sums up the conclusions of the whole book. We are told, he says, that the supposed untold wealth of China of raw materials and man power " when organized, is to produce both the fiercest industrial competition the world has ever seen and the greatest potential market ". But, speaking of essential raw materials in China and Japan, he tells us that these countries cannot " from their own or from readily-imported supplies of iron ore, build up the dominant industries which have formed the central core of the recent economic history we have known. Their supplies, indeed, are sufficient for the modest requirements of the immediate future, but they are entirely inadequate for the full growth of an Industrial Revolution of the type and stature the West . . . has shown." Finally, he concludes, " the countries of the Far East must, it would seem, become steadily more dependent upon those regions which are technically more advanced and in minerals much richer." If this conclusion is correct, many morals may be drawn from it in different quarters, and the sooner the better.

The countries with which Mr. Bain deals are China, Japan, Eastern Siberia, Indo-China, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, the Federated Malay States, and the Philippines. In his introduction he deals generally with the dependence of industry upon minerals, and the change which careful investigation is producing in the ideas of experts with regard to the mineral wealth of China. In Chap. II he deals with coal; in Chap. III with iron and steel. Chap. IV, on petroleum, is by W. B. Heroy, Geologist to the Sinclair Oil Corporation. Succeeding chapters treat of sulphur and the sulphides, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic resources. The two last chapters are exceedingly interesting. One deals with " Conditions affecting Mineral Development in the Far East," and the other is entitled " What of the Future ? " Speaking of the religious factor, he says of the native workers " Unless some way be found to

reconcile their beliefs and ideals to those of our own, they will be nearly as useless to mine operators as a population of Quakers would be to a military chieftain." He discusses also the problems of disease, militarism, the political use of labour unions, food, temperament, transport, and capital.

This extremely valuable book is brought to an end by an excellent bibliography. The diagrams are admirable.

CANOT (CAPT. THEODORE). Adventures of an African Slaver. 8vo, pp. xxi and 376, 9 plates. *Routledge. London.* 15s.

Upon the title-page, this book is described as "a True Account of the Life of Captain Theodore Canot, Trader in Gold, Ivory and Slaves on the Coast of Guinea: His Own Story as told in the Year 1854 to Brantz Mayer and Now Edited with an Introduction by Malcolm Cowley". Perhaps it would not be wise to try to determine too closely the veracity of Captain Canot's account of himself, or even the authenticity which the book may justly claim. *The Adventures of an African Slaver* is the kind of book which one reads from beginning to end without putting down. The illustrations of Mr. Miguel Covarrubias are truly remarkable, and we hope that we may see more of his work in the future.

Mr. Malcolm Cowley, in his introduction, describes the circumstances in which, after 1820, the illicit dealing in slaves was carried on. "This new slave trade, which developed after the Napoleonic wars, bore much resemblance to the rum-running which followed the great wars of our own century. In both forms of smuggling one finds the swift vessels, the desperate crews, the dash to load or unload a cargo, and the carouse at the end of the voyage when the profits were divided." It was an exciting and terrible business. The ships were tiny and the unfortunate slaves "were laid on their sides, spoon fashion, the bent knees of one fitting into the ham-strings of his neighbour. On some vessels they could not even lie down, they spent the voyage sitting in each other's laps." The only consideration they received was due to the necessity of keeping them alive. A live slave was worth money; a dead slave was so much carrion. Theodore Canot's father was French; his mother, Italian. He sailed under almost every flag, and ended his days in America. It was an astonishing career. "His character," says Mr. Cowley, "was that of an Italian *condittiero*, born four centuries out of his time. . . . He had no religion, many vices, and few weaknesses. His feelings, usually repressed, broke forth in terrible rages. The natives called him Mr. Gunpowder." Such was the man whose story is told to us in all its gruesome and exciting detail by the pen of a certain Brantz Mayer. Mayer made the acquaintance of Canot through James Hall, a member of the African Colonization Society. Mr. Cowley tells us that he has omitted certain passages and shortened others. The story remains sufficiently grim and terrible, though it is not unrelieved by humour. *The Adventures of an African Slaver* is a book that grips the imagination.

IKBAL ALI SHAH (SIRDAR). Westward to Mecca: a Journey of Adventure through Afghanistan, Bolshevik Asia, Persia, Iraq, and Hijaz to the Cradle of Islam. 8vo, pp. 224, 13 illus. *Witherby. London.* 12s. 6d.

The author began his pilgrimage—a real pilgrimage, for he is a Mohammedan—at Lahore. He started with a friend, a native of Bokhara, who guided him across the Himalayas towards the Khyber Pass. The journey was full of incident, and much of it could not have happened to a European traveller. The author describes the skin floats used for crossing rivers near Kulu, and says that they are exactly similar to those shown on Assyrian sculptures. In the mountains, he made the acquaintance of an alchemist, who, with much insistence on the spiritual side of his science, transformed copper into gold for the benefit of his would-be pupil. The

sage insisted with much severity on the spiritual essence of his promising craft, but, like many other twentieth century wonder-workers, was privately by no means unconcerned with its material advantages. He later turned out to be the master counterfeiter of the district.

Mr. Ikbal Ali Shah has much that is interesting, if not new, to say about Afghanistan and the steps that King Amanullah has taken to bring that country more closely into line with Western ideas. From Afghanistan he went to Turkestan. At Merv, when he was posing as a priest and a merchant at once, he was invited by the Bolshevist authorities to engage in propaganda on their behalf. " Your business will be to travel from point to point and hold meetings among the Turkomans . . . assuring them that Bolshevism differs in no way from the Moslim faith, but is the modern interpretation of it." He was dispatched to Khiva, but apparently the invitation was only a blind and he was intended to perish on the way. At Samarqand he joined for a while the staff of the " Oriental Institute ". This must have been an interesting experience. There he learned that " Mr. H. G. Wells had been nominated the first president of the British Soviet " while " Irish torpedo boats had blown up the entrance to Liverpool docks and Mr. Lloyd George had fled to France ". From Samarqand, the author went to Bokhara, and then thought it wise to make a hasty departure from Turkestan.

After a journey through Persia and the Hedjaz, Mr. Ikbal Ali Shah finally arrived at Mecca, and there he ends his story of adventure.

The book is illustrated by some excellent photographs.

SCHNEIDER (H.). Die Kulturleistungen der Menscheit. Vol. I. Large 8vo, pp. xiv and 672. 3 tables. *J. J. Weber. Leipzig.* M. 30.

The *Preussische Jahrbücher* says of this remarkable work that it is " perhaps the most significant achievement since Spengler ". Other critics do not hesitate to assert that from the point of view of objectivity and scientific value it surpasses the famous *Untergang des Abendlandes*. Such comparisons with Spengler are perhaps inevitable, for, at first glance, both writers seem to cover much the same ground, and they both treat the great cultures of the world from a semi-psychological, semi-biological point of view. In our opinion, however, the solid foundation for a comparative study of the great cultural achievements of humanity, and the stimulating comparisons which the reader will find in this work, far outweigh in value the exciting but somewhat erratic speculations of Herr Spengler.

Professor Schneider, who is Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy at the University of Leipzig, tells us that he has devoted twenty-five years to the preparation of this book. It is difficult, indeed impossible, in a short space adequately to explain the principle upon which he has based it. Cultures, like individuals, have their stages of infancy, adolescence, maturity, and old age. But their progression through these stages is not steady and uniform like that of an individual ; it is irregular and made by leaps and bounds. By a comparative study of the cultural progress of definite peoples we may reach conclusions which justify us in speaking of a " cultural development of humanity ", and it is this cultural development which Professor Schneider traces for us, with fascinating skill, in the present volume. (Vol I takes us up to the end of the twelfth century.)

Book I deals very shortly with the pre-historic stage. Book II is devoted to the cultures of the earliest inventors of writing, the Egyptians, the Babylonians, and the Cretans. The chapter on the Babylonians, which we may take as an example, is divided into the following sections : The Formation of the Race and Political Development ; Government and the Formation of Castes ; Architecture and Sculpture ; Writing and Literature ; Poetry ; Science (Mathematics, Astronomy, etc) ; Religion (Gods and Heroes).

Book III deals with the achievements of the peoples who took over and developed writing. Its four chapters are devoted to the Jews, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, and Byzantines. This is the longest section of the book and is admirably done.

India and China are placed in a long appendix of a hundred and fifty pages. Dr. Schneider does not in any way underestimate their importance, but he does not consider that the study of the literature of these peoples has yet been carried sufficiently far to enable him to deal as surely and at the same time as summarily with their cultures as he is justified in doing in the case of our own cultural ancestors. None the less, this section of his book is by no means the least important.

We have, we fear, given but a very poor idea of a most important book. It should find a place upon the shelves of every self-respecting library.

SCHWARTZ (W. L.). L'Appel de l'Extrême-Orient dans la Poésie des États-Unis. (Reprinted from the *Revue de Littérature Comparée*, Part I, 1928). 8vo, pp. 16. *Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., U.S.A.* (Not for sale.)

The author of this extremely interesting little brochure is good enough to say that, so long as his supply lasts, he will be glad to send copies of it to those who apply to him at the above address. We cannot too strongly recommend those who are interested in the subject to take advantage of this generous offer before it is too late.

Mr. Schwartz traces the origins of that interest in the Far East which characterises the work of so many contemporary American poets. He begins with R. H. Stoddard, who in 1857 published a *Serenade of Ma Han Shan* in his *Songs of Summer*. Mr. Schwartz quotes the first strophe. Coming to later times, he speaks of the influence of Lafcadio Hearn. We wish we could agree that the foundation of chairs in Chinese and Japanese at English universities had contributed anything towards the arousing of an interest in the poetry of those languages. Professor Giles, of course, has done valuable work in the field, but he stands alone. As for Japanese, in spite of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the progress of studies in that language has, so far, failed to produce a professor. Such appreciation of Chinese and Japanese poetry as there is in this country is almost entirely due to what Mr. Schwartz rightly calls " the celebrated translations . . . of Arthur Waley."

Mr. Schwartz's brochure is really an extremely well done bibliography of recent American poets, particularly the "Imagists", who have concerned themselves especially with Far Eastern themes, and endeavoured to employ the poetic idiom of the Chinese and Japanese. But it is more than this.

ALTORIENTALISCHE STUDIEN. Bruno Meissner zum 60. Geburtstag am 25. April, 1928, gewidmet . . . Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 111 and 153, illus. *Leipzig.* M. 15.

Mitteilungen d. altorientalischen Gesellschaft, Vol. IV, Part 1.

AMARI (M.). Storia dei Musulmani di Sicilia. 3 vols, 8vo, pp. 1,800. *Catania.* £1 16s. 8d.

A second, fully revised edition. The first volume, which deals (*a*) with the period before the Musulman conquest, and (*b*) with the consolidation of the Musulman power, is now ready. The second volume carries us forward to the Norman Conquest, in 1060. This is promised for January, 1929. Vol. III deals with the period from the Norman Conquest to Frederick II and Manfred. This is announced for May, 1929.

AVELINE (C.). La Merveilleuse Légende de Siddhârtha Çâkya-mouni Bouddha. 13 × 19 cm. *Paris.* Fr. 12.

BAGROW (L.). A. Ortelii catalogus cartographorum. Part 1 (A–L). 4to, pp. 137, 12 plates. *Gotha.* M. 18.

Petermanns Mitteilungen, Ergz. H. 199.

BELL (Sir Hesketh). Foreign Colonial Administration in the Far East. Demy 8vo, pp. xii + 317. *London.* 16s.

BURTON (W.) and R. L. HOBSON. Handbook of Marks on Pottery and Porcelain. Cr. 8vo, pp. xii + 313, illus. *London.* 10s.

A revised and enlarged second edition.

GRENFELL (Sir W.). Labrador Looks at the Orient. Demy 8vo, illus. *London.* 15s.

HAKLUYT'S VOYAGES. Vols. IX and X. Illus. by Thomas Derrick. 8vo, pp. 461, 456. *London.*

The two concluding volumes (Foreign Voyagers). Price of the set £3 15s.

HARDINGE (Sir Arthur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.). A Diplomatist in the East. Demy 8vo, pp. 398. *London.* 16s.

HOLLAND (R. S.). The Enriched Serpent; a study of Serpent Symbolism in all countries and ages. 8vo, pp. 422, illus. *Philadelphia.* $7.50.

HOSKINS (Professor H. L.). British Trade Routes to the East. 8vo, with illus. and 2 maps. *London.* £1 10s.

INDOGERMANISCHES JAHRBUCH. Im Auftr. d. Indogerman. Gesellschaft. Ed. by Alfred Debrumer and Walter Porzig. Vol. XII (1928). 8vo, pp. 403. *Berlin.* M. 30.

Bibliography for the year 1926.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL. Complete Report of the Jerusalem Meeting, Easter, 1928. 8 vols., cr. 8vo. £1 5s. (the set).

JOCHELSON (Waldemar). Archæological Investigations in Kamchatka. 8vo, pp. viii + 88, 84 figs. and maps, 19 plates. *Washington.* Unbound, 12s. 6d.; bound, 17s. 6d.

JÜDISCHES LEXICON: Ein enzyklopäd. Handbuch d. jüd. Wissens. . . Begr. von Dr. G. Herlitz u Dr. Bruno Kirschner. Vol. II (D–H). 4to, pp. xxxii + 1728. *Berlin.* M. 35.

The work is to be completed in four volumes.

KEITH (E.). Eastern Windows: An Artist's Notes of Travel in Japan, Hokkaido, Korea, China, and the Philippines. 8vo, coloured illus. from woodblocks. *London.* 21s.

LÉVI-PROVENÇAL (E.). Documents Inédits d'Histoire Almohade; Fragments MSS. du "Legajo" 1919 du fonds arabe de l'Escurial. 8vo, pp. xii, 276, 152, 4 plates, 2 maps. *Paris.* Fr. 160.

Textes Arabes relatifs à l'histoire de l'Occident Musulman, Vol. I.

LÉVI-PROVENÇAL (E.). Les Manuscrits arabes de l'Escurial, décrits d'après les notes de Hartwig Derenbourg, etc. Vol. III: Théologie, Géographie; Histoire. 8vo, pp. xi and 330, 2 plates. *Paris.* Fr. 125.

Publications de l'École Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, VIth series, Vol. III.

MACKENZIE (D. A.). Ancient Civilizations. From the earliest times to the birth of Christ. 8vo, pp. 283, illus. *London.* 12s. 6d.

McKENZIE (R. D.). Oriental Exclusion. 12mo, pp. 200, diagrams. *Chicago.* $2.

A study of the effects of American immigration legislation, etc., upon the position of Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific coast of the U.S.A.

MEARS (E. G.). Resident Orientals on the American Pacific Coast. Their Legal and Economic Status. *Chicago.* 15s.

NOBLE (ALGERNON). Siberian Days, an Engineer's Record of Travel and Adventure in the Wilds of Siberia. Demy 8vo, illus. from photographs, map. *London.* 16s.

PIGOT (BRIG.-GEN. R.). Twenty-Five Years Big Game Hunting. Roy 8vo, pp. xi + 307. *London.* 21s.

ROBERTS (E. H.). Oriental Rugs; the way to know and judge them, etc. 12mo, pp. 111, illus. *New York.* $2.

SHERSON (ERROLL). Townshend of Chitral and Kut. 8vo. *London.* 15s.
Life of Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Vere Townshend.

SILVER (A. H.). A History of Messianic Speculation in Israel. 8vo. *London.* 15s.

SPIEGELBERG (W.). Demotica 2. 8vo, pp. 57, illus. *Munich.* M. 6.
Sitzungsberichte d. Bayer. Akademie d. Wissenschaften. Philos-philol. u. hist. Kl. 1928 (2).

TREAT (P. J.). The Far East. 8vo, pp. 549, illus. *New York* and *London.* 15s.

WELTMANN (S.). Wostok w chudoshestennoj literature. (The East in Belles Lettres.) 8vo. *Moscow.* Rs. 1.70.

WILKENS (CAPT. SIR G. H.). Undiscovered Australia. Being an account of an expedition to tropical Australia to collect specimens of the rarer native fauna for the British Museum, 1923–25. 8vo, pp. 292, illus. *London.* 21s.

FORTHCOMING.

COWLEY (A. E.). Catalogue of Hebrew Printed Books in the Bodleian Library. Approx. £2 2s.

EBERSOLT (J.). Orient et Occident; Recherches sur les Influences Byzantines et Orientales en France avant les Croisades.
In this work the author studies the relations, direct and indirect, between Europe and Byzantium and the Levantine countries, from the fourth to the eleventh century, and the influence exercised by Oriental centres of art upon even the more remote European countries. The book will contain about 100 pages, with illustrations in the text and 26 plates. The subscription price is 100 francs.

SPENCER (Sir B.). Wanderings in Wild Australia. 2 vols., illustrated. Approx. £1 16s.

TIETJENS (E.). Poetry of the Orient; an Anthology of the Classic Secular Poetry of the major Eastern Nations. Med. 8vo, pp. 512. *London.* 21s.

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16. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

ANTHROPOS: An International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics. Vol. XXIII, Parts 3 and 4 (in one vol.). 4to, pp. 395–748, illus. *Anthropos, Mödling.* Annual Subscription £1 16s.
The first article in this number of *Anthropos* is an account by Father P. Schumacher of an expedition he made to the *Kivu* pygmies of Central Africa. It deals concisely and effectively with the social organization of this primitive people, their ideas of property, responsibility, and

punishment. An important section of the article is devoted to individual characteristics, and this is well illustrated.

Dr. Elise Richter has some interesting comments to make upon *Africa and the Discovery of America*, by Leo Wiener. Fr. F. Tattevin writes upon the system of social organization in the south of Pentecost Island, one of the New Hebrides group. He deals principally with the totems of the different clans. W. A. Unkrig concludes his very useful contribution "Ein moderner buddhistischer Katechismus für burjatische Kinder". In this number he continues his glossary from *temür* to *Waranaši*. The documentation is admirable. "Proverbes et contes Haya," by Fr. Césard promises to be an interesting collection, first of proverbs classified under the headings, Commonsense, Virtues and Vices, Daily Life and Abnormal Situations, and secondly of stories. In the present number he deals only with the first class.

In "Die Religion der ältesten ägyptischen Inschriften" Dr. W. Bayer concludes a most important contribution. Garma Sandschejew continues his work upon "Weltanschauung und Schamanismus der Alaren-Burjaten". Here he deals with the Genii of the Smithy. Another continued article is "La Psychologie religieuse des Achumawi" by J. de Angulo. He deals here with Shamanism and Mythology. Fr. Degeorge also continues his "Proverbes, Maximes, et Sentences Tays".

The continuation of "Studien über Geschichte und Verbreitung der Barttracht", by Dr. H. Mötefindt, is concerned with Greece, Italy, Spain, and Northern Europe, especially Germany, during the Middle Ages. Then he comes to the kind of beard we call the "goatee" and its occurrence in Europe, America, and non-European countries. Fr. Vanoverbergh contributes some interesting "Songs in Lepanto Igorot as it is spoken at Bauco". Those given in the present number are all swinging songs.

ASIA. Vol. XXVIII. Nos. 8–11 (August–November). 4to, pp. 593–942, illus. *Asia Magazine, New York.* Annual Subscription $5. Single numbers 35c.

The August number of *Asia* begins with an article on "Bedouin Justice", by A. H. Roberts. Vincent Sheean concludes his very interesting account of "Ward of Sungkiang". M. Hindus, writing on "Manchuria", speaks of the development of Harbin, Mukden, and Dairen, and contrasts the forces at work behind each of them. Halidé Edib Hanim, in this and the two following numbers, continues her lively account of the adventurous course of the Turkish Revolution.

In the September number Anna Louise Strong relates the difficulties of "Motoring out from China". After the fall of Borodin, she accompanied him on his journey to the Trans-Siberian Railway, through Honan, Shensi, Kansu, and across the Gobi.

The principal articles in the October issue are those by Richard Wilhelm on popular festivals and celebrations in China; an account by Alfred Meynard of the official ceremonies at Hué at the sacrifice to Heaven and Earth, and a description, by Anna Louise Strong, of the activities of the Women's Union at Hankow. This union apparently had some sort of authority to grant divorces to women, but the results were sometimes unexpected. "There was in one district a peasant woman who begged for a divorce and got it. Thereupon all the members of the local Peasant Union, in number about a thousand, said, 'If even a woman can put away her husband, how much more can we men.'" And, as a protest, they all began to send their wives home to their parents.

K. K. Kawakami begins the November number with an interesting account of the present Emperor of Japan. He calls it "Japan's First Modern Emperor". An article by N. B. Parulekar deals with the "Future of Islam in India". Stanley Casson writes upon the excavations which

he is carrying out upon the site of the ancient Hippodrome at Constantinople, and John Earl Baker upon "The Transportation Strength of China".

Really, *Asia* must be one of the most fascinating magazines that exist. It makes no pretence of being a scientific journal, but even the student may often find useful material in it. Its illustrations are almost incredibly good.

BULLETIN FRANCO-CHINOIS. Vol. IX, No. 2, Avril–Juin, 1928. 8vo, pp. 107–96. *L'Association amicale et de patronage Franco-Chinoise. Paris.* Fr. 7.50.

The principal articles of interest in this number are: "L'Impôt foncier en Chine", a translation of an article that appeared in the Chinese Economic Bulletin; Dr. Laloy's "Légendes des Immortels", translations from the Chinese of the stories of Chang Tzu-Yang, Li Pi-T'i, Kuei-Yüan Tzŭ, Ma Yü-Yang, Mo Yüeh-Ting, Wei Po-Yang, and others. This is the sixth of a series of articles under the same title. Dr. A. Gervais concludes an article "Sur la Montagne sacrée d'Omei".

Other features are "Le Commerce en Chine"; Sale Prices realized by Chinese *objets d'art*, and a Bibliography.

BULLETIN OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY. Vol. XII, No. 2, July, 1928. 8vo, pp. 299–608. *The University Press, Manchester.* 2s. 6d.

The Rev. T. Fish, in an article entitled "The City Ur and its God Nanna(r) in the Third Dynasty of Ur", deals principally with the cult of the Moon God both at the capital city, Ur itself, and at other cities of the Sumerian kingdom. The material of Dr. Fish's study has been taken from the Third Ur tablets already published, and those in the John Rylands Collection.

In the "Woodbrooke Studies", which form the greater part of this issue of the *Bulletin*, Dr. Mingana continues his very interesting edition of Christian apocryphal writings from the Garshuni. Dr. Rendel Harris contributes an introduction. The two documents, of which both text and translation are given in this number, are "The Lament of the Virgin" and "The Martyrdom of Pilate". Both are attributed to Cyriacus, bishop of Oxyrynchus, but the real author is Gamaliel himself, as appears from the text in both cases. The MSS. from which Dr. Mingana has prepared his edition of "The Lament of the Virgin" are both in his own collection, one of about A.D. 1450 and the other of 1683. "The Martyrdom of Pilate" is the result of a collation of three MSS. dating from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century.

Apart from the linguistic interest of these two documents, they—especially the "Martyrdom of Pilate"—have a delightful charm which makes us hope that they may sometime be published in a form more suitable for general reading.

CONGO: Revue Générale de la Colonie Belge. July, 1928. 8vo, pp. 191–357. *Goemaere. Brussels.* Fr. 7.50.

Apart from two articles of a technical interest, "Les Concessions de Mayumbe," by Th. Heyse, and "Contribution à l'étude chimique des Malvales" by MM. Pieraerts, d'Ipatieff, and Simar, there are two articles of interest in this issue of *Congo*. The first, by Fr. Schumacher, deals with "Les Pygmées Bagêsêra et Bazigàba". This contains particulars of family customs of considerable importance. Fr. Schumacher tells us that the average number of children born to one woman is twelve, a proof "de la haute valeur biologique des Pygmées". He speaks of the birth customs, the naming of the child, family discipline, and of play. Fr. Vanden Bon continues his selections of folk-stories, "Uit het leven der Batetela's." Among the *Mélanges* is given an extract from an

article by Fr. Schumacher upon Pygmy Ethics which appeared in the *Revue d'histoire des Missions*. Another extract, "Les Origines et l'Évolution de la Crise anglo-égyptienne," is taken from a contribution of M. Jalabert to *Études*.

EUROPE. Nos. 67–70 (July–October). 8vo, pp. 305–747, and 1–304. *Rieder. Paris.* Fr. 5.50 (the July Number, Fr. 10).

The July number of this increasingly interesting review is a special number in honour of the Tolstoi centenary. It contains a great number of important articles, but we must confine ourselves to the mention of one, that by Romain Rolland, "La Réponse de l'Asie à Tolstoy." M. Rolland tells us how, even in his younger days, Tolstoi was attracted by the East. When he was a student at Kazan University he took a course in Arabic and Turkish. Later, it was perhaps to China that he was most drawn. He read Confucius and Lao Tzu and carried on a correspondence with Ku Hung Ming and Chien Huang T'ung. His own works had a great influence upon the younger generation of students, both in China and Japan. In the latter country says M. Rolland, they produced "une revolution morale, non seulement chez les chrétiens japanais, mais chez les bouddhistes ; et de cette commotion, un renouvellement du bouddhisme est sorti". It is especially of Tolstoi's interest in India and his influence upon that country that M. Rolland speaks. He calls him the John the Baptist, the precursor of Gandhi, "the Messiah of India," and quotes the whole of a long and interesting letter written to Gandhi by Tolstoi two months before his death.

The "Chronique des Idées" in the August number is devoted to Sir J. G. Frazer and his work. There is a symposium, to which have contributed the Ctsse. Jean de Pange, MM. André Maurois, Marcel Mauss, René Maublanc and Pierre Bost.

In the September number M. François Crucy begins an article, "En Pays Berbère", which is concluded in the following issue. It is well written and interesting, both as an account of a sojourn in the country and for its criticisms of the administration. An article, "L'Affaire Jean Ralaimongo," reproduces certain documents which have an interesting bearing upon the question of the freedom of the press in Madagascar.

GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, THE. Vol. LXII, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 (August-October). pp. 97–400, illus. *The Royal Geographical Society.* 2s. (each number).

The August number contains an article by Mr. K. S. Sandford upon "The Wadi Um Dud in the Eastern Desert of Egypt". It gives an account of an expedition which set out, under the auspices of the British School of Archæology in Egypt," to investigate certain geological problems which related to the superficial deposits of the Nile valley and of the wadis draining into it." Mr. C. J. Edmonds writes a short account of "Two more ancient monuments in Southern Kurdistan". The first is a rock relief from "the mountain side in the gorge of the Shaikhan stream between the villages of Bailula and Darband". The second consists of "eight or nine extremely primitive representations . . . of ibex . . . as it were a herd grazing on the mountain side". This is at Haurain. Both monuments are illustrated.

Mr. W. J. Harding King writes in the September number upon "Lost Oases of the Libyan Desert". This is followed by a paper on the same subject by Dr. J. Ball. In "The Monthly Record" an interesting paragraph records the criticism by Mr. N. M. Penzer of certain points in Professor Benedetto's edition of Marco Polo, and summarizes the correspondence which followed upon that criticism.

In the October issue Captain W. R. Hay contributes the first paper, "Pre-Ghal in Waziristan." It is a very interesting account of a district

which has hitherto not been visited by Europeans. A short but interesting paper by Sir Henry Lyons gives an account of five sailing charts from the Marshall Islands preserved in the Science Museum, South Kensington. "All these charts are of similar construction: narrow strips of the centre-rib of a palm leaf are arranged in certain forms and positions, and are tied together with lengths of palm fibre. The information is conveyed by the relation of the various wooden strips to one another, and the forms which they take." Lieut.-Col. R. C. F. Schomberg has a short paper upon "The Aridity of The Turfan Area", which will be of interest to those who have read the works of Sir Aurel Stein and Professor von Le Coq. Colonel Schomberg says that "a recent visit to . . . the Tarim basin showed certain signs that climatic changes of recent years . . . could not with certainty be ascribed to diminished rainfall and atmospheric aridity". He tells us, too, that "observation of the Turfan depression points to the fact that it probably supports now a larger population than it ever did". This conclusion opens up a host of new problems. Mr. J. H. Reynolds deals with "The Official Romanization of Japanese". He is concerned mainly with that used on the official maps.

As usual, the reviews are by no means the least useful and interesting feature of an indispensable review.

INDIAN REVIEW, THE. Vol. XXIX, Nos. 8 and 9. Sm. 4to, pp. 521–664. *Natesan. Madras.* Annual subscription 10s.

In No. 8, the August issue, Mr. St. Nihal Singh discusses the "Proposals for the Reform of the Ceylon Government" put forward by the Donoughmore Commission. Professor J. K. Das Gupta writes on "The Making of Modern Afghanistan", and Professor K. G. Warty upon the factors of production "Under the Great Moghuls". The latter article is continued in the September number. "Mahatma Ghandi's Autobiography" is continued in both numbers.

Two interesting articles in No. 9 are the "All-Parties" Committee report on "A New Constitution for India", and "The Communal Problem in India and Ceylon".

Much useful information may be gleaned from the sections "Questions of Importance", "Indian States", "Indians outside India", "Industrial and Commercial Section", "Agricultural Section", etc.

ISLAMIC CULTURE: the Hyderabad Quarterly Review. Vol. II, No. 1. 1928. 8vo, pp. 1–161, illus. *Islamic Culture. Hyderabad.* Annual subscription £1 1s.

The first article, "Persian Poetry and Life in the Thirteenth Century," is mainly devoted to a comparison of the work of Sa'dî and Jalâlu'ddîn Rûmî. "While Sa'dî, for the most part, deals with the relation of the individual to society, Jalâlu'ddîn makes all depend upon his relation to God." Professor Nicholson compares the latter to Wordsworth and Shelley. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, the Director of Archæology to the Nizam's government, writes upon "The Great Mosque of Gulbarga".

The editor continues his translation of Professor Horovitz's "The Earliest Biographies of the Prophet and their Authors". One of the most interesting articles in this number is that begun by F. Krenkow upon "The Two Oldest Books in Arabic Folklore". That analyzed here is the Kitābu't-Tījān which "commences with the creation of the world and ends with the history of Saif the son of Dhū Yazan. It contains a very interesting story of the relations between Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Other interesting articles are "The Renaissance of Islam", by S. Khuda Bukhsh, and "The Newspapers of the Later Moghul Period", by S. C. Sanial.

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN SOCIETY. Vol. XXVII, No. CVIII, July, 1928. 8vo, pp. 321–424. *Macmillan. London.* 9s.

Captain J. R. Wilson-Haffenden's interesting " Ethnological Notes on the Kwottos of Toto " are concluded in the present number of the *Journal*. The author is still dealing with Religion and Magic. He describes certain royal magico-religious objects, a household fetish charm, a magical lion's tail, a staff used in rain making, and a sacred spear. Then he comes to Death, Burial, and Succession Rites. He gives an interesting account of the temporary king ceremony which took place annually. In it a slave was invested with powers of life and death, well provided with beer, and given as many concubines as he cared to ask for. The author deals also with Rain-making, Totemism, and Animal Observances.

Mr. A. E. Robinson begins a series of articles upon " The Arab Dynasty of Dar For (Darfur) ". In the present one he gives a general description of the country and some account of its later history. This he follows with an account of the sources of information regarding Dar For prior to 1874 (when the country lost its independence), and gives genealogical lists of the Sultans.

Another interesting article which is continued in this number is Mr. C. K. Meek's " The Katab and Their Neighbours ". The author deals with Family Life and Occupations ; Foods ; Social Regulations ; Daily Life ; Type of House ; Physical Appearance, etc.

Other articles are " British Somaliland ", by Sir H. B. Kittermaster ; " White Settlement in Tropical Africa ", by Dr. C. Christy ; and " Some Aspects of Education in Zanzibar ", by W. Hendry.

JOURNAL OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY. Vol. XIII, No. 8 (1927). 8vo, pp. 779–907 and xxi. Published by the Society. *Bombay.*

This number of the *Journal* contains three characteristic addresses by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedi Modi. The first is headed " Cultural Anthropology as observed in the Government House Reception ". It touches upon the ceremonial observances of a Governor's reception, and the thoughts that arise in the mind of a " musing " anthropologist concerning them. The second is " Zest in Life ", and deals with various superstitions and customs. The third, " Was there any institution in Ancient Iran like that of Caste in India ? " answers the question negatively.

Mr. S. S. Mehta continues a very interesting paper on " Some Marriage Rites among the Hindus ". Mr. R. K. Dadachanji writes upon " The Anthropological Method of Interpretation of Avestic and Vedic Texts, Ideas, and Usages ". Dr. E. Hedberg gives a translation, with an introduction and notes, of " Proverbs and Riddles current among the Bhils of Khandesh ". These throw considerable light upon the mentality of one of the largest of the aboriginal peoples of India.

JOURNAL OF THE MALAYAN BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. Vol. V, Part IV, and Vol. VI, Part I. 8vo, pp. 101 + xxxvi + 83, illus. Published by the Society. *Singapore.* $3.50 (each).

There is not much that we can say about the former of these two numbers of the *Journal*, except that it will doubtless prove extremely useful to those who wish to consult the important contributions that have from time to time appeared in the *Journal* since its inception in 1878. It is a complete index of Vols. I to LXXXVI. The last of these appears in 1922, when the Society, previously known as the " Straits Branch " of the R.A.S. changed its name to " Malaya Branch ". Four volumes of *Notes and Queries* that appeared in the years 1884–6 are also indexed. The arrangement of the index is both clear and adequate.

The March number of the *Journal* is of especial interest to entomologists. The first article, by C. Willemse, is upon " Spolia Mentawiensia : Acridiidae (Orthoptera) " and details the results obtained by an expedition that Mr. C. B. Kloss made to the islands of Siberut and Sipora in the Mentawi

Group, west of Sumatra, in 1924. A second article deals with "Spolia Mentawiensia: Membracidae, Homoptera", by W. D. Funkhouser, and a third, by R. E. Holttum, on "Spolia Mentawiensia, Pteridophyta". A shorter article by H. N. Dixon, is headed "Spolia Mentawiensia: Musci".

Mr. F. F. Laidlaw contributes "A List of the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of the Malay Peninsula with Notes". Messrs. F. N. Chasen and C. B. Kloss write "On some Carnivora, Rodentia, and Insectivora, principally from Eastern Borneo", a paper of considerable interest. Mr. C. E. Carr has a paper on "Orchid Pollination Notes", which is copiously illustrated. The last article is by Mr. C. C. Brown, and deals with "Kelantan Bull-Fighting". He describes the types of bulls employed for fighting, the qualities most sought after, and the procedure at a bull fight. It was, in days gone by, Mr. Brown tells us, no unusual thing for fights to be for so much as $1,000 a side.

MAHA-BODHI, THE. A Monthly Journal of International Buddhist Brotherhood. Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 5 and 6 (together). 8vo, pp. 209–96, illus. *The Maha-Bodhi Society. Calcutta.* Annual subscription 6s.

This issue contains articles of a certain interest by the Rev. Bhikkhu Narada on the "Life of Venerable Sariputta"; Mr. S. G. Khasnabis on "Relics of Buddhism in Northern Bengal"; and Professor N. K. Bhagwat on the "Iconography of the Buddhist Hinayanist Caves of Western India". The illustrations, unfortunately, are completely devoid of detail.

MODERN REVIEW, THE. Vol. XLIV, Nos. 1–4 (July–October, 1928). Sm. 4to, pp. 1–500, illus. *The Modern Review. Calcutta.* Annual subscription, Rs. 10.

It is difficult, in a small space, to do justice to the enormous amount of interesting material that is always to be found in *The Modern Review*. As we have said before, the views expressed in it may perhaps not command our assent, but the articles are nearly always most interesting from one point of view or another.

The July number begins with a short story, "The Patriot," by Rabindranath Tagore. Mr. R. D. Banerji has an interesting illustrated article upon "Non-Buddhistic Cave Temples". Major R. D. Basu writes upon "The Causes of the Second Afghan War". In "Some Aspects of Buddhist Philosophy" Professor S. N. Dasgupta considers two recent European works on Buddhism; Stcherbatsky's *Buddhist Conception of Nirvana* and De la Vallée Poussin's *Nirvana*. This is a long and important contribution.

Mr. Sudhindra Bose writes upon "The Chinese Revolt against Christianity" in the August number. "The go-getting missionary," says Mr. Bose, "is being definitely challenged because he is considered as the advance agent of imperialism." And again, "It is maintained that the Christian School is a denationalizing force, tending to denature the patriotism of the students, and making them 'imperialistic running dogs', 'foreign slaves'." "Some Anthropological Problems in India" is the title of Dr. B. S. Guha's Presidential Address of the Anthropology section of the Indian Science Congress. It deals with the "correct affiliation of the aboriginal population of India"; the physical type of the people "that may be supposed to have introduced Dravidian languages in this country"; the existence of the "Arya-Dravidian" race; and the distribution of the Brachycephalic Alpine type. Mr. T. Das Gupta writes upon "Bank Failures in India", and N. C. Pal upon the "Legal Position of Women in India".

In the September number Mr. J. M. Ganguli states "The Case for an Indian Mercantile Marine". Mr. J. Das Gupta writes upon "Raja Ram

Mohun Hoy at Rangpur", and Mr. N. C. Ganguly upon "The Foundation of the Brahmo Samaj". B. C. Lahiri contributes an article on the "Dissolution of Hindu Marriage". Other interesting articles in this number are "Essays on the Gita", a review of S. A. Ghosh's work, by M. Ghosh, and "Some Problems in the History of Harsha", by C. D. Chatterjee. Rabindranath Tagore (of whom an excellent recent photograph is published) writes on Ram Mohun Roy.

"Art in the West and the East," by N. Gupta, is the continuation in the October number of an article that appeared in August. Professor A. S. Alteka takes up the discussion of "Some Problems connected with Harsha".

We have endeavoured to mention the most interesting articles in the four numbers before us, but we must call attention also to the sections which give reviews of books appearing in India, not only in English, but in the various vernaculars, and the summaries of articles from Indian Reviews and Magazines. These constitute by no means the least important part of *The Modern Review*.

MOSLEM WORLD, THE. Vol. XVIII, No. 4. October, 1928. 8vo, pp. 331–439. *Missionary Review Pub. Co. New York.* 2s.

The purpose of the first article, "Values in Christianity," by the late Canon Gairdner, is "to emphasize afresh those features of the Christian message and experience which are of first importance in the conflict with Islam". Mr. J. Iwarson writes upon "Islam in Eritrea and Abyssinia", and gives a map of the religions of Abyssinia made by G. Montandon, and formerly published in the *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of Neuchatel. Mr. A. J. Wensinck has an interesting article on "Wine in Islam", reproduced from the *Encyclopedia of Islam*.

Other articles deal with "Moslem Religious Education in Syria", by Margaret Doolittle, and "The Egyptian Press To-day", by T. Khemiri. Miss D. E. Philips writes upon "The Awakening of Egypt's Womanhood". In addition, there are some interesting reviews and a useful "Survey of Periodicals", compiled by Miss Hollis W. Hering, of the Missionary Research Library, New York.

ARTIBUS ASIÆ. Ed. Carl Hentze and A. Salmony. 1928. No. 1. 20s.

Contents :—Idols in Pre-Buddhist China, by E. Erkes. Der Ursprung der Chinesischen Pu-Münzen, von R. Schlosser. Notes on the Tomb of Ho Ch'u-Ping, by C. W. Bishop. Discussions à propos d'un livre récent, par C. Hentze. Bibliographia. Num. plates and illus. *Helleran.* Subscription per vol. of 4 parts, £3 3s. post free ; single parts, 20s.

BRITISH MUSEUM QUARTERLY. Vol. III, No. 2. September, 1928. Contains 22 articles on recent acquisitions, notes, and 17 plates. 2s.

BULLETIN OF THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, LONDON. Vol. V, Part 1. pp. 208. Containing 12 papers, reviews, etc. 6s.

JAPAN SOCIETY, TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF, LONDON. Vol. XXV. 8vo, sewed, pp. 286, 23 plates. *London.* 15s.

JOURNAL OF THE PALESTINE ORIENTAL SOCIETY. Vol. VIII, No. 3. *Jerusalem and London.* Annual subscription 20s.

KEMI : Revue de Philologie et d'Archéologie Égyptiennes et Coptes. Vol. I, No. 1. 4to, pp. 40. Annual subscription, Fr. 100.

The first number contains: Montet (P.), "Notes de lexicographie égyptienne à propos du Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache publié par MM. Erman et Grapow" ; Montet (P)., "Notes et documents pour servir à l'histoire des relations entre l'ancienne Égypte et la Syrie" ; and Devaud (E.), "Remarques philologiques."

ORIENS CHRISTIANUS. Halbjahrshefte f. d. Kunde d. christl. Orient Edited by Dr. A. Baumstark. Series 3, Vol. II. 4to, pp. 204, 2 plate *Leipzig.* (Yearly) M. 30.

ORIENTALISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. 1926 (Part 1). 8vo, pp. ii + 8 *Berlin.* M. 43 (for the complete year).

ORIENTALISCHE LITERATURZEITUNG: Monatschrift f. d. Wisse schaft vom ganzen Orient u. s. Beziehungen zu d. angrenzenden Kultu kreisen. Edited by Professor Dr. W. Wreszinski. 31st year. 4to. *Leipz* Half-yearly, M. 24.

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STUDIA ORIENTALIA, Vol. II. Large 8vo, pp. iii + 283. *Helsingfo* M. 10.50.

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